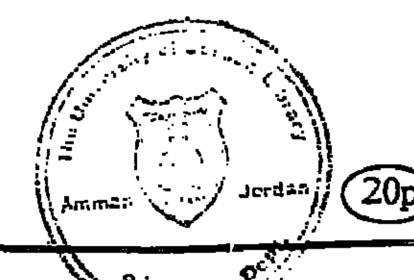
No 61.740

THE  TIMES

TUESDAY JANUARY 17 1984

20p



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Flooding may force pit to shut

Urgent talks were taking place over the Kinsley colliery in West Yorkshire which the coal board said, could be flooded and lost within 48 hours because of the miners' overtime ban which prevented vital maintenance. Fourteen thousand pitmen were sent home because of the ban Page 2

Microcomputer Challenge

Today Computer Horizons launches the first stage of *The Times* national computer competition, with 10 BBC Microcomputers to be won
Details and entry form, Page 20

Air deal hope

Short Brothers, the government-owned aircraft company, is confident of winning a United States Air Force order worth about £150m for light freighter aircraft Page 2



Abortion move

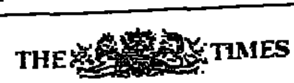
A committee of gynaecologists and paediatricians is expected shortly to recommend reducing from 28 to 24 weeks the legal limit for the termination of pregnancy Page 3

Killer prawns

Thirteen Dutch people died and 100 are ill after eating prawns from Southeast Asia. Holland banned sales and West Germany banned imports.

Pound rallies

Sterling rose 1.25 cents to $1.4205 and share prices continued their record run, with the *30-share index* closing at 813.7, up 5.6 points Page 15



We apologise for certain shortcomings in our financial, sport and advertising services today. These are due to an industrial dispute involving clerical members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades 82.

Reagan challenges Soviet Union to join peace quest

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan departed abruptly from his customary anti-Kremlin rhetoric in a speech yesterday designed to coax the Russians back to arms control talks and placate European *allies who have grown* increasingly alarmed at Soviet-US tensions.

It marked a turning point in the way the United States will handle Moscow in renewed attempts to revive disarmament negotiations. It was the most important and comprehensive statement Mr Reagan has made on US-Soviet relations and comes at a time of acute difficulties between the superpowers.

But the Administration is not optimistic about a breakthrough. In particular, it does not hold out much hope for reviving the stalled intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks. The most promising prospects, Washington believes, lie with the strategic arms reduction talks (start) in Geneva and, to a lesser extent, the *mutual balanced force* reduction talks (NBFR) in Vienna.

There has been an intensifying private dialogue in Washington between senior State Department officials and Russian diplomats in the build-up to Mr Reagan's speech. The *White House attaches such* importance to it that it gave the Russians advance notice of what he was going to say. That explains how Soviet commen*tators* managed to attack the speech well in advance of its delivery.

In his nationally-televised broadcast – also beamed live to Europe – Mr Reagan said the US policy of "credible deterrence, peaceful competition and constructive cooperation" was for the long term. "It is a challenge for Americans. It is also a challenge for the Soviets. If they cannot meet us halfway, we will be prepared to protect *our interests.*

"Our challenge is peaceful. It will bring out the best in us. We *do not* threaten the Soviet Union. Freedom poses no threat. It is the language of progress."

The speech was also directed at domestic criticism of Mr *Reagan's bellicose language* towards the Soviet Union. Less than a year ago, for example, he described Moscow as an evil empire ruled by liars and cheats.

The President said yesterday: "We cannot predict how the Soviet leaders will respond to our challenge. But the people of our two countries share with all mankind the dream of eliminating the risk of nuclear war. It is not an impossible dream."

The administration's olive-branch approach to arms talks will have its first test tomorrow in Stockholm when Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, *meets* Mr Andrei *Gromyko*, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

● MOSCOW: Tass dismissed President Reagan's speech as propaganda and said it offered no new ideas for limiting the *nuclear arms race* (Reuter reports).

Reagan text, page 6

Mr Andrew Cairncross (left) with the six boys after spending all night in the Cairngorms

35 nations seek symbol of hope in Stockholm

From Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, Stockholm

Foreign Ministers of Nato, the Warsaw Pact and Europe's neutral nations were deep in private consultations here last night, on the eve of what could become an historic meeting of minds.

Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Prime Minister, said at a special luncheon that they were looking for a "symbol of hope" after the breakdown of the principal East-West arms talks before Christmas.

Speaking carefully, as befitted the leader of the host government at the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament in Europe, *Mr* Palme was none the less sharply critical of the breakdown, which he said had been quite unnecessary.

Refering particularly to the negotiations on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF), from which the Russians walked out in November in protest at the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, he said that it would have been "perfectly reasonable" to reach a position on non-deployment by the Americans in return for a "considerable cut-back" in those missiles – presumably the Soviet SS20s – already in place.

He went on to repeat his Government's threat to shoot down cruise missiles overflying Sweden; the country's territorial integrity had to be protected, he said.

Mr Palme, who later met both Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, for welcoming bilateral talks, said he did not expect all the damage to be repaired during this opening week; it was easier to stop negotiating than to start again.



Mr Gromyko: Help needed from neutral countries.

But deterrence was a fragile instrument for building peace, and the emphasis should now be placed on rebuilding confidence between the powers in their ability to overcome the risks of war.

While he spoke aircraft were shuttling in and out of Stockholm's Arlanda airport, carrying delegates to the conference.

Mr Gromyko said that the two power blocks, Nato and the Warsaw Pact, would need the help of the neutral nations, including Sweden, to restore a healthier political climate between East and West.

Mr Shultz, for his part, emphasized that, valuable though the conference was likely to be in building confidence between the big powers, it could not replace other forums such as the arms talks which broke down at the end of last year.

BBC faces widespread blackout of TV news

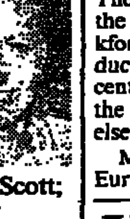
By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The BBC was on the brink of widescale blackouts of television and current affairs last night as a number of well-known journalists became embroiled in the dispute over payments for the use of computer technology.

The list of news journalists suspended for attending union meetings grew to 65 yesterday, including the newsreaders Sue Lawley, John Humphreys, and Frances Coverdale, and the reporters Martin Adeney and John Fryer.

Journalists at the Lime Grove current affairs centre, which produces *Breakfast Time*, *Sixty Minutes*, and *Newsnight*, voted by 105 to 29 to ban the use of the computers and mount a campaign of industrial action in support of the claim by the National Union of Journalists.

Journalists liable to be brought into the dispute include Nick Ross, who presents *Sixty Minutes*, Esther Rantzen, and Selena Scott, a presenter of *Breakfast Time*. The other chief presenter of *Breakfast Time* is Frank Bough, who is not a union member.



At risk: Selina Scott; out: Sue Lawley

Most newscasts have escaped *blackouts* so far because they have been compiled by editorial management using conventional *methods*. The union believes that it will be impossible for the corporation to maintain a service if the majority of journalists are not working on the computer systems already in place on *Breakfast Time*, which is due to celebrate its first anniversary today, and on *Sixty Minutes*.

Mr Peter Dodson, chairman of the union's broadcasting industrial council, said that the initial agreement for the use of the computers expired yesterday, and the NUJ was still willing to go to arbitration over its claim for a continuing payment of between £600 and £1,000.

The BBC has offered a single payment of £630 plus about two per cent and refuses binding arbitration.

In a letter to staff, its director of personnel, Mr Christpher Martin, said: "To use it (arbitration) on an ad hoc basis when one side feels it may be to their advantage seems to us to be wrong.

"The computer is becoming a fact of life in many areas throughout the corporation."

Computer newsroom, page 2

Import ban threat as Ford unions fight closure

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ford union leaders yesterday threatened to black the importation of a range of basic engine components in protest at the planned closure of the Thames Foundry at Dagenham in April 1985, with the loss of 2,000 jobs. A 24-hour strike at the Essex plant is thought likely to go ahead.

Mr Ronald Todd, National officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, will urge all trade unionists in the company's 24 plants to refuse to handle *foreign* engine blocks, cylinder heads, crankshafts and camshafts normally produced at the foundry.

After a meeting with the company yesterday, Mr Todd said: "*This is a fight* over the total manufacturing capacity of Ford of Britain, not just the foundry, and we are going to involve the whole of the labour force." The union negotiating *committee will plan the action* in Dagenham tomorrow, after which Mr Todd will address a mass meeting.

A spokesman for the company yesterday said Ford hoped to phase in the closure with a special early-retirement and voluntary redundancy scheme. The company said that despite the cooperation of the workforce with a year-old pro*ductivity scheme, it cost 60 per* cent more to produce castings at the Thames foundry than elsewhere.

Mr William Hayden, Ford of Europe's vice-president of manufacturing, said: "The prospects of returning the operation to profit, even by the 1990s, and after sustaining more than a decade of uninterrupted losses, are too remote to justify the massive investment that would be involved."

Unions see the closure as a symptom of a company strategy which would eventually reduce Ford's operations in Britain to the role of assembly plants for foreign components. The fact that the hourly-paid workforce has dropped from *59,000* in September, 1979, to 43,000, is adduced as evidence.

The company yesterday proposed enhanced redundancy terms. The "bottom line" for Ford workers has been a week's pay for every year of service for those under the age of 41 and one and a half for those over that age. Recent deals have also included another 13 weeks' pay and wages in lieu of notice.

About £6m has been spent on the foundry in the last 18 months, according to Ford, but "all to no avail". A second, and more ambitious, investment programme has been abandoned. The company says it has no intention of stopping further investment in Britain.

The import ban would have its *main effect on the engine* plants at Dagenham and Bridgend in south Wales. Union leaders will be sent to both plants to explain the call for industrial action.

Boys' leader attacked for night on mountain

By Richard Evans and Tony Samstag

A veteran mountain rescue leader yesterday criticized a schoolmaster who sparked off a rescue operation after getting *lost with six teenage pupils* on the snow-swept Cairngorms.

Mr Fred Harper, principal of the Glenmore Lodge rescue and climbing centre at Aviemore and leader of the all-night search, *accused Mr Andrew* Cairncross of taking responsibility for the lives of six young people "without the skills to employ that responsibility properly".

Mr Ciarncross, aged 47, and the sixth formers from King Edward's School in Witley, Surrey, got lost on Sunday night. A full-scale search, involving 50 men, five dogs and RAF helicopters was launched after they failed to return to base on time.

The party, which lost its way in deteriorating conditions, found shelter in a mountain hut at 1am yesterday after a long walk. They returned to Glenmore Lodge at breakfast time, minutes after the search was stepped up.

Mr Harper, who has 15 years' mountain rescue experience, said that Mr Cairncross was not sufficiently competent to bring the boys back once they had become lost. He attacked the teacher for allowing the party to abandon its rucksacks at the foot of the climb.

"These kids finished up in a survival situation lasting eight or nine hours without their

Continued on back page, col 5

Ministers size up rate rebels

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Ministers will by tonight have a measure of their supporters' distaste for the proposed new powers to limit rates when the Rates Bill, published just before Christmas, has its second reading in the Commons.

The best estimate last night was still that there might be between 20 and 30 rebels on the Conservative side, of whom half would abstain and half vote with the Opposition. Former Cabinet ministers will be prominent among them.

Since the opposition parties tend to vote less than their full strength, the Government's majority will be comfortable *enough*, but misleadingly so. Many Conservative MPs will go through the Government lobby under protest, prepared to use their votes later to force concessions at committee stage.

Mr Robin Squire, MP for Hornchurch, for example, who would have to resign or be dismissed as a parliamentary private secretary if he rebelled, was last night minded to hold his fire.

He said yesterday that he questioned both the specific and the general rate-capping powers in the Bill.

4% rise proposed for Civil List

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A 4 per cent increase in the Queen's Civil List and payments to other members of the Royal Family for 1984 were announced by the Government yesterday.

The Civil List is to go up from about £3,700,000 in 1983 to £3,850,000, in line with the Government's overall cash limits for Whitehall departments, *but* slightly below the expected rate of inflation, which the Treasury expects to be running at 4.5 per cent towards the end of the year.

	1983	Recommendations for 1984
	£	£
The Queen's Civil List	3,710,400	3,850,000
The Queen Mother	321,500	334,400
The Duke of Edinburgh	179,300	186,500
Princess Anne	111,700	116,200
Prince Andrew	20,000	20,000
Prince Edward	20,000	20,000
Princess Margaret	108,700	113,100
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester	44,000	45,800
Duke of Gloucester	87,800	The three
Duke of Kent	118,000	to share
Princess Alexandra	112,700	331,000
	4,833,900 *(4,800,400)	5,017,000
Refunded by The Queen	318,300	331,000
	4,515,600 *(4,482,100)	4,686,000

*Reduction made to cash limit in Written Answer given by Chief Secretary in July, 1983.

In a report to Parliament yesterday, the Royal Trustees, the Prime Minister, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Peter Miles, Keeper of the Privy Purse said that their proposed 4 per cent increase "may just be adequate to maintain existing standards"

Any lesser increase, the reports stated, would lead to a significant reduction in the scale or style of Royal occasions

The trustees, who are required to keep under review yearly amounts of Civil List expenditure and last reported in December, 1974, said that they were satisfied that "every effort has been made to secure continuing economies in the administration of the Royal Household."

The trustees noted that about 70 per cent of the Civil List is disbursed on salaries of staff in the Royal Household, the majority of which are directly linked to comparable grades in the Civil Service.

Other costs of the Royal Family, including travel on official duties, the Royal Yacht Britannia, The Queen's Flight and maintenance of palaces and other residences, falls on Government departments.

More tables, page 2

Husain plea for talks with Israel

From Christopher Walker
Amman

King Husain yesterday called for a new moderate Arab approach to the deadlocked Middle East peace process, involving Jordanian cooperation with Mr Yasir Arafat's wing of the Palestine Liberation *Organization and the immediate* return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

The King's keenly awaited address to the first state opening of Jordan's Parliament for 17 years was designed to herald a new era in which efforts will be made to start negotiations with Israel to secure an end to occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The King who had just left hospital after treatment for a stomach ulcer, spoke passionately of his new government's intention to focus attentionon securing the return of the West Bank, which was being subjected to "Judaization, colonization and gradual annexation".

Husain pledge, page 6

Hard-headed return to the age of sailing clippers

By Michael Baily,
Transport Editor

Britain re-enters the age of sail this week with the launch of the first ocean-going wind-powered cargo ship for half a century.'

A 400-tonner, she will from March ply the old trade route from Britain down the west coast of Africa and across to the Caribbean, then back on a more northerly route to catch *the trade winds*.

But, whereas the sailing ships of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries carried slaves out and cotton back, the Guiness Clipper will be carrying *car parts, foodstuffs* and consumer goods, including Guinness, on a six-weekly service that hopes to beat the motor ships on costs as fuel prices continue to rise.

The clipper is the brain child of Mr Jeff Allen, a 34-year-old mefchant navy captain and ocean-going yachtsman. She is costing £250,000 to build at Aberystwyth and Cowes, and is attracting widespread interest from third-world countries, notably in the South Pacific.

With a 100-ft steel hull and twin 100-ft masts, the ship is expected to maintain a steady speed of 8½ knots, giving a six-week round trip to islands such as Antigua, Dominica and St Kitts, and saving around £11,000 on fuel bills each round time. She will have a crew of six or seven, but will not carry any passengers.

How the clipper will look

The *Guinness Clipper – so* named because Guinness booked half her initial cargo space – is no exercise in nostalgia but a serious attempt to operate commercial cargo services with the help of wind rather than oil, Mr John Stevens, a London director, said yesterday.

The ship has two 85-horse-power diesel engines but rarely expects to use them for main propulsion. They will serve mainly for ancillary services, such as cargo-handling.

Finance comes from private British and American interests, primarily an unnamed US backer who is prepared to build *more clippers as soon as this* one has proved to be a commercial success.

● A "ghost" ship has crossed the North Sea with engines running and lights blazing, but nobody on board *for the last* 200 miles.

Unlike the Marie Celeste, however, the riddle surrounding the Pergo, a small Dutch freighter, was quickly solved. Her five-man crew abandoned ship when she got into difficulties in the North Sea's Norwegian sector. She finally ran aground on the Scottish coast near Dunbar on Sunday.

Belfast aircraft company confident of winning £150m Pentagon deal

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

Short Brothers, the Government-owned aircraft firm in Belfast is confident of success when the final selection of a new light freighter aircraft for the United States Air Force is made by the US Department of Defence in Washington today.

The decision could lead to the sale to the USAF of 66 Sherpa light freighters, worth about £150m, with valuable after-sales support business. There is also the stimulation of demand among Third World air forces which endorsement of the Sherpa by the USAF might entail.

The Sherpa is in direct competition with the Spanish-built Casa Aviocar, being promoted in Washington by McDonnell-Douglas.

Shorts, however, decided to tackle the intricacies of the US procurement system without an American partner and in the face of an opposition lobby in Washington mounted by the pro-republican Irish national caucus.

The first USAF purchase will be of 18 aircraft, valued at up to £40m, to carry jet engines and other high-priority spares from supply depots in West Germany to airbases throughout Western Europe. Repeat contracts are expected to take the total number to 66, for use in the USAF's other operational areas.

Maintenance of the aircraft selected will be put out in Europe to a civilian contractor. Shorts is also bidding for that 10-year support contract which, in terms of its direct returns to the company, would equal in value the initial aircraft sale.

Shorts spent more than £500,000 in tendering for the USAF order, which involved the preparation of 27 separate volumes totalling 10,500 pages.

The company is Northern Ireland's largest industrial employer, with 6,300 on the payroll and about 300 more being taken on this year. It is seeking £30m investment aid from the Government to secure a place in the new Fokker F100 twin-jet airliner programme.

Shorts was a risk-sharing partner in the earlier Fokker F28, for which it designed and has delivered more than 200 sets of wings.

Fokker has invited the company to retain its place in the development and production of the larger 100-seat F100, which is to be powered by two Rolls-Royce Tay Turbofans, but the price of the Belfast company's admission is a £30m contribution to development and tooling costs.

● British Aerospace yesterday announced its biggest sale at £20m of Jetstream 31 aircraft in what was described as an important breakthrough into the United States market. Metro Airlines, based at Houston, in Texas, will acquire 12.

Falkland TV link

Live television transmissions can now be made to Britain from the Falkland Islands.

The facility is a spin-off from the introduction of a direct-dialling telephone link with Port Stanley, which has been installed by Cable and Wireless. It is expected that the first transmission will be by the BBC when Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, visits the islands later this month.

There was much criticism during the Falklands conflict of the lack of facilities for television transmission, which led to long delays in getting film to Britain.



First class: Mr David Shedden (left) and Mr George Stewart, a gillie, with four salmon weighing 24lb, 9lb, 8lb and 7lb, landed yesterday at Stanley, Perthshire, on the first day of the salmon fishing season on the Tay

North Sea oil stops even higher taxation

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Only North Sea oil revenues have saved the Government from imposing even higher taxes since it came to power in 1979, new Treasury figures disclose.

They show that, after adjustments for price rises, taxes increased by £17,000m between 1978-79 and 1983-84, of which almost half – £8,200m – was accounted for by taxes on North Sea oil. The second biggest component was a £6,900m jump in taxes on spending, including value-added tax and duties on drink and tobacco.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher admitted in a television interview on Sunday that by the time of the next election her Government might not be able to reduce taxes to the level when she took office.

The Treasury's figures, given in a parliamentary answer to Mr Jeff Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, show the size of the task confronting her, especially as oil revenues are expected to peak in the next two years.

To eliminate the extra £17,000m now paid into the Exchequer, she would have to halve the basic rate of income tax or the equivalent.

The Treasury shows that people now pay £1,200m less in income tax, after adjustments for inflation, than in 1978-79 but this is far outweighed by the rise in National Insurance contributions of £3,400m and a £2,300m increase in local rates.

● Britain is now the fourth poorest nation in the EEC and also lags well behind Japan in prosperity, according to the Treasury.

National output in 1982 was higher by 7 per cent in Japan, 19 per cent in France, 28 per cent in West Germany and 32 per cent in Denmark.

MacGregor pit visit prompts strike

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

More than 500 miners began a 24-hour protest strike yesterday over a visit to their pit by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board.

The walkout at High Moor colliery, near Killamarsh, in the North Derbyshire coalfield came as the management sent home 14,008 pitmen because of the National Union of Mineworkers' overtime ban, now in its eleventh week.

The strike was described by local management as carefully orchestrated and took place as Mr MacGregor made an underground inspection of the new investment designed to extend the mine's life into the next century by driving into the reserves of the doomed Westthorpe colliery near by.

Mr MacGregor made light of the matter, telling reporters that if the miners wanted to protest that way they would only lose money.

Yesterday was the worst day for lay-offs since the union's overtime ban came into operation on October 31.

The worst affected was the Western coalfield. Seven of seventeen pits in Staffordshire and the North-west were at a standstill, and a further 700 men at Holditch pit in north Staffordshire lost a day's pay as winders staged a 24-hour stike against the overtime ban.

About 4,000 men were sent home from the Littleton and Lea Hall mines in south Staffordshire; similar action was taken at the two pits in North Wales, and at two pits in Lancashire.

In Nottinghamshire, where the rebel winders decided on Sunday not to form a breakaway union, 1,600 men were laid off for the day at Blidorth, Harworth and Creswell collieries.

Sinclair builds up his research elite

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Ten leading researchers, most of them British, have been chosen from more than 1,300 applicants by Sir Clive Sinclair, the home computer pioneer, as the latest recruits to Metalab, his revolutionary laboratory in Cambridge.

The laboratory, whose name derives from the Greek word meta, meaning beyond, was advertised in two national newspapers in June. The advertisements brought 1,000 replies. An article in *The Times* the next month encouraged another 300.

Most applicants were British and all had some form of training in electronics. Some had worked on their own inventions.

Fifty were shortlisted for the final interviews. Four successful candidates have just joined and another four will be there at the end of the month. Two others will join later.

An executive of Sir Clive's company said: "In every case we were looking for an impressive academic and industrial track record."

The laboratory, to be officially opened in the summer, will begin operation at the end of the month. Others have joined the group from other parts of the Sinclair group.

Cyril Smith 'retires' to Rochdale

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Cyril Smith yesterday announced his effective retirement from national politics, although few of his parliamentary colleagues believe they have heard the last of him.

Mr Smith, aged 55, the Liberal MP for Rochdale, has played little part in the affairs of the party nationally since the Liberal Assembly in September, when he led an unsuccessful campaign to create a post of deputy leader.

Writing of Rochdale in *Liberal News*, Mr Smith said: "It has been a great joy to return to where I started and where I intend to stay – namely among my own people. They now accept that never again will I play a part in the national affairs of the Liberal Party."

Manor charges

Charles Regan, aged 29, of Royston, Hertfordshire, was remanded on bail until March 5 by Aylesbury magistrates yesterday, accused of a £500,000 theft at Waddesdon Manor, Buckinghamshire, last May and providing transport for a man who had burgled Waddesdon Manor.

Cash assurance

Investors who placed money on or after December 12 with the New Cross Building Society, which ceased trading last week, should not face delays in recovering their cash, the Treasury said last night.

Vandalism film

A campaign against vandalism to telephone boxes is being launched today by Thames Valley police with a video film entitled *A Moment's Thought*. The film will also be distributed to other police forces.

Sizewell campaign for US-style plant

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A campaign is under way to rally more support within the Central Electricity Generating Board for the pressurized water reactor (PWR), the controversial American type of nuclear power station which the board wants to build at Sizewell, in Suffolk.

It was made clear at a management seminar at the board's headquarters in London recently, that some factions believe it should stick to the latest type of British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR)

But it is the strength of public opinion against the Sizewell project that has surprised the board. It had hoped that a favourable decision from the Sizewell inquiry, now entering its second year, would leave it free to build more PWRs.

However, the briefing to the seminar said: "All the evidence of the inquiry and the mood of society in recent years suggest that the problems of siting new plant will continue to grow. It is by no means clear that the Sizewell inquiry will suffice to cover the national need for nuclear plant and it is not clear whether the board will be able to limit subsequent inquiries to site-related matters."

The inquiry and associated activities were said to represent a big drain on board resources and this carried the danger of creating two camps within the board: those concerned with Sizewell and those concerned with other business. It was vitally important for all management to recognize an involvement in explaining the need the board sees for nuclear energy.

The AGR was described as a viable alternative to PWR for nuclear generation, but critics of PWR were told that the AGR was more expensive.

SDP peer may join Shah group

By A Staff Reporter

Lord Harris of Greenwich, the Social Democrat, could become a director of the Stockport Messenger group of newspapers.

Mr Eddie Shah, owner of the group which was at the centre of National Graphical Association picketing, said yesterday that discussions had been held with Lord Harris, "but it is neither a yea or nay situation as yet."

Lord Harris aged 53, was a personal assistant to the Labour leader Mr Hugh Gaitskell, and Mr Roy Jenkins at the Home Office, before being created a peer. A former chairman of the Parole Board, and Westward Television, he is now chairman of London-based WorldTech Ventures. He was not available for comment yesterday.

Kinnock vows party backing for Benn

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday committed himself and the Labour Party to work for the election of Mr Wedgwood Benn as MP for Chesterfield.

The Labour leader said in a brief statement issued at Westminster: "The whole party naturally will be working to secure the election of the Labour candidate in Chesterfield, Tony Benn. We will put our case for recovery for the British economy and security for the British people and we will win".

Mr Benn has said that he wishes the campaign to be fought on the issues and that the by-election, which may well be called for March 8, is certain to clarify some of the movement in Labour policy which has occurred since the general election.

Mr Kinnock's problem is that his efforts to modify and moderate party policy may be exposed and reversed during a Benn campaign which is expected faithfully to reflect the conference line.

In the meantime Labour MPs will rally round the standard-bearer Mr Benn. Mr Phillip Whitehead the runner-up in Sunday's selection contest said on BBC television yesterday that there was no doubt that Labour would win.

Against a background of economic recession and of high unemployment in Chesterfield Mr Whitehead said it would be amazing if Labour did not win.

Mr Whitehead also supported Mr Benn's appeal that the "media circus" should now start to concentrate attention on the town and the campaign issues rather than the personalities of the campaign. But the Conservatives and Liberals are certain as a campaign tactic to exploit Mr Benn's reputation.

Mrs Gloria Havenhand, leader of Chesterfield Conservatives, said yesterday that Mr Benn was an extremist and the election would give the voters an opportunity to reject extremism.

She said: "Chesterfield has moderation nailed to its boots. I would think that even if we do not take the seat Mr Benn will turn a very solid Labour majority into a new marginal."

Mrs Havenhand was attending a meeting in Leicester yesterday to discuss Conservative campaign strategy. Mr Benn will return to Chesterfield today to map out a preliminary campaign plan but full-scale electioneering is not expected to begin until next month.

Royal 4% safeguards staff jobs

Buckingham Palace said last night that the Civil List increase, which awards the Queen and other members of the Royal Family a 4 per cent rise, would not lead to any redundancies among staff.

In spite of the stringent government cash limits there had been a substantial increase in the Royal Family's official engagements in the past year and that the trend was expected to continue.

In a report, the trustees say that about 70 per cent of the total in the list goes in salaries among the royal household.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES (EXCLUDING SALARIES)

	1983 (est.)
	£
Domestic Expenses:	
Royal Kitchens	190,000
Royal Cellars	36,500
Furnishings	130,300
Laundry	32,000
Flowers	32,500
Livery	32,500
Royal Garden Parties	150,000
Sandringham and Balmoral	5,500
Royal Mews:	
Horses and Carriages:	
Purchase	7,500
Upkeep, Repairs	80,000
Cars:	
Purchase, Hire	23,400
Upkeep, Repair	55,000
Office Expenses:	
Data Processing Equip	68,500
Stationery, Supplies	129,900
Newspapers	6,000
Insurance	12,500
Chapel Royal	34,000
Royal Gdns, Windsor	–
Travel	28,400
Official Presents	29,800
Donations, Cups, Prizes	11,500
Allowances, Gratuities	27,800
Rent, Rates	1,000
Royal Library, Windsor	–
Sundry Expenses	53,500
Total	£1,138,100

EXPENDITURE BORNE ON VOTES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS*

Service	1983-84 (Est.)
	£
Marshal of Dip Corps	27,734
Overseas visits at request of Govt Depts	30,000
Expenditure on Palaces, Residences occupied by Royal Family	6,057,000
Gentlemen-at-Arms, Yeoman of the Guard	32,000
Official train travel including maintenance of Royal Train	560,000
Stationery supplies	
Central Chancery of Orders of Knighthood	119,000
Royal Yacht	9,067,000
Queen's Flight	4,763,000
Equerries	48,000
Publicity Services	159,000

*FCO, DoE, Transport, Treasury, MoD, Col.

Rural lines to get £24m Railbuses

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Rail yesterday received approval for 150 lightweight Railbuses for use on rural services in Scotland, Wales and the West Country.

The work will go out to tender and will not necessarily benefit British Rail workshops which has announced a further 3,500 redundancies this year.

The Railbuses costing £24m, will bring nearer £100m new rail investments authorized by the Government in the past three months the others are: modernization of the Tonbridge-Hasting line (£25m); electrification of the Bishop's Stortford-Cambridge line (£10m); and 149 electrical multiple units for Southern and Eastern regions (£36m).

The Railbus has been developed by British Rail and British Leyland to provide a cross between a train and a bus, of much lighter construction and lower cost than a conventional train.

Together with low-cost radio signal controls, unmanned crossings and ticket-collector guards, they are expected to save many loss-making rural services.

Arms factories picketed in protest strike

The 11 royal ordnance factories were picketed yesterday as 12 unions called 19,000 munitions workers out on strike.

Union leaders said that all production was halted and that most of the labour force took part in the stoppage to protest at a government Bill to privatize the factories.

More than 500 strikers lobbied MPs as the Commons debated the second reading of the Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill.

The factories, which date from the opening of Woolwich in 1671, fear that "privatization" will mean closure or job losses at Birtley (Newcastle), Bridgwater, Glascoed (Gwent); Patricroft (Manchester), Bishopton (Glasgow), Chorley, Leeds, Radyway Green (Cheshire), Blackburn, Enfield and Nottingham.

Parliament, page 4

PAYMENTS BY ROYAL TRUSTEES TO OTHER ROYAL FAMILY MEMBERS

Year	Duke of Gloucester	Duke of Kent	Princess Alexandra	Princess Alice Countess of Athlone	Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
1975	15,000	35,000	30,000	5,000	85,000
1976	28,000	45,000	40,000	5,000	118,000
1977	26,000	48,000	50,000	6,000	130,000
1978	39,000	60,000	60,000	6,500	165,500
1979	57,000	78,700	74,500	8,000	218,200
1980	70,500	94,500	89,800	9,000	263,800
1981	78,000	106,000	101,000	73	285,073
1982	83,900	113,000	107,800	–	304,700
1983	87,600	118,000	112,700	–	318,300

* Sums refunded to Consolidated Fund by the Queen.

BBC journalists' dispute

Battle of computerized newsroom

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The electronic newsroom at the centre of the BBC journalists' dispute is a classic case of industrial conflict over new communications technology.

"What the union wants", one BBC executive said with a trace of bitterness, "is more money for using equipment which will make members' lives easier."

But a BBC journalist responded: "New technology will save money for the BBC and we feel we deserve a share of it.

"At the moment I read out my script to a typist, or scribble it out completely with spelling mistakes, and she turns it into a beautifully laid-out piece of perfect prose.

"On the computer, I have to lay the thing out myself, remember how to use the system, and spell everything correctly. It is the equivalent of a newspaper journalist being told he has just become a compositor as well."

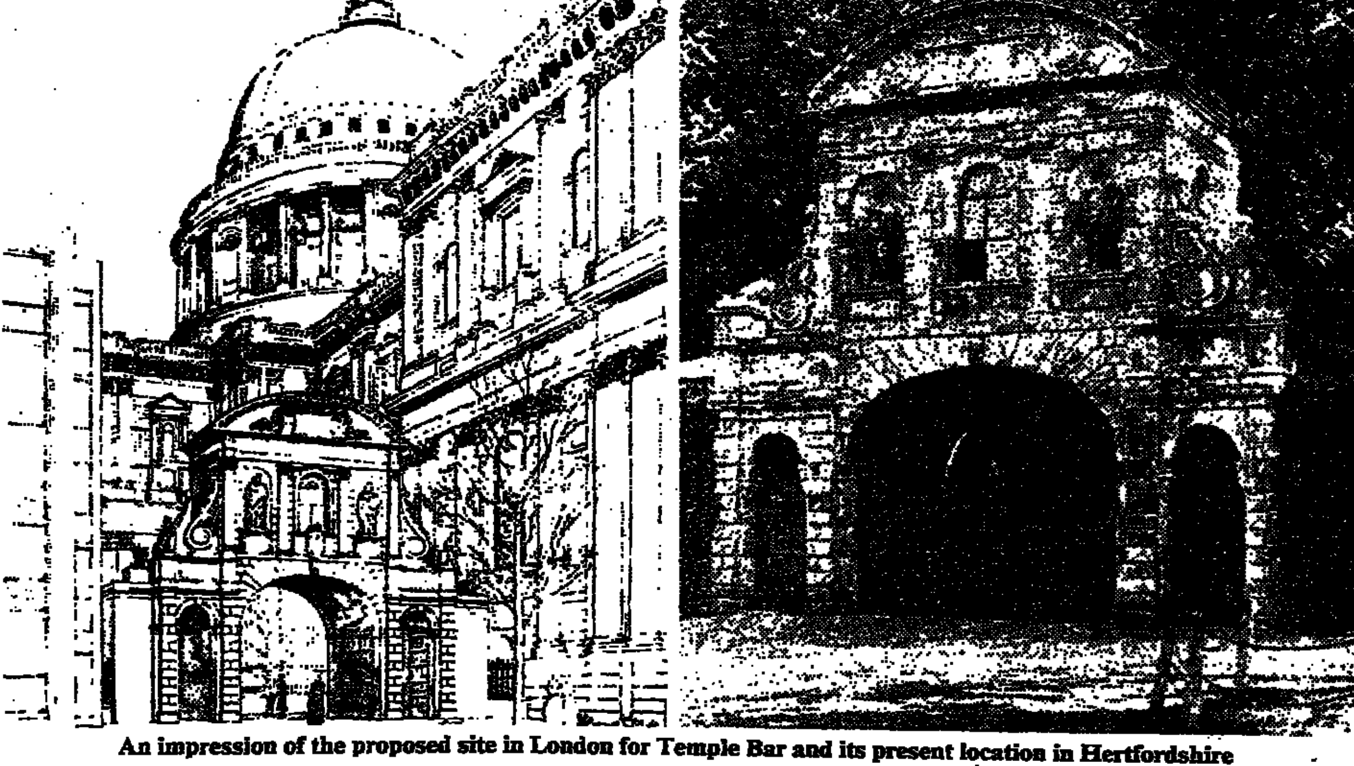
The computerized system was designed for the launching of *Breakfast Time* a year ago and replaced a method of working in which typists were employed to produce scripts for newsreaders.

The electronic newsroom, designed with the help of a £250,000 grant from the Department of Industry, does much more than introduce a "paperless" office. The visual display units are used by journalists to type in script material which can then be put directly on to an Autocue machine for the newsreader.

It can also store administrative details such as transport arrangements, and will prompt interviewers with up to eight screens of biographical information about a person being interviewed, together with suggested questions.

A programme known as "The Shelf" acts as an automated file for programme material. Another part of the computer, known as "The Profile", enables a producer to compile a running order with camera directions electronically. One button produces details of 40 standard programme sequences.

The system, which has since been extended to most of *Sixty Minutes*, supports two-and-a-half hours of programming and can handle more than one hundred items in any single edition.



An impression of the proposed site in London for Temple Bar and its present location in Hertfordshire

Inquiry opens into the return of Temple Bar

A long campaign to rescue a seventeenth century London gateway from neglect and decay in a Hertfordshire wood and to restore it to a worthy site in the capital reaches a new stage today (John Young writes).

A public inquiry will hear an application to dismantle and repair Temple Bar, and reerect it in the north-west corner of St Paul's churchyard.

The inquiry should have started last October but it was postponed because of the resignation of Mr Robert Potter architect of the Temple Bar Trust which is making the application. As he was also architect to the dean and chapter of the cathedral, he felt that there could be a conflict of interest.

Designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1672 as a geteway spanning the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand, Temple Bar was dismantled in 1878 and reconstructed 10 years later at Theobald's Park, in Hertfordshire.

Its decay has provoked various proposals for restoration, the latest initiated in 1976

Later in the same year the trust was formed, with American support, and an appeal was launched for the necessary funds, then estimated at £500,000.

Since then, the likely cost has at least doubled, but in March last year, Mr Tom King, who was then Secretary of State for the Environment, said that his department and the National Heritage Memorial Fund were prepared to contribute up to £250,000 each.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London approved the churchyard plan in May 1979, but it has been delayed by technical objections. Several conservation experts believe that the site is inappropriate, but the trust insists that there is no feasible alternaitive.

Man in the news

The grassroots Tory fighting rate capping

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Among critics of rate capping, Mr Roger Parker-Jervis, from Buckinghamshire County Council, has acquired even more publicity than Mr Kenneth Livingstone at the Greater London Council. One reason is that leading Labour politicians have decided to stay quiet and let Conservative opposition to the Government's plans take its course.

The Greater London Council is a prime candidate for rate capping while Mr Parker-Jervis has a public assurance by the Government that the threat of such punishment against his council is remote. Yet the archetypal rural Tory remains one of the fiercest critics of the powers to be debated in the Commons today during the second reading of the Rates Bill.

Mr Parker-Jervis said in a statement to *The Times*: "The Conservative Party has three components which should interlock. They are the party in Parliament, the constituency associations, and the party in local government. Sadly the party in local government has for too long been a butt for thoughtless criticism from the others."

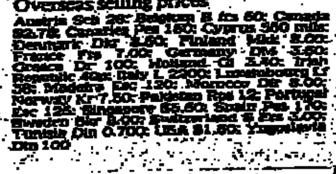
His strenuous opposition to rate capping has a piquancy which has attracted commentators and television interviewers. His weatherbeaten features, landed background, shooting interests and membership of the National Farmers' Union and Country Landowners' Association make him a classic specimen of grassroots Conservatism.

He has been a member of Buckinghamshire County Council for more than 15 years and chairman for almost three. He claims strong backing from fellow councillors for his independent approach to central government and his party has a large majority on the council.

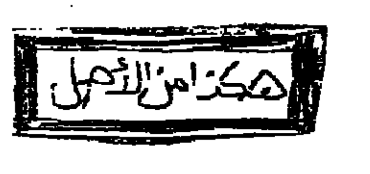
He feels a strong sense of grievance about the Government's failure to make its calculation of local authority grant catch up with the extra demand for council services posed by Buckinghamshire's population growth. His council faces a government spending target below the amount which Whitehall believes it needs to provide a standard level of service.

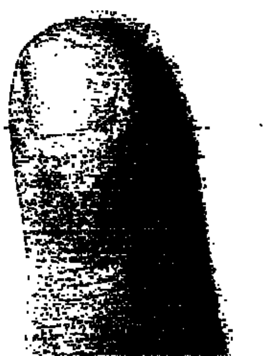


Mr Roger Parker-Jervis: Sense of grievance



Overseas selling prices: Austria Sch 26; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 180; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.50; Irish [illegible]





Doctors may back moves to cut legal limit for abortions to 24 weeks

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Gynaecologists and paediatricians, the doctors most involved in abortion and the care of new-born babies, are moving towards backing the idea of a cut in the legal limit for the termination of pregnancy from 28 to 24 weeks.

A joint subcommittee of the British Paediatric Association and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists is expected shortly to recommend to its parent bodies that they should support such a decrease.

The move comes after marked advances in paediatricians' ability to rescue and keep alive premature babies born younger than 28 weeks since the 28-week limit was set in the Abortion Act, 1967.

A decision by the association and the college would put pressure on the British Medical Association, the most powerful of the doctors' lobbies, to also support a 24-week limit. Its ethical committee is examining the issue.

But the association and the college are expected to reject a World Health Organization recommendation that the legal limit should be 22 weeks.

Mr Robert Atlay, secretary of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, said: "I think eveyone has accepted that 28 weeks no longer makes sense, but we would be very worried if an attempt was made to lock us into 22 weeks."

Such late abortions are usually due to the discovery of congenital abnormalities such as Down's Syndrome and sex-linked hereditary defects.

Tests for the abnormalities are taken at around 16 weeks when the foetus has developed sufficiently.

But Mr Atlay said that in some cases where cells have to be grown it could take three to five weeks for a positive result.

Administrative or postal difficulties, and patients not having a telephone could all lead to some mothers who were carrying severely handicapped babies finding themselves unable to have an abortion because they were outside a 22-week limit.

According to figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, of a total of 162,797 abortions in England and Wales in 1982, 836 were carried out in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth week of pregnancy, and 102 between 25 and 28 weeks.

Satellite television beams into Swindon

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Satellite television arrived in 10,000 homes in Swindon last night. The same programmes and advertisements were beamed to 530,000 viewers in Norway, Finland, Switzerland – and an hotel in Paris.

If the programmes were familiar, some of the advertising was unusual.

The first night of Sky channel offered three popular American television series, a pop music programme, cartoon, news, and an hour of American football.

The commercial breaks, however, included promotions for Freia, a Norwegian chocolate; Sorbit, a Scandinavian chewing gum and Snickers chocolate bars known in Britain as Marathon.

The service came from the London base of Satellite Television, which is owned by News International. It is likely to be one of the free basic tier channels available on many new cable networks.

It is transmitted by satellite to the headquarters of the cable companies, who receive it by dish aerial.

Satellite Television is charging Radio Rentals Swindon network, which is owned by Thorn-EMI 10p per subscriber per month for the service, and takes all the advertising revenue. The cable operator recovers his costs through the basic subscription for being connected to the system.

It is hoped that the Sky channel will carry a maximum of six minutes of advertising per hour, although it has an average of between one minute and three minutes at the moment. It will put out five hours of programmes each night of the week.

In addition to the regular service of American adventure, pop music, news and the occasional documentary, Swindon viewers can look forward to regular feature films. The first month will include the first television showing of Louis Malle's *Atlantic City*, and feature *Picnic at Hanging Rock* and *Bruce Lee – The Man, The Myth*.

Sky schedule January 16

5 pm	Cartoon*
5.05	Cable Countdown* (pop)
5.50	Launch party
6 pm	Fantasy Island (US series)
6.55	Charlie's Angels
7.45	Vegas (US series)
8.35	Roving Report (news)
9.00	American football
10.00	Closedown

*not available in Swindon

Three more sextuplets go home

Three more of the Walton sextuplets left hospital yesterday. Hannah, Lucy and Sarah joined their sisters, Jenny and Kate, at home in Browning Road, Wallasey, Merseyside.

Only Ruth remains in Liverpool Maternity Hospital. She has a slight cold but should go home in a few days.

Graham and Janet Walton have coped largely unaided with the first two babies but now a team provided by Wirral Area Health Authority and the borough's social services department will help.

Two health service nursery nurses will be at the house every night, at an estimated cost of £8,000 for the first three months.

The social services department has appointed another four nursery nurses, two of whom will be at the house every day. A home help has also been provided, and the team is completed by a supervisory nursing officer, a health care visitor, and the family doctor.

The aid will be reviewed after about three months.

The Walton's solicitor, Mr Rex Makin, has complained to the authorities over disclosure of the nursing details. He said: "I am appalled that there has been a deliberate breach of confidentiality."

Sachs fined

Leonard Sachs, aged 74, compère of the BBC's *Good Old Days* television show, was fined £75 at Marylebone Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday for importuning men for an immoral purpose in Notting Hill Gate Station public lavatories.

MP in hospital

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, aged 53, Conservative MP for Newbury, was admitted to the Royal Berkshire hospital on Sunday, reportedly suffering from kidney problems. His condition was described as satisfactory yesterday.

Bridge attack

Thieves stole seven 4ft-long aluminium parapet supports from a bridge on the A329 road crossing a railway line at Bracknell, Berkshire, in the latest such attack in the area recently. The damage was repaired yesterday.

Flight approval

The Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday it had granted a licence to Dan Air for a service between Gatwick airport and Aldergrove in Belfast after British Midland Airways' decision to stop flying the route.

Union leader

Mrs Lillian Hopkin, a Swansea clothing factory worker, was elected chairman of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers yesterday. She is the third woman to hold the post.

Alarm-raisers

Westwood Enterprises, makers of burglar alarms, were broken into yesterday and four alarms were stolen. The company, based in Kingsbridge, Devon, said it would fit an alarm today.

Leaving Britain: Angela Rippon, who was dimissed as a TV-am presenter, has been appointed arts and entertainment correspondent with a television station in the United States. Miss Rippon who is thought to have received £80,000 from TV-am, will travel to Boston, Massachusetts, at the weekend and start work at the end of the month. (Photograph: John Manning).

School computer offer

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Competition for the school computer market intensified yesterday with the announcement by one of the world's largest computer companies, Commodore, that it would offer its equipment at a big discount to education institutions.

Commodore is an American company and, as such, was excluded from the Department of Industry's schemes to get microcomputers into schools by paying half the cost. Under those schemes, primary and secondary schools had to buy British, either the Sinclair Spectrum, the BBC or research machines.

Commodore is fighting back by offering its Commodore 64 computer, together with a disk drive, LOGO (the computer language) and Simons BASIC 1 (a programming aid) to schools for £299.99 until the end of April. The normal price would be £472.



Beverage report: Mr Simon Bowes tasting tea in London yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Calm after tea price storm

By Michael Horsnell

For the first time in months excitement was dissipated at the London tea auctions yesterday, where Indian export curbs have sent prices through the roof, by the calming prospect of a cup of the traditional beverage at a stable charge.

The average price of the 1,500,000 kilos sold remained steady from last week at about £3.20 a kilogram, establishing a plateau in tea prices which started to rise last April when a kilogram cost £1.35.

Amid signs of a deepening struggle between instant coffee and tea, the cost of tea in the supermarkets has risen from 28p per standard pack to about 38p and will rise again to about 42p next month.

However, spitting a mouthful of Ceylon tea into the tasters' brass spittoon at the headquarters of the Tea Brokers' Association, its chairman, Mr George Neale pronounced welcome news for housewives contemplating disposal of their teapots.

"The escalation we have had has come to a halt," he said. "It was obvious we would hit the top sometime soon."

Mr Neale added: "Nobody has bothered to think about the price of tea for years because it was consistently low. Nowadays, despite what has happened, you are still only talking about 2p a cup, of which the tea itself represents only about one-third the cost. It might be getting on for double the price of a year ago, but it's not expensive, is it?"

The immediate cause of the spectacular increase in prices was the announcement on Christmas Eve of the Indian Government's decision to suspend the export of CTC grade tea (cut, torn and curled), which accounts for nearly 10 per cent of the 180 million kilograms imported by the United Kingdom each year, in order to hold down prices in India. But long before that, auction prices were rising due to international consumption outrunning production.

The shortfall has been made up by supplies from countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Malawi and Zimbabwe, from which representatives of tea giants like Brooke Bond (30 per cent of the market), Lyons-Tetley (20 per cent), the Co-op (14 per cent), Typhoo (14 per cent) and Twining (2 per cent) were bidding in a steadier market than they have known for some time yesterday.

At the auction room of Sir John Lyon House in the City Mr Simon Bowes, a tea broker for one of the big four brokers, Wilson, Smithett & Co., concluded: "We are talking about a 30 per cent rise in the shops on a commodity which was desperately cheap anyway. Tea is the best drink of the day and that is how it will stay."

Struggling village shop keepers given business advice

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A rescue service for England's village shops is being stepped up by the Development Commission's Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas.

There are about 12,000 villages with a single shop and the council estimates that half of them are likely to disappear within five years if they are not helped. About 3,000 stand a chance of survival if the right expertise can be injected in time. Too many people get involved in village shops with little notion of what is involved commercially, according to Mr John White, the council's retail officer.

The council's team of retail consultants has been doubled because of demand on the rescue scheme. The first of a series of courses for village shopkeepers has been arranged. Ten will be run between February and June, catering for 20 people each.

There is also a chance of help for village shops from the big retailing chains. One result of discussions started between the council and the Retail Consortium, representing about 90 per cent of retailers, could be the seconding of executives for counselling small shopkeepers.

An investment fund is also being considered. Loans or grants could help a shop to reequip with cash tills and freezer display units.

Some local authorities are involved in local aid schemes. Banks could also be drawn into the discussions on funding.

About 1,000 village shops are estimated to have closed in the past 10 years. Last year 11,000 owners of small retail businesses were declared bankrupt, but the village shop is a particular problem because many people get the idea that it would be fun to start one, the council says.

Many take on businesses with insufficient capital and little awareness of the difficulties. It can mean low profit margins because of lack of buying power compared with the big national chains, long working hours and the need for strict administrative discipline to handle stock control and value-added tax.

A typical village shop with a turnover of £60,000 a year is barely producing a net profit, the council's research indicates. But under the guidance of its eight retail consultants it has been possible to increase a shop more attractively and usually by bringing in delicatessen foods, wines, spirits, beer and newspapers.

The training courses, running from Friday afternoons to Sunday afternoons and costing £75 a head, will outline the pitfalls and possibilities in running a village shop. The course director is Mr Reg Fuller, formerly of Spar, one of the leading "symbol" groups on indepentent retailers.

Some of the first courses will be at Gateshead, Oundle, Farnham, Bristol, Kendal, Leamington Spa and Doncaster.

Details from Cosira, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wilts SP1 3TP; telephone (0722) 336255.

Straw-burning by-law adopts farmers' idea

The Government is to urge local authorities to adopt much stricter controls in an effort to curb straw burning accidents.

A model by-law, drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, was circulated yesterday to local authorities, farming organizations and other interested organizations.

Organizations have four weeks to comment before the by-law goes to the Home Office which will be responsible for getting it through Parliament before the start of this year's cereals harvest.

The by-law would restrict straw burning to the hours of daylight on weekdays only. Burning at weekends and on bank holidays would be banned.

Farmers would be restricted to burning only 25 acres of straw at any one time, and each fire must be at least 150 metres from the next. A five-metre fire-break must also be created before burning takes place, and fire-fighting equipment must be ready for use.

The by-law also insists that two responsible people oversee the burning rather than one as now required, and that at least one hour's notice is given to the fire brigade.

Burning will also be banned within 25 metres of hedges, woods and private housing to try to prevent the damage caused last year when fires spread out of control and miles of hedgerows were destroyed.

Another main cause of complaint arising from last year's straw burning was smut blowing into houses. The by-law will insist that all soot and ash is ploughed into the soil within 36 hours, and that the burning does not take place if winds are likely to create problems.

The by-law is likely to be accepted because many of the proposals have been suggested by farmers. Breach of the by-law will lead to fines of up to £1,000 although there are no provisions to ban persistent offenders as some organizations had requested.

Duke calls for more coats of arms

More "ordinary people" should apply for their own official coat of arms, the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, said yesterday.

A shield of arms and family crest are not the sole prerogative of rich aristocrats, but are available to all – 160 were granted to corporations and individuals last year.

Shields no longer show only rampant lions, baying unicorns, swords, dragons and castles. Microchips, a hypodermic needle and air craft have been featured recently.

The duke was speaking at a press conference in London to mark the 500th anniversary of the granting of the royal charter to the College of Arms by Richard III.

The Post Office is marking the occasion by issuing Britain's first square-shaped special issue stamps today.

The duke said: "Despite the recession there is such an interest in heraldry and history that people generally are applying for arms not just new peers, but ordinary people." He invited more people to apply.

The cost of a grant of armorial bearings is £840.

There are two ways to qualify, according to Sir Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms.

- Through an "accident of birth," either by direct descent or by producing "strict proof of genealogical connections" if an hereditary line has become diffused or forgotten.
- By being a "person of eminence" defined by Henry VIII as a "good, honest and sufficient man of reputation".

That was defined by the duke as "a man of achievement, a graduate with a professional or technical degree, a parish councillor, or anyone who has made some kind of contribution".

PARLIAMENT January 16 1984

No 'political twist' to talks with judge

TRADE UNION LAW

A report of remarks on industrial law by Sir John Donaldson, now Master of the Rolls, which he discussed with Mr Michael Quinlan, Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment, in 1982, was never shown to a minister, so there was "no political twist" to it, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during Commons questions.

The Attorney General had been closely questioned about the Master of the Rolls having discussions on what one Labour MP called "politically sensitive matters" with a senior Civil Servant.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said in an exchange about the appointment of judges, that if the majority of judges came from a background associated with the Labour movement and its political viewpoint there would be grave disquiet on the Conservative benches. We are concerned about the present position.

Will it be practice for senior civil servants to consult senior judges over controversial legislation such as industrial relations, as occurred recently? It is all the more necessary for judges to have a wider background.

Sir Michael Havers: If we look at appointments since the war, they come from all sides of the political spectrum. Labour's members are appointed by Conservative Lord Chancellors and vice versa. It is necessary to have those who are best qualified in all ways to perform this important task.

Mr John Morris, the Opposition spokesman on legal affairs: The heart of the matter for the long term future is the need to widen recruitment to the profession. Will he consult with the Secretary of State for Education to see how the present system of discretionary grants is working, whether it might be extended and improved so that people of all parties and classes of limited and of no means, can come to the profession?

Sir Michael Havers: On university grants, those intending to read law are treated exactly the same as others who intend to obtain their degrees at universities.

But I feel we might look again at grants from local authorities for those who have, perhaps, done a short period of post-school educational work and then intend to take up the law. There have been cases in my constituency where the applicant has, perhaps, been unfairly treated.

Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow, Lab) asked in what circumstances the Lord Chancellor issued guidance to the judiciary.

Sir Michael Havers: The Lord Chancellor never issues guidance as to how any individual case should be decided. In view, however, of his responsibilities as head of the administration of justice, it may fall to the Lord Chancellor, in consultation with the senior judiciary, and often at their request, to give general advice and guidance in connexion with those responsibilities.

Mr Deakins. It is wrong that the Master of the Rolls should have had discussions on politically sensitive matters with a senior civil servant in 1982, apparently without the knowledge of the Lord Chancellor, who has since had to remind judges that they should keep him informed of these matters.

Does he approve of this practice which breaches the long standing rule about separation of judiciary and executive? Did he know of the particular meetings as the Lord Chancellor did not?

Sir Michael Havers: It is right to give the facts. In 1975 the present Master of the Rolls addressed the annual meeting of the Industrial Law Society. It was interesting, and in a sense quite provocative. It was reported fully in the Industrial Law Journal for 1975.

In 1982 Mr Michael Quinlan (Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment) saw him to discuss that address and those views, expressed by somebody of great experience in that area of the law.

That report – in fact I am not sure if this has been disclosed before – was never shown to a minister. It was used by that particular civil servant for his own use. There was no political twist to it because it was never shown to a minister.

Often judges are consulted in confidence about matters over which they have a particular expertise.

The Lord Chancellor has said that in future it would be wise for judges, if they are to be asked their views in confidence, to consult him first, and he has invited his Government colleagues to do the same.

Mr John Morris said it was difficult to understand how a senior civil servant should have something for his own use but, will he invite the Lord Chancellor to underline the importance of the judiciary not only being independent of the executive, but being seen to be independent?

The Lord Chancellor should ensure that future correspondence between the executive and the judiciary is made public and any meetings appertaining to it.

Where there are particular circumstances such as individual cases where it might be disadvantageous to publish the details, the fact that correspondence has taken place should be made public.

Would not this help to guard against any suggestion of the judiciary being involved politically in any way?

Sir Michael Havers: There must be many occasions in which those concerned, such as the Lord Chancellor and the Home Office, about the creation of new offences, would want to consult the judiciary over what they believe is the appropriate penalty, or whether an existing offence needs to remain on the statute book.

I cannot believe that in those sort of cases he is expecting that there should be full publication of what is necessarily a confidential discussion and exchange of correspondence.

In search of greater competition

By coupling the encouragement of efficiency and enterprise with full and effective safeguards the Telecommunications Bill sought and obtained the best of both worlds, Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said when moving the Bill's second reading in the Lords.

Its two main objectives, he said, were greatly to improve competition for the universal benefit and to privatise British Telecom, the latter being a necessary step in achieving the former.

The Bill, which abolishes BT's exclusive privilege with respect to telecommunications, was directed at removing those obstacles which still stood in the way of the development of a fully competitive telecommunications industry.

There could not be full and fair competition unless the ground rules were essentially the same for all of those who were competing. Those ground rules could not be the same while BT remained a nationalized industry enjoying special privileges and its competitors were private sector companies. The Bill, therefore, aimed to put BT on an equal footing with its competitors.

In general, nationalization had not served the nation well in terms of the efficient use of capital resources, efficiency, good labour relations or good service to the consumer. On all these counts, the private sector had a better record than the public sector.

The Government was determined to press ahead with returning state industries to the private sector and there was no more important candidate than BT, nor one where the prospects for progress and development under private sector ownership and management were brighter.

Rural services and call boxes, 999 services and essential shipping services would be subject to more effective safeguards in future as this was the first time these services had been specified by statute. There was, therefore, no basis for the fears expressed on this subject.

The Bill represented a very significant step forward in improving the efficiency of the British economy and enabling Britain to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by the development of new technology in telecommunications and information processing.

It gave full and effective protection to the consumer, entrenching it in statute for the first time, and took full account of social needs: particularly of the disabled and those in rural areas.

Lord Bruce of Donnington (Lab), for the Opposition, said those who tried to get the best of both worlds often got the worst of both.

In order to reassure the City that nothing would stand in the way of profits sufficient for attractive dividends to be paid, the Government would either have to write off all or part of BT's debt to it, or eliminate or substantially reduce the loss-making services at present undertaken by BT.

It was a bad Bill. Its main purpose was to raise money for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lower taxation in good time for the next general election. It was a hoax on the consumer and the taxpayer and a fraud on the employees of BT.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe (SDP) said this complex measure was both unnecessary and irrelevant. The Bill did not create the conditions for a free competitive market. It simply replaced a public monopoly, which had consumer protection commitments acceptance of social obligations and answerability to the nation, with a private monopoly which would have its major answerability to its shareholders.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C), honorary secretary of the Telecommunications Liberalization Group, agreed with the Bill's basic principles but said the Government had been forced to make it not as free and market orientated as was desirable.

A little more competition was desirable and they wished to strengthen the regualtions in this respect.

Seat belt research

According to a report in *The Times* more pedestrians and cyclists had been killed by motorists since seat belt wearing became compulsory, **Lord Monson** (Ind) pointed out at question time in the House of Lords. This is (he added) what many of us feared would happen.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth, a Government spokesman, replied: I am aware of the article. However, we do not think that reliable statistics would support 100 per cent the contention he makes.

The minister had earlier referred to a recently published report showing that seat belt wearing rates had been maintained around 95 per cent and that for the eight months February to September 1983 fatal and serious front seat car and light van casualties were down by 25 per cent, compared with the same eight months of 1982.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) asked whether the Government intended to make the seat belt wearing habit even more easy to acquire by further improving the fastening apparatus for seat belts and making it generally uniform.

Lord Lucas said further work was being carried out among the United Kingdom car manufacturers and seat belt manufacturers, together with the Transport Road Research Laboratory, to improve seat belt anchorage and locking points.

Select committees this week

Commons. Today: House of Commons (Services): Computer subcommittee. Subject: Information Technology: Members' Requirements. Witnesses: Mr Anthony Pearce (4); Mr Peter Pennington (4.45).

Tomorrow: Social Services.

Lords. Today: EEC subcommittee on agriculture and the environment. Evidence from NFU and Country Landowners Association on improving efficiency of agricultural structures (10.45).

EEC subcommittee (Law). Evidence from CBI and from Law Society and the Bar. Law Society of Scotland and the Faculty of Advocates on Commission's powers of investigation and inspection (4.30).

Thursday: EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from the Commission on energy objectives (11).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Rates Bill, second reading. **Lords** (2.30): Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, committee. Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill, committee. Roads (Scotland) Bill, committee, second day.

Statement on contract sought

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) asked the Speaker at the end of question time whether the Prime Minister's office has sought permission for a statement to be made in the Chamber about revelations in *The Observer* about the Cementation contract in which the Prime Minister and her son Mark had been involved in lobbying.

He added that that would give MPs an opportunity to question Mrs Thatcher

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that it was not a matter connected with question time.

Peter Brookes

Return to Parliament

ROF pension rights assured

PRIVATIZATION

The Royal Ordnance Factories had consistently returned a trading profit since their trading fund was established in 1974, but under the Government's new proposals for their management as an independent commercial organization they would do even better, **Mr Geoffrey Pattie**, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said.

Mr Pattie, who was moving the second reading of the Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill in the Commons said that it would enable the factories to become a commercial organization under the Companies Acts.

The factories were a large, closely integrated, engineering and chemical production organization consisting of 13 factories, each expert in particular aspects of manufacture and supply of defence equipment and munitions.

The present organization and its antecedents had served the country well for nearly 400 years, through the Napoleonic Wars, two world wars, and the recent Falkland Islands conflict and now, in times of peace, in development of the most up-to-date equipment to meet an increasingly sophisticated threat.

While most of the products were designed to meet a specific requirement of the armed forces, a significant part of the ROF work had been exported, and the factories were increasingly concerned with products related to the needs of armed forces other than the British.

Other countries had taken a keen interest in purchasing the ROF's high quality products and the Government wished that record to continue, subject to the control which the Government exercised over all arms sales abroad.

The loyal and dedicated work force numbered just under 18,500. Their efforts had made the organization a success not only in quality of product but in trading performance.

The ROF trading fund, set up in 1974, had been the first under the appropriate Act, and had operated with great success, winning the Queen's Award for Exports in 1976 and 1978.

An organization like the ROFs must have its own sales, marketing, personnel management and, in due course, research and development, so that it could be in full control of its commercial destiny. The new sales and marketing function was already being established. The trading fund concept would not have sufficed much longer in the face of future commercial realities.

The ROFs had a good future to look forward to, but no one could guarantee specific levels of employment at specific factories. The Ministry of Defence had a major vested interest in seeing that the ROFs were vigorous and successful.

Civil servants employed in the ROFs on vesting day would transfer to the new organization on broadly the same terms and conditions as at present with no change in take-home pay, leave entitlements or retirement policy. Trade union rights would be transferred unchanged.

Concern had been expressed about compensation for redundancy after vesting day and the Government would ensure that benefits similar to the principal Civil Service pension scheme were provided for transferred employees.

There would be no loss of pension rights acquired by length of service and transferred employees would be able to choose whether to preserve their accrued pension rights and draw a pension from the PCSPS on retirement, or to transfer it to the new pension scheme set up by the new organization.

The Government (he said) intends that no employee shall suffer detriment as a result of the transfer of employment and the benefits to be provided by the new pension scheme, for all those employees who transfer from the civil service, will be calculated on the same basis as under the PCSPS. These benefits will be index-linked.

Where employees transferred accrued rights into the new company's scheme, the Government would pay into the new pension fund actuarially assessed transfer values. That could possibly amount to £250m, but the actual figure was likely to be considerably lower as it would depend on the number of employees who opted to transfer to the new scheme.

I would like to clear up some misunderstandings (he said). These transfer payments are not new or additional expenditure: they represent the bringing forward of liabilities that would in any case have fallen to be met by the Government when the people concerned came to retire.

On vesting day a holding company would be established with four subsidiary companies, for ammunition, small arms, rocket motors, and weapons and fighting vehicles.

The rocket motors subsidiary would represent a new move for the ROFs. It would be established by the transfer of facilities and staff at the Propellants, Explosives and Rocket Motor Establishment at Westcott and at South Site, Waltham Abbey, to the ROFs.

They were at an early point in the process of turning an integral part of a government department into a fully fledged independent commercial company. The next step was to set up the companies and to transfer to them the property and assets which would constitute their trading capital.

We are aiming to achieve this by October 1 1984, (he said). That will be vesting day: and thereafter the companies will be trading on a commercial basis. Only then can we realistically look forward to the means by which privatization is to be carried out.

Several factors will influence our thinking on this.

By vesting day we shall have an appropriate company structure and a professional management anxious to make the most of their opportunities. We expect the new organization to be a success, and we see no reason why privatization should be very long delayed. But we are not going to set a firm date now.

Appalling driving on M1

Some of the driving on the M6 and M1 motorways on Sunday had been appalling considering the conditions, **Mrs Lynda Chalker**, Minister of State for Transport, said during Commons questions, when she made a plea for more care by drivers.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) had asked: Is she satisfied with the speed of motorway buses which during this period of bad weather have been exceeding the lawful limit? Would she issue instrucions to chief constables to be firmer in the action they take against them?

Mrs Chalker: Such instructions would be a matter for the Home Secretary, but I appreciate what he says. We carried out a full survey of speed on the motorways and other main roads and expect the results in the next few weeks and when we have these results, which will be an independent check on the speeds, then we will be able to come forward with recommendations.

I urge all drivers, of whatever vehicles, to maintain a safe distance behind other traffic and at a speed consistent with the weather conditions. I was appalled by what I saw coming down the M1 and M6

Dartford tunnel tolls to stay

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said during Commons questions that she could not give an assurance that the Dartford Tunnels would be made toll-free.

While many people have said that they would like the tunnels to be toll-free (she went on) there is no doubt that they give an advantage and that has to be paid for. The Government is spending an additional £15m to free up the system through the tunnel by the provision of new approach roads and toll passes.

Rail line to Cambridge is to be electrified

TRANSPORT

Approval of the British Rail proposal to electrify 24 miles of line from Bishop Stortford to Cambridge at a cost of about £10m was announced in the Commons by Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport.

He said it would lead to improved commuter services to Liverpool Street. But, he added, the department had concluded that the proposal to provide a second electrified service to Cambridge via Royston would not be justified financially.

Mr Mitchell also announced that the Government had that day written to the chairman of British Rail giving approval to the board's proposal to build 150 new lightweight diesel multiple units.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP), in a question on commuter services, said: It is planned to cut peak services in the South East by a third and to Woolwich by a quarter, but there has been no public consultation on these proposals. Since South East London has no tube service and only congested road links with the centre of London, how are such major cuts justified?

Mr Mitchell: He should have things in proportion. Cuts of a third can mean reducing three trains an hour to two trains an hour; that reduction of one train becomes a third. Total cuts in the southern area amount to 2 per cent.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): We are grateful for the decision relating to the Cambridge to Liverpool Street development. While regretting the decision regarding the service via Royston, could he assure us that could be reviewed in the light of the improved economic situation?

Mr Mitchell: Anything can be reviewed, but this is not a case of the economic situation so much as producing a viable investment project for the most economic way of moving passengers between these two points.

Later Mr Mitchell said that improvements to services meant that it was now quicker to travel by train to Gatwick than to Heathrow.

Later, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said that the order for the construction of the 150 lightweight diesel multiple units would be put out to tender. There were five possible contractors. That would mean that British Rail Engineering Limited would have to tender effectively if they wished to contract. Wherever the order went, there would be business for British industry.

The technical merits of the particular design was a matter for the railways. They were following up by perfecting a design for medium weight diesel multiple units.

Financial risks over tunnel ruled out

Taxpayers' money or guarantees will not be available for commercial risks, **Mr Nicholas Ridley**, Secretary of State for Transport, said when he was asked at question time in the Commons for a statement on the current position on prospects for a Channel tunnel.

I expect to receive shortly (he said) the report by the group of British and French banks studying the possibility of market financing of the various Channel link schemes. Thereafter I will discuss with my French counterpart how we should proceed.

Meanwhile, all options including reliance on shipping services remain open.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C): As there is no shortage of efficient and reasonably-priced means of cross-Channel communication, could he give an undertaking that he will not agree to taxpayers' funds being put into this project or guarantees given on their behalf, bearing in mind that the tunnel is an out-dated costly nonsense?

Can he give an assurance that he will not get involved in talks which might lead to this white elephant being financed from so-called Euro funds as part of a package designed to increase British resources to the EEC?

Mr Ridley: I do not know what proposals will be before us but taxpayers' money or guarantees will not be available for commercial risks.

The Government will have to facilitate the access to the tunnel, but that is a different matter to the guarantees. Without details of the report which I am awaiting, it is impossible to go further than that at this time.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Mrs Thatcher's television interview with Mr Brian Walden on Sunday's *Weekend World* was a landmark in the lifetime of the Government. For the first time her rhetoric was brought in line with its actions.

Throughout the first Thatcher Government there was a glaring disparity between the two. She used to talk in passionate tones of cutting public expenditure. The 1979 Conservative election manifesto, on which she won power, was unequivocal on the subject.

"Any future government which sets out honestly to reduce inflation and taxation", it declared, "will have to make substantial economies, and there should be no doubt about our intention to do so".

There may not have been any doubt about their intentions, but there certainly was about their capacity. Public expenditure went up, both as a proportion of GDP and absolutely in real terms.

But because lower public expenditure had been given such a central place in Thatcherite philosophy the increase was widely assumed to be a temporary aberration.

It could be explained partly by the recession and partly by the time that was needed to make far-reaching changes in government programmes.

So, when last summer's Conservative manifesto referred simply to maintaining firm control of public spending it was thought to be disingenuous. Behind the bland request for a doctor's mandate, it was assumed, more radical plans were being prepared.

That belief was strengthened by the appointment of Mr Nigel Lawson as Chancellor and by his early radical comments on public spending.

Rhetoric does not match action

Now, it was thought, with a renewed mandate and a large majority, the true spirit of Thatcherism would emerge in deeds as well as words. But the public expenditure review that was completed last autumn, without the Cabinet rows on the subject that had disfigured so much of the work of the first Thatcher administration, merely brought spending plans back into line with previously-published forecasts.

It was an exercise in good husbandry, not a new departure in policy. Once again rhetoric and action failed to match.

Mrs Thatcher has now brought them together by acknowledging that she does not believe it is possible to cut public spending below the published targets. The strategy will be to hold spending broadly steady in real terms, and to devote the surplus that will come from economic growth to cutting taxes.

So, she has not given up the ambition for lower taxes, but these will depend on how far and how fast the economy expands.

To many, especially among the most ardent of her supporters, this will seem a capitulation, a denial of the mission with which she came to office. She even told Mr Walden that she was happy to be compared with Mr Harold Macmillan, who has come to be regarded in the more zealous Conservative circles as an arch trimmer.

There is no doubt that her critics have a point. The 1983 version is just not the same as the 1979 version of Thatcherism. But when anybody continues to miss a target by large margins with unfailing regularity, it is wise either to change guns or to shift the target.

Mrs Thatcher has decided to bring the target within her range.

For a government to set itself realistic goals must be sensible. Time and again during her first administration, Mrs Thatcher tried to force more stringent economies upon her Cabinet colleagues than they were prepared to accept.

The result was not to bring down spending, but to cause Cabinet rows, while expenditure continued to go up.

Some of the quarrels were inevitable because it is bound to be a painful business to hold spending in check during a recession. But some of the bitterness arose because ministers felt that an attempt was being made to inflict an additional measure of pain for the sake of ideology.

To have the rows without getting the cuts cannot be good politics.

Nor can it be good government to base strategy upon distant aspiration. It is better to have unchanged spending plans and keep to them, than to have financial dreams which are never realized.

We must now hope that this time Mrs Thatcher really means what she says, and that today's plans do not become tomorrow's dreams.

Fans prefer excitement to victory

A report on Scottish football hooliganism claims the average supporter rates exciting play above winning or a trouble-free match.

Most fans, however, would like more seating and suggest clubs should follow Glasgow Rangers and Aberdeen in offering more seating and suggest clubs should follow Glasgow Rangers and Aberdeen in offering more comfort.

The survey, *Crowd Behaviour at Football Matches, A Study in Scotland*, was prepared by Dunfermline College of Further Education for the Football Trust, a body set up by pools companies to promote the game, and was published yesterday.

Supporters who were interviewed thought that hooliganism was one of the main cause of lower attendance figures but the report found offences tended to relate to rowdyism rather than hooliganism.

Whitehall brief

The unlearnt Falklands lessons

By Peter Hennessy

A year ago tomorrow Lord Franks, about to catch a train home to Oxford after listening to the Prime Minister's statement on his Falklands findings, declined to make a comment before the television cameras waiting at Paddington station. His report, he said, would be the subject of debate among historians for years to come.

One of the surprises of the past year is how little it has been discussed. For in its way it was no end of a lesson. The Franks report did for foreign and defence policy making and the intelligence machine what the Crossman and Castle diaries did for economics and domestic policy making, showing it to be drastic but of more or less benign intent.

Never before had the truly secret parts of Whitehall been so exposed. Not even after 30 years can one get hold of assessments from the Joint Intelligence Committee. And for one participant in the Falklands affair the question that remains is: Has cabinet government been restored?

"The biggest gap we had was trying to get the Falklands put before some kind of Cabinet committee. The whole thing went undiscussed throughout 1982, though people had been trying to have it discussed since they came back from their holidays in 1981".

The Franks committee was precise on that point. From January 1981 to March 25 1982, eight days before Argentina invaded the islands, government policy on the Falklands was not discussed formally outside the Foreign Office, despite clear indications from January 1982 that Argentine patience was running out and the belief in Whitehall that 1982 could see a progressive stepping up of Argentine measures, possibly culminating in an invasion.

There were some in Whitehall who believed that Franks has so exposed the inadequacies of the intelligence assessment machinery and the general backup for the cabinet's Oversea and Defence Committee, that nothing short of a full review would suffice. Instead all that happened was a change in the status of the chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee.

"Falklands is now on the agenda", one insider said. "But how do people know that things are not the same today? How often is Hongkong discussed? Belize? Gibraltar? The Caribbean?"

The indications are that it is as difficult as ever to get ministers together to review foreign and defence issues. The members of the Oversea and Defence Committee are often dispersed at summits or on foreign visits. A high proportion of the committee is usually airborne. There is an aversion to holding meetings at short notice with a diminished complement.

Franks indicted the machine for being too "passive" and too bureaucratic. Meetings took place and Joint Intelligence Committee assessments were updated only if it was felt a decision was required. It has been a longstanding complaint in Whitehall that unless ministers meet periodically to put intelligence laymen's questions to the experts, on the basis of hunch and instinct if necessary, inertia results.

For one participant the lesson of Frnaks is the dangerous degree to which civil servants run policy: "Ministers should meet and say 'we have heard what you think but our view is . . .' Should not the select committees take more interest and haul up the executive even if they have to take evidence in camera?

But for security reasons one thing the select committee cannot do, even in camera, is to investigate the inner workings of the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Cabinet Office's oversea and defence secretariat. Only the Prime Minister can make that happen.

Lord Franks and his report: A year on, little changed

Remands on firearms charges

A family of four and an arms dealer, alleged to have been involved in firearms thefts from a royal ordnance factory, were remanded in police custody until Thursday by magistrates at Sandbach, Cheshire yesterday.

Mr Wesley Harris, aged 57, an engineer at the Radway Green Royal Ordnance Factory, Alsager, Cheshire, is accused of stealing a rocket launcher, 540 rounds of ammunition valued at £50 and two hundredweight of brass cartridges valued at £100.

Mr Peter Harris, aged 20, who also works at the factory, is accused of stealing the ammunition and dishonestly disposing of the stolen cartridges.

Mrs Eva Harris, aged 49, and Miss Sylvia Harris, aged 18, a student, are alleged to have dishonestly disposed of the cartridges. The family lives at Heath End Road, Alsager.

Anthony Arthur Chapman, aged 38, a firearms dealer of Foundry Square, Norton Green, Stoke-on-Trent, is accused of dishonestly receiving a stolen rocket launcher.

Green moderates outvote radicals to ally with SPD in Hesse

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

In an important decision that is certain to influence the future of the radical Greens movement, the Greens in Hesse voted over the weekend for long-term cooperation with the local Social Democratic Party (SPD), which can command a majority in the *Land* Parliament, and thus form a government only with their support.

The agreement is a victory for the pragmatists among the Greens, those who see cooperation as a way of exerting real political influence. It represents a defeat for the radical ecologists, who rule out any alliances or compromises with established parties.



Herr Bastian during his Army days

As soon as the agreement was announced one of the seven Green members of the Hesse Parliament announced his resignation. The Social Democrats, under the leadership of Herr Holger Börner, now have to decide whether to accept this offer.

The Greens' decision comes at a time of splits and tensions in the party, following the extraordinary attack on his colleagues by a leading member of the Greens in the Bundestag.

Herr Gert Bastian, a former Bundeswehr general, has threatened to leave the parliamentary faction because of what he called the dishonesty, intrigues and power struggles now prevalent in the party. He accused his colleagues of developing a "class struggle and cadre mentality", and criticized the party's one-sideness in condemning American arms policies.

He said the parliamentary party's work was hampered by serious developments in the wrong direction. If these were not properly discussed he would quit the party and sit as an independent. His challenge was immediately described by the hard-left radicals among the Greens as an open declaration of war.

Herr Bastian's announcement, though surprising his party and causing the cancellation of a press conference outlining future policies, came as no surprise to those who have seen the fractious grouping of 27 radicals increasingly rent by ideological differences and personality clashes.

His threat is a serious one, for if only two members left the parliamentary faction it would fall beneath 5 per cent of the Bundestag and the party would cease to enjoy the status of a faction, with the consequent loss of money and parliamentary right.

Ex-Nato general refuses to meet witnesses

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

General Gunter Keissling yesterday refused to meet four witnesses produced by the Ministry of Defence who were ready to attest that he had been a frequent visitor to two homosexual bars in Cologne.

Herr Konrad Redeker, the general's lawyer, said his client had refused to go ahead with the confrontation, in the presence of an independent witness, to which he had earlier consented, because he did not know the identities of the people who ere to be produced.

Meanwhile, General Kiessling took out a suit in Bonn yesterday against persons unknown for falsification and slander.

The Cologne police have confirmed that they have discovered a man bearing a remarkable resemblance to the general who frequented the Cologne bars.

Herr Manfred Worner, the Defence Minister, insisted that the discovery of a double did not invalidate the claim by the military intelligence service that General Kiessling (whom he dismissed last year as deputy commander of Nato) had himself been seen in the bars.

The minister said he would produce witnesses and all the evidence needed to justify his decision when he appears before the Bundestag defence committee tomorrow.

Astiz is silent on torture claims

From Trevor Fishlock
Buenos Aires

A young man photographed sunning himself on a beach in Argentina is the notorious Captain Alfredo Astiz, named in connexion with the kidnapping, torture and murder of two French nuns and a Swedish girl in the years of military repression.

Captain Astiz, who is 33, was briefly a prisoner of war in Britain after he and his men surrendered South Georgia to the British in the Falklands war. He was photographed signing the surrender on board a British warship in May 1982.

While he was a prisoner of war the Swedish and French authorities wanted to question him about the women's disappearance. But his prisoner status protected him from extradition.

During the "dirty war" of the late 1970s – the campaign against left-wing subversives which deteriorated into a round-up of thousands of innocent men and women – Captain Astiz worked in a task force at the Navy Mechanical School in Buenos Aires.

This was one of the detention centres into which many people were taken, never to be seen alive again.

Captain Astiz is suspected by the Swedish Government and by a human rights group of having been involved in the kidnapping, torture and killing of Dagmar Hagelin, aged 17. He is also suspected of involvement in the abduction, torture and murder of the nuns, Renée Duquet and Alice Domon.

He refuses to give an interview. "I cannot say anything because I am still serving in the Navy", was all he would tell the magazine *Gente*. But Rear Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui, who was jailed after criticizing the Falklands war, gave his views on Captain Astiz in the magazine.

He said there were many Captain Astizes, young officers who carried out orders in the undercover war against terrorists. "To judge his responsibility we must first judge the responsibility of those who ordered him to act in that way. We should start at the top, not at the bottom."

The admiral says he did not hear about torture being carried out by the forces until 1979. Until then the torturers he had heard about were the subscrsives. The conditions of a campaign could change people's values and could make them lose control.

The consequences of the "dirty war", he said, should have been foreseen, but "no one thought these things would happen.



Smiling through: General Buhari (left) with Colonel Roscoe Swann, the US military attaché, after an armed forces remembrance day ceremony in Lagos on Sunday

Nigeria after the coup

Debts and dangerous illusions

*The new military regime of Major-General Mohammed Buhari, whose seizure of power on December 31 was widely welcomed in Nigeria, faces some desperate problems. In the first of a series of articles, **Kenneth Mackenzie** discusses the grim economic scene. Future reports will deal with the divided views of the soldiers themselves and with the longer-term political outlook.*

Some Nigerians think that by ending corruption General Buhari can solve the country's economic problems. Others dream that Nigeria can be made rich again by forcing the crooked former politicians to bring back the millions they salted away in overseas accounts.

These are dangerous illusions. Mr Micawber would have recognized the basic problem. In round dollar terms, Nigeria earns overseas \$10.5 bn a year (£7.5 bn) almost all from oil. It spent overseas last year more than \$14 bn. Result: misery.

That gap between income and spending was more than \$7 bn the year before. It was reduced by the heavy-handed austerity measures of the Shagari Government. The cost was shortages, economic stagnation and rising unemployment.

Of course, it will help if overseas contracts are not inflated by bribery and if foreign exchange permits are administered with some degree of fairness and efficiency, helping factories and established traders, rather than middlemen and politicians. The general has propounded new priorities and seeks to involve commercial banks more than the discredited Central Bank.

This is good, but it will not close the gap. General Buhari has no alternative but to continue to preach and enforce austerity. "Life will be impossible for the next months, and hard for the next three years," said one businessman.

The pressing problem now is debts. In the medium-term Nigeria is not over-borrowed on a Mexican or a Brazilian scale. Servicing its debts costs about \$3 bn to \$4 bn a year, which is just about manageable.

The misery is in the short-term debts. In the middle of last year Nigeria sought to reschedule \$1.9 bn owed to overseas banks in arrears on confirmed letters of credit. It obtained a moratorium until this month and is now paying the debt off at \$60m a month.

Mr Micawber would have waited for something to turn up. The Nigerians have been actively seeking help from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, a consortium of international banks and Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department, among others.

All help ultimately depends on a deal being struck with the IMF, and the IMF is said to be insisting on its usual "conditionalities", notably devaluation of the overpriced naira, and the phasing out of subsidies and price controls.

These measures will cause immediate price rises. Nigerians feel strongly about devaluation, regarding it as a sort of disgrace. General Buhari, who must have his IMF loan, thus faces some difficult decisions.

Looking further into the future, General Buhari must find ways to increase his overseas income – by persuading the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to increase Nigeria's quota of 1.3m barrels of oil a day (or perhaps by leaving Opec, though he has said he will not)

Peering further into the future, oil will eventually run out – perhaps in 20 years, and the population is growing at 3.5 per cent, so it will have doubled in 20 years. Perhaps something will have turned up by then.

Tomorrow: The soldiers

Tamil hunger strike

Hysteria grows as students starve

From Michael Hamlyn, Jaffna

Under a palm-thatch canopy, covered with a bright blue polythene sheet to protect them from recent unseasonable rains, seven undergraduates are lying on a platform made of trestle tables while a softly murmuring audience watches them begin to die of hunger.

The seven Tamil students are displayed on the terrace of a small temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. The series of buildings looks more like the secondary school it once was than the principal seat of learning in the Tamil area of Sri Lanka.

A crowd mills constantly in and out of the campus. The health and likely state of the hunger strikers is a never-ending topic of conversation in the town. Last week, when there was a rumour that one of the fasting girls had died, panic swept the police station, and a thrill of excitement rippled through the streets.

Two Catholic priests in white soutane and black sash pause to offer some words of encouragement to the strikers. When asked if they believe in encouraging public suicides they say that hunger striking is not necessarily suicide, and that to die in a just cause is praiseworthy.

The students, now in the ninth day of their fast, are demanding transfer to northern or eastern universities for 1,800 young people at present enrolled at the universities of Moratuwa, Colombo or Kandy. They fled to the north to escape the killing and burning of Tamils last July, and are afraid to return, they say.

The student leaders point out that anti-Tamil activity in the universities predates the July events. In May the Tamils fled from Peredeniya University, ouside Kandy, after a campus riot. In July a lecturer from Moratuwa was killed.

"He was injured on the campus and taken to hospital", said a student spokesman, "but he was chopped to death in his hospsital bed."

The spokesman, Mr S. Seevanawagam, a 21-year-old medical student from Colombo, whose father is a senior civil servant, added that both Tamil and Sinhalese students were very much influenced politically by the parties outside, and that relations between them have deteriorated very fast.

The Government says it is unable to relocate the students at Jaffna or Batticaloa universities because there are not sufficient facilities there. There are, for example, no engineering faculties at either. There is no dentistry school, and not enough room for medical students.

Jaffna university campus closed

Last night the Government moved to defuse the tensions by closing the campus of the university. No studies will take place and no exams, but the students will not be cleared from the grounds. "That would require the police and the Army," said the government agent, Mr D. Nesiah. "That would cause trouble."

"I don't want to die," said Miss Mylbagaranum Jeyarane, aged 21, a political science student from Peradiniya, who is one of the four girls fasting on the platforms. "But I am prepared to die to obtain our rights. If we go back to Kandy, then also we must face death."

The university Vice-Chancellor, the government agent in Jaffna and the Education Secretary are all trying to put a package of proposals together that will satisfy the displaced students.

If one of the students should die the reaction could be of seismic proportion. An outburst of anger by the Tamils could jeopardize the carefully-constructed talks which continue this week in Colombo, aimed at solving the ethnic tensions.

Danish anti-tax crusader re-elected from jail

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Mr Mogens Glistrup, Denmark's controversial anti-tax campaigner, resumed his parliamentary career yesterday after a final recount of votes confirmed his reelection as the MP for north Copenhagen in last week's Danish general elections.

Mr Glistrup, who has served only four and a half months of a three-and-a-half-year sentence for gross tax fraud, was put in solitary confinement at Horserod open prison, near Hamlet's castle in Elsinore, last Thursday after an abortive attempt to escape.

He has filed a suit for high treason against the Danish Minister of Justice on the ground that his continued imprisonment after his reelection was unconstitutional.

Mr Glistrup, the founder of the anti-taxation Progress Party, was expelled from Parliament last July when the Supreme Court confirmed his prison sentence at the end of a nine-year legal battle.

Prisoners of conscience

Turkey: Mahmut Dikerdem

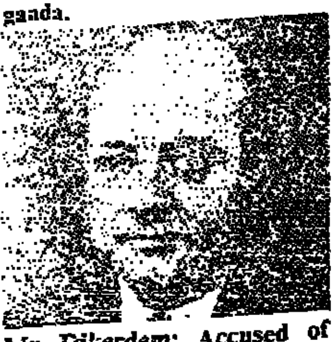
By *Caroline* Moorehead

A former ambassador and president of the Turkish Peace Association, who celebrates his 68th birthday this month, was sentenced in November to eight years hard labour and 32 months internal exile. Mahmut Dikerdem, who is accused of engaging in pro-Soviet Communist propaganda and inciting workers to strike, has been diagnosed as having cancer. In recent weeks he has been moved from Metris military prison to Cerrahpasha hospital.

Mr Dikerdem began a distinguished career as a diplomat in 1941.

In 1976, during the office of the first Nationalist Front coalition government with the participation of Colonel Turkes (better remembered as leader of the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party) Mr Dikerdem asked for early retirement and became a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines.

Seventeen months after the military coup of 1980 Mr Dikerdem, a founder member of the Turkish Peace Association of 1977, was arrested. The indictment, read at his trial in November, consisted almost entirely of charges of involvement in the association, which has been labelled by his accusers as left-wing, subversive and favouring Soviet propaganda.



Mr Dikerdem: Accused of pro-Soviet propaganda



Leader-in-exile: Miss Bhutto (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Bhutto's daughter fears Zia will split country

By Hazhir Teimourian

Pakistan's most powerful opposition leader, Miss Binazir Bhutto, now in exile in London, yesterday denounced the martial law regime of General Zia ul-Haq.

"The longer it continues, the greater will become the polarization in the land, the gap between rich and poor, the alienation of the minority provinces from the centre and the greater strength of separatist tendencies," she said.

In an interview with *The Times*, she said she had not yet had sufficient time to consult her colleagues in the People's Party about their political strategy.

She intends to seek treatment for an infection which has troubled her since 1978 and made her deaf in one ear. She also plans to bring herself up to date with political developments since she was first detained in July, 1977, the date of the military coup that brought General Zia to power and resulted in the execution of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Still puzzled by General Zia's reasons for suddenly releasing her, she is composed and displays a surprising degree of political skill under questioning, though she is only 30 years old. A former president of the Oxford Union, she is intelligent and charismatic.

Miss Bhutto has had more than sufficient time in detention to reflect upon the major regional trends and developments, such as the revival of Islamic fundamentalism, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

She accuses General Zia and "certain other individuals in the region" of having given a bad name to Islam by claiming adherence to it. She sees no contradiction between Islam and liberty, and she brushes aside the suggestion that a socialist economy might be inefficient.

On Afghanistan, she said that everyone in the region wanted to see Soviet troops out of that country, though she doubted whether the superpowers would pay any attention to the views of local Governments. She hinted that the United States might not really be interested in a Soviet withdrawal, but might have settled for the propaganda it could reap from the invasion.

A seasoned political supporter who had come to visit Miss Bhutto described her as "Pakistan's last chance to avoid a destructive upheaval"

Pope to see Glemp over dissidents

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

The Polish Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, will discuss with the Pope the current attempts of the Roman Catholic Church to free 11 former Solidarity leaders and advisers and the possibility of persuading the Government to drop charges against four radical priests.

As the Primate arrived in Rome yesterday, Polish police called in for interrogation Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who is accused of storing explosives, ammunition and Solidarity leaflets in his apartment.

In Rome, Mgr Glemp confirmed that efforts were under way to free the 11 prisoners who include Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik – two leading KOR activists – and Mr Lech Walesa's former deputy in the Solidarity union, Andrzej Gwiazda.

In Warsaw, it is becoming clear that the Church will urge the release of at least some of the prisoners on medical grounds. "The important thing is to break the myth of the 11", one Church adviser said, "to show the Government that releasing first a few, then everybody, will not threaten them and will not involve a loss of face."

Most Western diplomats in Warsaw believe that the freeing of the 11 will be the decisive move for the West, which is poised to lift at least a few of the remaining sanctions against Poland.

The Primate has also expressed the hope that the arrest of the defence counsel, Mr Michal Bednarkiewicz, on charges of sheltering a fugitive, inciting false evidence and giving away state secrets, was "a misunderstanding."

The Church is showing a close interest in the case of this lawyer because he was engaged to defend the interests of St Martin's Church after security officials broke into an aid centre there and destroyed medicines. Church advisers link the arrest of Mr Bednarkiewicz with the fact that he is representing the poet Barbara Sadowska, the mother of a schoolboy who died last year shortly after being taken into police custody. The trial of two ambulance drivers, two policemen and two doctors is due to begin in the first few days of February.

Husain commits Jordan to peace at state opening of Parliament

From Christopher Walker
Amman

The key role Jordan will play in the efforts to find a peace formula in the Middle East were underlined repeatedly at yesterday's state opening of Parliament, the first such occasion since the 1967 war.

"You are starting your session at a time when our Arab region is at a crossroads, with colossal events engulfing it from all directions." Husain told Deputies, including a number from the occupied West Bank.

"We in Jordan, by virtue of our geographical location and Arab belonging, stand in the midst of such events which require the doubling of our responsibilities and obligations."

The relative brevity of the 25-minute address was seen as a reflection of the weak state of the King's health after his hospital treatment for bleeding stomach ulcer. The spontaneous standing ovation he received from more than 1,000 invited notables was a convincing demonstration of his popularity.

Those close to the monarch – showing the strain of his turbulent, 31-year reign – said he had agonized privately for hours over the wording. The result, delivered in ringing and, at times, impassioned Arabic, was clearly intended to signal a new era in the search for peace.

Western experts saw it as a significant pointer to the way in which Jordan will attempt to break the stranglehold over Arab action exerted by the rejectionist states.

King Husain: Short speech because of ulcer

The unprecedented security around the buildings was a grim reminder of the dangers King Husain is defying in his efforts to prod the PLO towards a course of moderation. In addition to the mounted heavy machine guns at every corner, marksman were sulhousetted on every roof-top.

Without mentioning President Assad of Syria or Colonel Gaddafi of Libya by name, the King left no doubts whom he was accusing when he spoke of rescuing joint Arab action from "the circle of infested paralysis" and replacing unanumous with majority decisions.

The King was thought to be looking towards the next Arab summit, due in Riyadh in March. Diplomats believe he would like to form Arab grouping which contained just the moderate states, although such a move does not seem feasible.

Apart from the dominatant international theme, King Husain also emphasized his reasons for recalling Parliament – some members had to be helped to their places because of their infirmity. Thers was loud applause when he pledged: "Parliamentary life is the foremost and essential pillar in our constitution."

Already, plans are under way for by-elections in the East Bank in advance of the general election expected in about 12 months. "We are resuming our parliamenty life together. We are going back to the normal situation," the King said – sentiments rare in the Arab world.

Twice he referred to the economic difficulties Jordan is facing after years of sustained growth, but emphesized these would not affect plans to devlop the armed forces. Although the tone of the speech was pragmatic, particularly in regard to future cooperation with the PLO, there were occasional passages of wishful thinking.

Referring to the coincidence of the state opening and the Islamic Conference in Morocco, the King said: "It isa good occasion to ask our brothers meeting there to pay their utmost attention to Jerusalem, on which one day, they will all converge."

Gaddafi absent at Islamic summit

Casablanca (Reuter) – Representatives of 40 Islamic countries gathered for yesterday's opening of a summit designed to unify a Muslim world beset with conflicts. But the heads of some states, including Libya, were not in attendance and their countries were represented instead at ministerial level.

Despite King Hassan of Morocco's pressing invitation, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was absent and sent his deputy. Syria, Iraq, South Yemen and Algeria were also represented at a lower level, while King Husain of Jordan could not come for health reasons. Iran, at war with Iraq, boycotted the conference.

The controversial issue of Egypt's readmission to the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) will not be raised at the meeting, conference sources said. A number of Asian states wanted to propose Egypt's reentry, but no leading Arab state would cosponsor the move.

Moderate Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Jordan, agreed that the readmission should first be decided by the Arab League, from which Egypt was also suspended in 1979.

The debate was triggered after Mr Yassir Arafat met President Mubarak in Cairo last month. The PLO chairman arrived here on Sunday night from Tunis and there was speculation that the Morocco summit might be the setting for a reconciliation between Mr Arafat and Colonel Gaddafi.

But sources said an Arafat-Gaddafi meeting elsewhere was in the offing and might take place in a neutral capital, such as Tunis.

Mr Arafat held consultations soon after his arrival with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan and Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan, who is standing in for King Husain. The PLO chairman is expected to go to Jordan after the summit to discuss a possible joint approach on Middle East peace with King Husain.

King Fahd, a leading backer of the ICO, said the meeting was taking place at a critical time and called for concrete results.

French sign £3 billion Saudi arms contract

From Diana Geddes
Paris

An arms deal, worth about Fr 35bn (£36m), has been signed by France and Saudi Arabia. The contract, France's biggest, is more than the total of French arms exports for the whole of last year.

The Defence Ministry announced on Saturday that "an important agreement . . . for the provision of military material" has been concluded with Saudi Arabia, but refused to give further details. The contract is understood to include mainly electronic command and control systems and low-level air defence, based on a derivative of the Crotale missile.

It is the third big arms deal between the countries in the past decade, and the first under President Mitterrand. The previous contracts, in 1975 and 1980, were both valued at Fr 14bn.

France is Saudi Arabia's second most important supplier after the United States. Britain had been keeping a close watch on developments, having an interest in providing material in that area itself, but accepted that it was never really in the running.

The deal is a godsend to the French arms industry which saw exports fall by more than a quarter last year from a record Fr 41bn in 1982 to about Fr 30bn. There had been talk of big layoffs in some of the main arms companies, like the state-owned Aerospatiale, producer of the Exocet missile.

A sharp drop in orders from the Middle East, due to the fall in oil prices, has been largely to blame. The proportion of French arms exports going to the Middle East and North African Arab nations fell from 83 per cent of the total in 1982 to 62 per cent last year.

France has good relations with Saudi Arabia, which was one of the first countries visited by President Mitterrand after he came to power in 1981. The Riyadh Government supports France's role in the Iraq-Iran conflict and had not criticized the presence of French forces in Beirut.

Druze blast east Beirut

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Residents of Christian east Beirut and neighbouring suburbs and towns huddled in basements and bomb shelters yesterday as Druze gunners peppered the area throughout the day.

The Druze Progressive Socialist Party said the shelling was in retaliation for attacks by Christian militiamen on five Druze mountain communities.

The barrage, the heaviest and most prolonged of three such attacks in the past five days, killed 10 people and injured at least 40. Casualty reports were not available from mountain areas.

Shells and rockets exploded near the presidential palace in Baabda as the US Middle East envoy, Mr Donald Rumsfeld, met President Gemayel of Lebanon. Palace sources said Mr Rumsfeld briefed the Lebanese leader on his talks last week with President Assad of Syria and those last weekend with Israeli officials.

Syria is vehemently opposed to last May's troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel. The pact, opposed by Druze and Muslim leaders in Lebanon, calls on Israel to withdraw its troops in exchange for assurances of border protection and other concessions.

Israel's hopes of creating that security were set back at the weekend, when Saad Haddad, the renegade major who commanded the Israeli-backed militia south of the Awali river, died of cancer.

He was buried yesterday in his home town of Marjayoun, southern Lebanon.

The question of Haddad's successor is still unanswered. Sources say the Israelis are holding "delicate negotiations" with Mr Gemayel's Government in the hope of getting a regular Lebanese Army officer to assume command of the 1,200-man Haddad force and, in theory expand the Army's area of control.

● **Threat to pact:** Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr Chaffic Wazzan, was quoted yesterday as saying his country would not ratify the withdrawal agreement with Israel (Reuter reports).



South Africa and Mozambique face to face in Pretoria



Down to business: The South African and Mozambican delegations meeting at a state guest house in Pretoria

Chat show host sets Democratic fur flying

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Snap, crackle, pop. The Democratic race for the presidency, until now dull and predictable, has suddenly burst into excitement, with the eight candidates taking such swipes at each other that even Senator John Glenn's normally placid demeanour was shattered in an outburst of finger-wagging expostulation.

The forum for this confrontation was, appropriately, a nationally televised three-hour debate at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, where, in only six weeks time, the eight candidates will be trying to capture the first primary prize of this election year.

If performance in Sunday evening's debate is anything to go by, Mr Walter Mondale no longer seems assured of an easy victory in that primary. The Rev Jesse Jackson looks an increasingly strong challenger, and most of the other outsiders are still very much in the race.

The man responsible for getting the fur flying was Mr Phil Donahue, the host of America's most popular talk show, who compered the second 90-minute section of the debate and transformed what until then had been an unexceptional exchange of views into a scintillating bout of verbal fisticuffs.

The climax of the debate was when Senator Glenn, who is running second to Mr Mondale in the polls, launched a bitter broadside against his main rival. Accusing Mr Mondale of "spouting gobbledygook" and of making extravagent campaign pledges, Senator Glenn said he was "disgusted and tired of all the vague promises . . . with no figures attached".

This brought Mr Mondale angrily to his feet, flailing the air and accusing Senator Glenn of "talking baloney". Mr Glenn, he said, was using "voodoo numbers" to attack his specific proposals.

The debate was not high on persuasive content but then, as on commentator remarked afterwards, "television is not known as a content medium and debates traditionally bring out the windbag in any politicians".

If prizes were to be awarded for individual performances, Mr Jackson, who consistently attracted most applause, would win one for virtuosity, Senator Ernest Hollings would receive the humour award and Senator Hart would get special mention as the most persistent needler.

Mr George McGovern would get several minor awards, was the most succint speaker, the most articulate exponent of traditional liberal Democratic views and the most gracious.

Mr Mondale would get a consolation prize for managing to keep some of his cool most of the time.

East/West and the arms debate

Shultz rolls up his sleeves for action

By David Cross

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, left London yesterday armed with a "broad and constructive agenda" for his talks in Stockholm tomorrow with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

"My approach to going to Stockholm is the image of a man who rolls up his sleeves to go to work," he told a press conference at the US Embassy in London. "I will approach it in that spirit and I hope he does the same."

Mr Shultz, winding up a 24-hour stopover during which he held nearly five hours of talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, denied that President Reagan's new more flexible approach to the Soviet Union was a pre-election gimmick: "This is not a question of helping or hurting President Reagan in election year".

Mr Reagan, who outlined his modified policy in a major speech in Washington yesterday, had managed to win earlier elections without the help of the Soviet Union, Mr Shultz said. "What he wants is whatever measure of increased stability and security he can bring as President in the United States, for our allies and for the world as a whole".

Asked about Soviet proposals to ban chemical weapons in Europe, Mr Shultz said he was delighted with the idea, but asked why it should be confined to Europe. The right thing would be to pursue the concept further and ban the production, stockpiling and use of chemical and biological weapons everywhere.

Mr Shultz said his talks with Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey had been "relaxed and very worthwhile." He particularly welcomed the chance to discuss the Middle East with Sir Geoffrey, who had just returned from talks in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

He said the American and British Governments had similar views in general on both Lebanon and the Arab/Israeli dispute. "That does not mean that there are not different nuances," he added.

Asked about participation of Palestine Liberation Organization representatives in direct negotiation with Israel, Mr Shultz said the idea of having one sitting with Israel is simply a non-starter. Nevertheless, any peace negotiations in the Middle East would have to take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

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Soviet beef

A crate of red Russian sausage created a diplomatic incident at Stockholm-Arlanda airport. A customs man, diping his hand into a crate brought in by members of the Soviet delegation, came up with a smelly piece of sausage. Import of cured meat is banned and the customs wanted to seize it. After a row during which a Soviet consul said the sausage had diplomatic status, the Swedes relented.

Pym urged US to meet Andropov

Mr Francis Pym disclosed in London last night that, as Britain's Foreign Secretary, he had unsuccessfully urged President Reagan to hold a summit meeting with Mr Andropov after the death of President Brezhnev.

Mr Pym, who was dismissed from his post by Mrs Margaret Thatcher after the June election, did not explain why his initiative did not materialize. He said he had intended it to help to ease East-West tension.

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the British Committee for a Community of Democracies, Mr Pym said East-West relations were now going through a period of great strain.

He said: "I feel that President Reagan and President Andropov have been talking past each other. The rhetoric has been wrong, although there have been welcome signs of change recently."

The result had been no progress with arms control talks and an escalation of the arms race.

"An opportunity to alter this unwelcome development was missed when Brezhnev died," Mr Pym said. "As soon as Mr Andropov succeeded Mr Brezhnev, I urged upon the USA an immediate summit.

"The purpose was not to make an agreement – that would have been impossible – but to enable the two leaders to meet and to be seen to meet. They could have decided to meet again in a year or two in the course of which they would work towards an agreement.

"That opportunity was lost and it is not easy to see today when the next will occur. Already there is another leadership crisis in the Soviet Union.

Mr Pym said that, before he became Foreign Secretary, he felt that Britain's dialogue with the Soviet Union was inadequate.

He said: "When I became Foreign Secreatry, I was able to begin such a dialogue more slowly than I would have wished. I am particularly glad that the Prime Minister is now persuaded of the wisdom of this approach. I wish it had happened earlier".

Mr Pym felt that the Soviet system could increasingly be seen as a failure. He said: "For all its outward consistency must it not eventually collapse under the weight of its internal contradictions?"

Turks hold up talks on nuclear-free Balkans

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A Balkan conference called by Greece to consider an ambitious plan for the creation of a nuclear-free zone, bowed to a request by Turkey that discussions should be adjourned until next month, increasing doubts that the project can ever get off the ground.

The opening meeting held at ambassadorial level in Athens yesterday was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Turkey, after winning a protracted argument on agenda priorities, agreed to have its Athens ambassador attend as an observer, but asked for a two-week delay to allow it time to prepare for the meeting.

The request was granted as most participating countries felt that Turkey's presence was indispensable. Turkey and Greece are the only Balkan countries known to have stockpiles of nuclear warheads on their territories.

Official Turkish policy opposes the plan for a nuclear-free Balkan zone on the ground that the Balkans cannot be separated from the rest of Europe on matters of nuclear weapons.

However, not wishing to be left out of any multilateral Balkans gathering, it said it would attend only if the denuclearization plan was put last on the five-point agenda.

By the time Greece agreed and obtained the consent of the other participants last Friday, Turkey, clearly not expecting such prompt compliance, argued that its delegation needed two more weeks to prepare.

When the other delegations met in Athens yesterday, they agreed to discuss procedural matters, as well as the general principles of Balkan cooperation until Wednesday, then adjourn and meet again early in February with full Turkish participation.

In transit

Tel Aviv (Reuter). – A KLM airliner enroute to Cairo carrying among its passengers Arabs whose countries are hostile to Israel was forced by bad weather to land in Tel Aviv. Israel insisted that all passengers stayed on board during its two-hour stay.

Rivals seek to end violence

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Officials from South Africa and Mozambique began talks in Pretoria and Maputo yesterday on security and economic issues aimed at improving relations after years of mutual hostility.

Pretoria wants Mozambique to deny safe haven to the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting the South African Government, and over the past year has launched several air strikes against ANC bases in Mozabique.

The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has said that the guerrillas can be rendered ineffective if they are deprived of bases in neighbourig countries.

Maputo accuses South Africa of sponsoring the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, which is fighting to overthrow the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel.

The crucial security talks, taking place at the state guest house in Pretoria, are being held in tandem with talks in Maputo on bilateral economic issues.

Relations have been frosty since Mozambique won independence from Portugal eight years ago. Western diplomats say Mozambique's economy is in a critical state, and this has been a major element leading to the new dialogue with South Africa.

'15 killed' in Ecuador border clash

Lima (AFP) – Fifteen Ecuadorian soldiers died yesterday in a border clash with Peruvian troops 500 miles north of here, local and international press correspondents said.

It was not known whether any Peruvian soldiers died in the clash, which took place in the Cajamarca-Jaen region. The Peruvian foreign ministry said it knew only what had appeared in the media.

Sources at Ecuador's defence ministry said one Ecuadorean soldier was killed and another injured in the clash. The defence ministry said troops in Ecuador's Corrientes military base "were fired upon by Peruvian elements".

1,000 rebels raid prison

San Salvador (AFP) – About 1,000 guerrillas have attacked Chalatenango, a Salvadorean provincial capital, forced their way into the provincial prison with mortar fire and enrolled the prisoners and guards in their ranks.

The rebels offered to release 100 prisoners, including 20 soldiers jailed for disciplinary reasons, if they would join them. About 40 prison guards also went with them.

School horror

Bangkok (Reuter) – Three children were killed and 16 wounded when an automatic rifle being demonstrated by a policeman at a school at Tambon Smakkhi jerked out of control and sprayed bullets into the playground crowd.

Miles caught

Amsterdam (Reuter) – By drawing with Hans Ree of Viktor Korchnoi (Switzerland) drew level with Tony Miles of Britain, both with 2.5 pts, in the Hoogovens international chess tournament. In the other adlourned round three game, John van der Wiel Gert Ligterink, both of Holland drew.

Tigers treble

Delhi (Reuter) – India's tiger population in the 15 protected reserves set up with the help of the World Wildlife Fund. Has more than trebled in the 10 years of Project Tiger. From 268 in 1972 it was 875 at the last count in 1982.

Chinese Premier's tour

Zhao pays courtesy call on ex-President Nixon

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, yesterday spent the last day of his American tour meeting former US officials, including Mr Richard Nixon, whose tenure as President paved the way for Washington's official recognition of Peking in 1979.

Although Mr Nixon has fallen from grace in American eyes, he has continued to maintain a private relationship with the Chinese leadership, which hold him in the highest regard.

After the meeting Mr Nixon said his discussions with Mr Zhao focused mostly on trade, with both men agreeing that progress could be made in that area. He also said that the Chinese position on Taiwan was a basis on which to build towards a peaceful resolution.

Mr Zhao also conferred with Mr Cyrus Vance, the former Secretary of State, and Mr Zbignew Brzezinski, the former National Security Adviser, before embarking on an official visit to Canada.

The last stage of his American tour in New York was filled with sight-seeing excursions to tourist attractions. The highlight was a visit to the full-scale model of a Ming dynasty garden at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Based on a real Ming garden in the Chinese city of Suzhou, the garden was assembled in 1980 by 27 Chinese craftsmen and engineers.

His statements during his two-day stay in New York were marked by references to the development of and obstacles to Sino-US relations, including the question of Taiwan.

He also said that the people of China were concerned with the task of resuming their exercise of sovereignty over Hongkong.



King Juan Carlos of Spain congratulating the new Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral Angel Liberal. Beside him are the new Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force, General José Sáenz de Tejada, Admiral Guillermo Salas and General José Santos Peralba.

Reagan sets scene for thaw with Kremlin

Washington (Reuter) – This is a partial text of President Reagan's address yesterday on US-Soviet relations:

We live in a time of challenge to peace, but also of opportunities for peace. I believe 1984 finds the United States in its strongest position in years to establish a constructive and realistic working relationship with the Soviet Union.

I propose that our Governments make a major effort to see if we can make progress in three broad problem areas:

● First, we need to find ways to reduce and eventually to eliminate the threat and use of force in solving international disputes.

● Our second task should be to find ways to reduce the vast stockpiles of armaments in the world.

● Our third task is to establish a better working relationship with each other, one marked by greater cooperation and understanding.

The opportunities for progress in arms control exists. The Soviet leaders should take advantage of it. The world regrets – certainly we do – that the Soviet Union broke off negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces. Our negotiators are ready to return to the negotiating table.

Arms control has long been the most visible area of US-Soviet dialogue. But a durable peace also requires both of us to defuse tensions and regional conflicts. Take the Middle East as an example. Everyone's interests would be served by stability in the region

Another major problem in our relationship is human rights. Moral considerations alone compel us to express our deep concern over prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union and over the virtual halt in the emigration of Jews, Armenians and others who wish to join their families abroad.

Our policy toward the Soviet Union, a policy of credible deterrence, peaceful competition and constructive cooperation, will serve our two nations

More than 20 years ago President Kennedy difined an approach that is as valid today as when he announced it: "So let us not be blind to our differences," he said, "but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved." The common interests have to do with the things of everyday life for people everywhere.

If the Soviet Government wants peace, then there will be peace. Let us begin now.

THE ARTS

Concerts

Harmless tonalities

Music Projects
Riverside

The "new tonality", in which Music Projects/London were due to be instructing us on Sunday, turned out to be not so very different from the old, only a good deal slower and a good deal simpler. That was not altogether surprising. Both the composers represented, Ladislav Kupkovic and Gavin Bryars, have long shown a taste for some of the more harmless music of the past, which they cherish so well as not to let it fall prey to nasty modern uncertainties. It is not to them, therefore, that we should be listening for new tonalities but rather to other composers who have, in the last decade or so, found paths of musical thought that are really new and unprecedentedly tonal: Stockhausen, Ligeti, Davies and Boulez are a few diverse names that spring to mind.

Mind, however, had not a lot to do with this concert, except in Richard Bernas's cool conducting. Kupkovic got the thing off to a bad start with his *Serandalusia*, a few bars of Spanish dance rotating interminably with irregular breaks and slight diversions, played by a diminished band of strings with trumpet and kettledrums. His *Requiem for "my" Suicide*, for two pianos, was a montage of similar fragments, most of which could have come from anywhere in the century of light music ending around 1962. Perhaps the title is meant to suggest music done after the slaughter of the ego, but the piece proved only that after his suicide Kupkovic had very little to say.

From Bryars we heard his classic *The Sinking of the Titanic*, which imagines the disaster taking place in infinite slowness as the orchestra play a hymn, and which is bizarre enough to be interesting. His more recent *Les Finaçailles*, for strings and pianos, was a bit like a rewrite of the sweet paeans from Messiaen's *Quartet for the End of Time*.

Paul Griffiths

Divertimenti/Ziegler
Queen Elizabeth Hall

You could argue that Bach and Hindemith had in common, besides their place of origin, an attitude to composition as something serviceable, appropriate to the forces that were to perform it, and accessible to their audiences; both were, stylistically speaking, a little old fashioned. Certainly Hindemith strove to emulate Bach in works like his symmetrically-organized *Ludus Tonalis*, and the two sit happily in the same concert – as they did in this Divertimenti tribute to Hindemith just after the twentieth anniversary of his death.

But Bach always goes a little further. It is likely that the Brandenburg court could not muster the players for the concertos he sent them: no matter to him, for they demonstrated his skill in a variety of forms and scorings. The violinist Paul Barritt, who directed cheerful but unexploratory readings of the First and Second Concertos, unwisely eschewed the bright tone of the *violino piccolo* in the First, and Jonathan Impett revived memories of old-style Bach trumpet playing in the Second. And whence came the violins' inventive little variant of the second trio in the minuet of the First Concerto?

Hindemith was better served, by the Kammermusik No 1 – that wild piece which made his reputation in the early 1920s – and by the sober and thoughtful *Trauermusik* for viola (most eloquently played by Gustav Clarkson) which Hindemith dashed off in London on the day in 1936 when King George V died. I am not so sure that Divertimenti were wise, however, to revive the Concerto for woodwinds and harp of 1949, another occasional piece for a more cheerful occasion (Hindemith's silver wedding). It received a sparkling, amiable performance from its five excellent soloists under Ronald Ziegler's not always elegant but firm direction: but from inconsequentiality it lapsed, in the finale's rewrite of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March", into farce.

Nicholas Kenyon

BBC SO/Pritchard
Barbican/Radio 3

To bring into comparison the last symphonies of Haydn and Schumann, as the BBC did on Saturday night to end the short series of concerts featuring their music, was to invite thoughts on the difference in their intentions as well as on the music itself. Less than 60 years separated what Haydn brought to London and what Schumann revised for Düsseldorf, but the contrast of symphonic purpose worked more to Haydn's advantage on this occasion than to Schumann's.

After more than a hundred works in the form he made so resourceful, Haydn in his "London" Symphony sounded still anxious to extend and develop it with a wealth of fertile ideas. Sir John Pritchard's conducting made the first two movements unduly staid, and narrow in the dynamic contrasts which give the music its character, but a more invigorating spirit later developed in the BBC Symphony Orchestra's playing.

The account of Schumann's Fourth Symphony was agreeably brisk at the outset, and the conductor brought a supple rhythmic articulation to build the final climax. Yet at no point was there a sense of the music's inner compulsion, that this was what Schumann needed to say.

This was kept more within the capacity of his then increasingly erratic imagination in the Cello Concerto, which had Zara Nelsova as a soloist of assured eloquence. The long sweep of her phrasing, the richness of tone in double-stopping, and an extended cadenza in the last movement were all features of a performance reflecting affectionate regard if not deep feeling.

Noël Goodwin

Galleries

A sculpture of animating the inanimate

Rebecca Horn
Serpentine

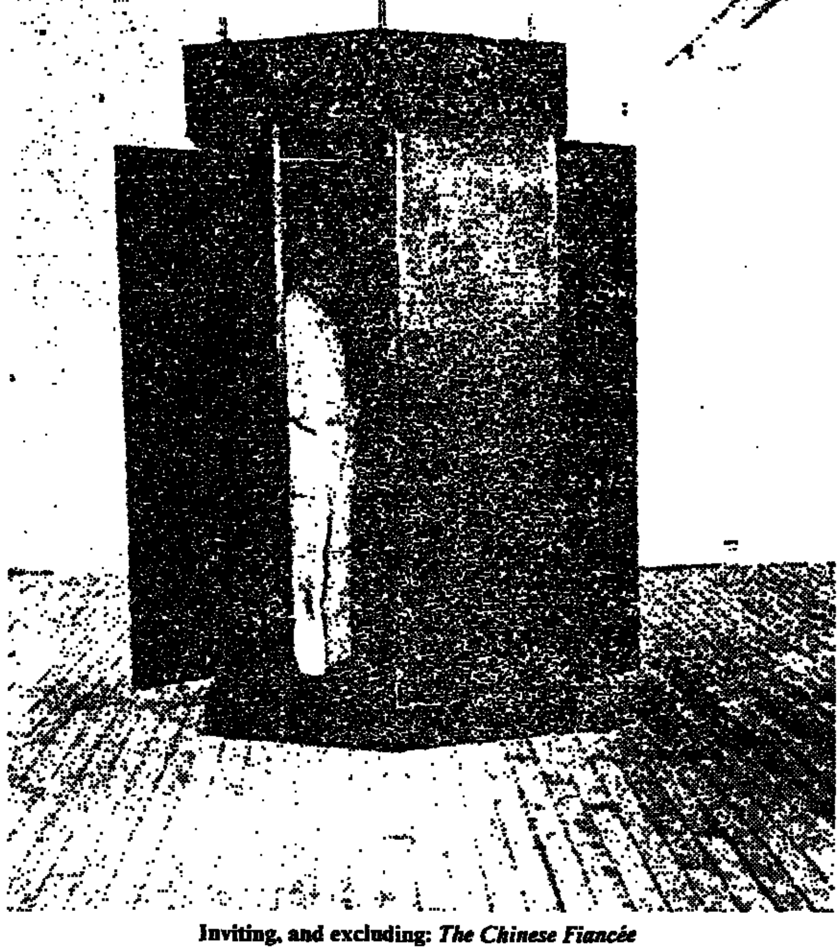
Mulheimer Freiheit
ICA

Galerie Poll – Berlin
Goethe Institute

Rebecca Horn is that interesting oddity, an artist whose talents genuinely do lie athwart the conventional categories. It has been fashionable for some time to talk about the breakdown of traditional genres, and many artists aim hopefully at being unclassifiable, but long-established habits of mind are not always so easy to dispose of, and as a rule we are still aware that this artist is essentially a painter or a draughtsman, that artist creates naturally in terms of modelling, and so on. The case of Horn is quite different. She uses of herself, or at least seems to authorize the use of, the term "sculptor", and in the expanded usage of last year's Hayward/Serpentine sculpture show, which included photographs and concrete poetry and sound-structures, I suppose that is correct. But anyone going to the Serpentine before February 19 in the expectation of seeing much – or anything – which he would automatically call sculpture is in for a shock.

Perhaps the centre of Horn's work, as revealed here in this first comprehensive exhibition in Britain, is performance. The structures or constructions are all kinetic – that is, they move and do things on their own (with a bit of help from electricity). And the clue to their hidden nature may be found at the end of Horn's medium-length film *Der Eintänzer (The Dancing Cavalier)*, which is showing at 4pm in the cinema of the Royal College of Art each Thursday during the exhibition, and at other times on tape at the Serpentine. There, after we have seen children being taught movement and dance, and a blind man being coached in the tango, the floor is finally left to a small black table, which has been so affected by the ambience that it begins, of its own volition, to move across the room in perfect tango rhythm. Parts of the Serpentine at the moment have the air of a *boutique fantasque*, where harmless-looking objects may suddenly launch into movement, whether or not (but perhaps preferably when not) any mere human is watching.

Objects which do not perform themselves are generally adjuncts to performances, past and future, by people. Again, we see in *Der Eintänzer* how some of these strange entanglements of straps and feathers and such may be used, and the videos normally running in the Serpentine show performances in progress, as do most of the black-and-white photographs. (It is slightly disappointing that there is no one actually inside *Paradise Widow*, a tall construction of black cock-feathers on a metal frame which is beautiful and mysterious in itself, but would, were it working, open to reveal someone nude and female.) The atmosphere of performance is rendered more palpable in the second room by the way that the masks (some inviting, like the *Cockatoo Mask* of white feathers which would completely cover the face, others repellent, like the *Pencil Mask*, which could cost anyone approaching too close an eye) and harnesses are shown with the travelling boxes in which they came, like glorified prop boxes backstage.


Inviting, and excluding: *The Chinese Fiancée*

The *Cockatoo Mask* is a crucial exhibit in another way. In the show one may feel, without quite being able to pin it down, a curious combination of whimsy and the sinister. The *Cockatoo Mask* suggests why and how. All Horn's work – though most clearly the narrative films, *Der Eintänzer* and the more recent feature *La Esmeralda* – seems to concern strategies of inclusion and exclusion. Does the mask invite us to explore the face underneath, or is it more potently a way of keeping intruders at bay? Both, probably, for the ambiguity is central to the effect – in the same way that the characters in *La Esmeralda* (which could be well worth some enterprising film distributor's attentions), shut away in their Medici villa, at once invite and repel newcomers or anything which will upset the precarious balance of their lives. Another kinetic sculpture in the show, *The Chinese Fiancée*, is based on the same duality: a sort of black box, activated by the weight of anyone who enters, it slowly closes, and then in the darkness you hear whisperings in Chinese, at once inviting in tone and excluding because of the language. Meanwhile, of course, the occupant is totally, voluntarily, cut off from the outside world, only to be gradually, dazzlingly restored to it after a few moments.

At least Horn's work does bave this element of invitation, at times almost coquettish. The other German artists currently on show in London, at the ICA and the Goethe Institute, seem to feel little or no need to attract; if questioned on the subject, most of them seem to feel that they are not really in the German grain at all, yet we can still see the good old Expressionist angst writ large all over their work, usually taking the form of an extreme violence of visual gesture. Not only is the subject-matter, where decipherable – particularly in the show of the **Mulheimer Freiheit** group labelled "The Second Bombing", at the ICA until February 12 – usually very violent, with a lot of blood and guts and general nastiness splashed across the canvas, but the colours in which it is painted aim deliberately at a nerve-twisting shrillness and wilful discord.

Much, it is tempting to say, as we would expect: whether or not they admit to being part of the same movement, almost all the younger German painters who now get an international showing seem to have pounced on the neo-Expressionist violence of the *Zeitgeist* group with the delight of coming home. Some of them, of course, do it better than others. Georg Jiri Dokoupil, for example, paints quite highly finished pieces with as much of surrealism as expressionism about them – maybe it is his Czech background that does it. Peter Bömmels seems at the moment to be specializing in furred pictures of a peculiarly unpleasant texture, which are at least distinctive. On the other hand, Gerhardt Naschberger's superimposition of bold geometric figures in white on turbulent patterns of colour seems merely arbitrary, as though the result of a desperate search for something different, just for the sake of being different.

The artists in the cross-section presented at the Goethe Institute until March 1 by the **Galerie Poll – Berlin** are at least easier on the eye. They include Hödicke, who taught or influenced many of the *Zeitgeist* group and remains a more interesting painter than most of his followers, and a painter called G. L. Gabriel, who draws on canvas, rather than strictly speaking paints, people and buildings and, if he refers back to anything in the German artistic past, seems to have more in common with the mystic geometry of Feininger than anything else. Expressionist angst is most clearly to be seen in the work of Lambert M. Wintersberger, who also seems, perhaps because of the familiarity of his style, to be the least interesting artist on show. And yet, without that element, so much new German art seems curiously flavourless. Have our responses become coarsened by the noisier sort of new art? Or is it, after all, something to do with that elusive but much discussed entity, the German soul?

John Russell Taylor

Rock

Healthier attitude

The Pretenders
Hammersmith Odeon

Recent months have not been kind to the Pretenders. The deaths of two founding members – victims of the more absurd pressures infecting rock and roll – left the singer Chrissie Hynde starting from scratch. The band's latest record, *Learning to Crawl*, is understandably a patchy, transitional affair.

At least their live performance indicates that the Pretenders are capable of shaping themselves into an exciting act again. Less volatile than before, they possess a healthier attitude to their work. From the outset of "Back to Ohio" and "Message of Love" it was clear that Hynde wanted to focus on ability rather than personality. This current version of the group is deliberately unfashionable though not so traditional in style that they fall foul of nostalgia.

Occasionally, the new members Robbie McIntosh and Malcolm Foster seemed over-keen to prove their merits. There was too much instrumental bravado in "Mystery Achievement" and "Precious". Such lapses diluted Hynde's mature approach.

When the group tackled the subdued atmospherics of "I Go to Sleep" and the tense drama of "Private Life" their cohesion and instrumental flair were taken as read. While Hynde accentuated the democracy of her band it was her singing and rhythm guitar that left the most lasting impression. There is a sensual, raw quality in her voice that recalls great girl singers like Ronnie Spector as well as a sardonic turn of lyrical phrase which elevates her above the plastic pop standard. Versions of the Persuaders' "Thin Line Between Love and Hate" and the Kinks' "Stop Your Sobbing" kept the spirit of the originals and added something extra.

After a genuine encore, including the recent hit "2000 Miles", a slapstick attack on Bradford and Gordy's chestnut "Money" and a swaggering "Brass in Pocket", Hynde allowed herself the luxury of a little victory jig. In the circumstances it was quite justified.

Max Bell

Television

Natural metaphors for dark humanity

The Decade of Destruction (Central) concerned the dismal fate of the Amazonian rain-forests, now being plundered and slowly rased by the Brazilian government. It is an interesting theme but one rendered more dramatic last night by its conjunction with another and more particular adventure – the Indians, the indigenous dwellers in the jungle, had kidnapped a small boy. Fabio, whose parents had come as migrant settlers to that region. Fabio was "carried off into a vast and unexplored wilderness" and his father began the search for him in the rain-forest. It sounds almost like a story from the American West, and there were times when we might have been peering two centuries back, except that this was far more disconcerting than the legends of earlier conquest and native reaction.

The geography itself instils a sense of wonder: the swelling rivers, the dark rain-forests, the lushness of the foliage which resembled a form of elephantiasis. The people who lived here are "alien" indeed – the Brazilian settlers divide the world into "Indian" and "civilized", and the unsettling presence of the tribes becomes an image of the social and economic problems involved in this extirpation of one race by another. It was a complicated story, of which the father's pursuit of Fabio was only one aspect. The jungle itself is a "no-man's-land for lawless hunters and prospectors", we were told: thus, the rain-forest becomes a metaphor for the darker aspects of human nature which it seems both to nourish and to conceal. The new settlers pray to the gods of the jungle even as they exploit it, and the mother of the missing child consulted a Voodoo priestess for news of her son. It turned out that the natives had killed him simply because he cried too much.

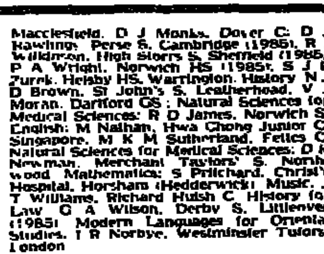
Adrian Cowell spent three years making this film, and stumbled upon the story of little Fabio quite by chance. It was a melancholy but useful accident since it lent immediacy to Mr Cowell's account of the struggle between natives and settlers: as the camera crew penetrated further into the jungle, this became a dramatic rather than "investigative" documentary. That drama culminated in the first encounter with the Indians themselves. They had never been seen before and one knew that, from the first moment they showed themselves (and how much more ruinous to do so in front of cameras, for the benefit of an international audience), their old life was gone for ever. For them, the Brazilians were the enemy, bringing disease and extirpating their ancestral territories – by accepting their gifts and their medicine, they were lost.

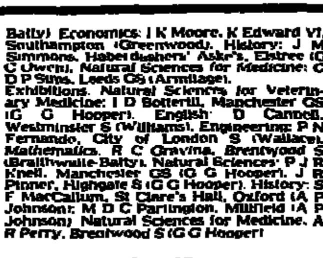
It would be a sentimental primitivism to see in this nothing but catastrophe – the same Indians had, after all, killed the child simply because it had annoyed them – and Brazil will no doubt grow ineluctably until it becomes a centre of world power. But nevertheless there are many who suffer in the process – the natives, of course, but also those they attack out of desperation and fear. It was a most unhappy, as well as fascinating, story – and quite the best documentary in recent months.

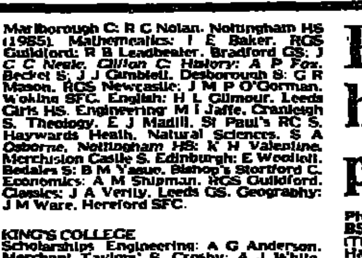
Peter Ackroyd

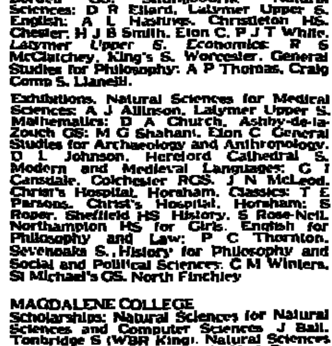
Cambridge scholarships and exhibitions

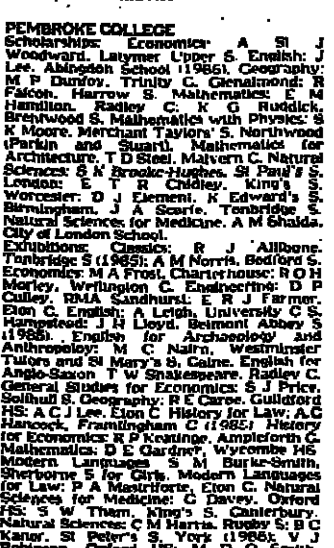
Cambridge
The following elections to Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions have been made:





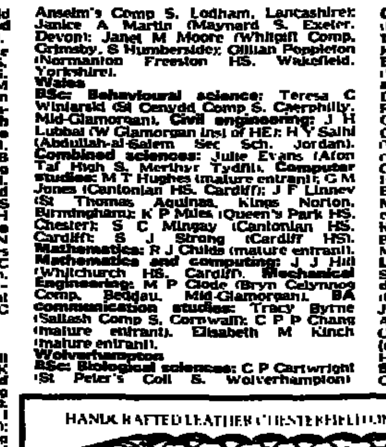






First class honours at polytechnics







Repairing the dents in detente

This week's Stockholm conference comes at a time of hardened attitudes in the West about the value of good relations with the Soviet Union. **Richard Davy** argues that much US rhetoric is based on a misreading of history

Detente is dead. Long live dialogue? When Mr Shultz meets Mr Gromyko in Stockholm tomorrow it will be tempting to celebrate the return of superpower diplomacy. After all, it ought to make sense. the confrontational approach of the Reagan administration has achieved no very obvious successes. It has not made the Russians more amenable in negotiation. It has subjected the Western alliance to very severe strains. It has increased budget deficits, raised interest rates, and worried a lot of Americans. It has not helped Mr Reagan's election prospects except, apparently, among white, male blue-collar workers. Sensing some of this, the Reagan administration has been moving towards a new phase of dialogue, perhaps leading to a summit, when the Soviet Union shot down the Korean airliner, plunging the relationship back into acrimony. The Russians then withdrew from the arms talks in Geneva and let it be known that they were no longer open for business with the adminstration.

Now Mr Andropov has disappeared from view, so there is nobody to have a summit with, while Mr Reagan's victory in Grenada has made his election platform less urgently in need of a peace plank – though he still gets low ratings for foreign policy. But many of the pressures for a revival of East-West diplomacy remain, especially in Europe. Even Mrs. Thatcher is talking about dialogue and preparing to visit Hungary. The French are also wondering whether they can afford to be left out. Mr Reagan cannot leave all the running to the Europeans of – riskier still – to his Democratic opponents.

Nevertheless, one trip to Stockholm does not bring back detente. Washington remains divided on East-West relations, and deeply suspicious of the whole business. One of the troubles is that it has got its history wrong. The prevailing myth in that capital of myths and fashions is that the detente of the 1970s was all a great mistake which brought nothing but gains for the Soviet Union and losses for the West. Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick says it was a time of "unilateral moral and political disarmament" in the West while the Soviet Union relentlessly expanded its power. Hence, we are all supposed to be pleased that the illusions of detente have been exploded so that we can now face up to the true nature of Soviet wickedness and celebrate the return of American self-confidence.

This is bad history so it produces bad policies. In the first place it exaggerates the extent of the illusions that prevailed during detente. Dr Kissinger and other senior officials who framed the policies of the time were tireless in explaining that the Soviet Union was still an adversary, that competition continued, and that Soviet expansion must be resisted.

They assumed that the Soviet leaders were rational people who, while seeking to expand Soviet influence, also wanted other things, such as Western technology, arms control and acknowledgement of their status as a superpower. Hence they might be open to bargains and diplomatic arrangements.

That this policy was misunderstood is obvious. It was misunderstood on both flanks – by those who regard it as a form of appeasement and by those who thought it meant the end of confrontation. The Americans made mistakes which contributed to misunderstandings, In 1972 the two super powers signed a foolish document agreeing that neither would manoeuver for advantage in the Third World. Lord Wilson, when Prime Minister said that detente meant "Live and let live" and offered the Russians an excessively generous line of credit, of which they took only part. Too many people forgot that the Russians openly proclaimed that detente was an opportunty for continuing ideological and political struggle, helping wars of liberation and generally nudging the world towards communism. There never was any chance that they would settle for a static world.

But the West's mistakes and misunderstandings of the 1970s do not wholly discredit the idea of trying to improve and regulate relations with the Soviet Union. Detente failed as much because it was badly managed as because its concepts were flawed. The American political system was not capable of the necessary coherence and fine diplomatic tuning, especially after the loss of presidential authority in the wake of Vietnam and Watergate. As Mr Helmut Sonnenfeldt once put it, the doves destroyed the sticks while the hawks destroyed the carrots. The Clark amendment stopped the use of force against Cubans in Angola (possibly rightly in the circumstances but setting a risky precedent) while the Jackson-Vanik amendment overloaded the trade negotiations with the Soviet Union by demanding formal commitments on emigration, which had already been given privately. As a result, the Soviet Union decided that the bargain was not worthwhile, so both trade and emigration suffered.



Detente failed because it was badly managed

Even so, the balance sheet of the 1970s did not come out wholly in favour of the Soviet Union. There were gains for the West too. In its first phase, detente brought the Berlin agreement of 1971, which has held up well, and the West German treaties with Eastern Europe, which opened up the area to West German diplomacy, greatly enlarged human contacts, and ended the usefulness of the German threat to the regimes of the Eastern Bloc. In Poland in particular the political scenery was tranformed when almost the only link between government and people – fear of Germany – was removed.

Then came the Helsinki agreement of 1975, which was strongly opposed by many people now influential in Washington because they did not understand what it was about and could not believe that the West could go into negotiations on a Soviet proposal and come out on top. Yet Helsinki, although it has not been much implemented, was a significant diplomatic victory for the West. It showed that the West could stick together in negotiation. It opened Eastern Europe to public scrutiny and created a continuing forum in which the internal affairs of the area can be discussed legitimately. It also gave a good deal of discomfort to the Soviet Union. It is now invoked by people who would have killed it before birth if they had had the chance, which suggests that they may be fallible.

Detente also brought massive emigration from the Soviet Union, which was a humanitarian and propaganda success for the West and added enormously to our knowledge of the Soviet Union. Would Solzhenitsyn and Bukovsky be alive and writing in the West today if the Soviet Union had not felt obliged to pay some heed to Western opinion? Would hundreds of thousands of Jewish families be free? Would Shcharansky be in prison today if detente had survived? It is too easily forgotten what concessions the Soviet Union made to Western opinion while it still thought there were benefits to be gained in exchange.

At the same time, the Soviet Union became a lot more open to the West. Jamming of Western broadcasts was much reduced, and so was Soviet propaganda against the West. Contacts became easier, visits increased, and more Soviet citizens were exposed to Western ideas, arguments, consumer goods and other pleasantly-corrupting side-effects of detente. Many members of the apparatus acquired a personal stake in detente. Western influence penetrated even more deeply into Eastern Europe, stimulating consumerism, unfavourable comparisons with the West, and impatience with the system. The effects of such penetration would show only over many years but there is no reason to think they would be negligible.

At the same time the Soviet Union accepted economic inter-dependence and Western credits. Some critics of detente see this as a net gain for the Russians because it allegedly gave them the benefits of easy trade, including a boost for their military potential, without exacting any change of behaviour in return. This is only half true. Western credits were certainly too easy, and some of the trade was ill-advised, but low interest rates were often balanced by higher prices.

The benefits of Western trade were generally less than is often claimed. The Soviet Union certainly acquired some valuable military technology, but much of this was through illegal channels, where controls admittedly became too lax during detente. Legitimate trade played a more modest role, and Soviet economic growth continued to slow down.

Western calculations went awry in Eastern Europe but there, too, the losses were by no means all on the Western side. Some Western banks suffered a bit, mainly in Poland, but Eastern Europe as a whole has now turned around its balance of payments and is servicing its debts from a surplus, so the net flow is from East to West. For many years it will be struggling with this burden of debts and cutting living standards to pay for them.

Whether one regards this as a good thing depends on what one hopes for in Eastern Europe but Western critics of detente can hardly argue that the West has done Eastern Europe a favour by helping it get into such a mess. The area will remain heavily dependent on the West for many years. Although there are attempts to turn trade back to Moscow they cannot go beyond a certain point without damaging the *ability to service Western debts. This* would give the West some bargaining power if it knew how to use it.

On the whole, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe proved very bad at absorbing Western technology. Machines were left to rust, plants were badly run, and products were often sub-standard. Many factories remained dependent on Western parts and materials. Some caused trouble by dumping at low prices in the West, but even in the chemical industry, where there were many complaints, only small sectors were affected. The net flow of trade in chemicals remains greatly in the West's favour.

Altogether one of the principal lessons of detente for the East was that Western technology is no substitute for reform. If anything its effect was to bring the systems more sharply up against their shortcomings, especially in Poland, where the expectations aroused and then frustrated by the Gierek regime did a lot to bring Solidarity into existence.

Probably the most widespread criticism of detente is that it did not restrain Soviet expansion in the Third World. This is true but the Russians never made any secret of their determination to continue helping "wars of liberation" so it is naive to express shock, horror and surprise. The Russians will expand their influence wherever they can do so without excessive risk. The West cannot expect voluntary restraint for the sake of abstract principles. It must find ways of inducing restraint.

It was inevitable that the Russians would make some gains from the reaction against colonialism. What is surprising is that they made so few.

Nor do the Russians move only forward. They were kicked out of Egypt and Somalia. They were disappointed in Zimbabwe and Iran. They made little progress in Latin America, where detente probably made them restrain Cubans in the 1970s. Nevertheless, the West certainly needs more effective means of restraining Soviet expansion. Detente made it careless, and the Russians became over-confident. Afganistan is the prime example of the failure of detente but also, paradoxically, of its potential value. The Russians got the impression that the West had no interest in Afganistan. By the late 1970s they were also becoming disillusioned with the fruits of detente. They thought they had nothing to fear from the West if they invaded and *nothing to gain if they did* not. Perhaps they would have paused for another think if the West has engaged itself on behalf of Afghanistan's non-alignment and if detente had still been in full swing, since there would have been more to lose. As it was, the gains seemed obvious and the penalties minimal and temporary.

In contrast, when the Polish crisis blew up in 1980 the West showed great concern and developed fairly severe contingency plans which contributed to holding back the Russians from invading during Solidarity's first winter. But an important factor was that there would have been a very strong reaction in Western Europe.

As for their Soviet military build-up, which also soured many Westerners on detente, no realist expected them to show voluntary restraint when they felt themselves inferior and threatened by China as well as the West. They did slow down their procurement from 1976 onwards, according to the new CIA estimates, but this was probably the result of slow economic growth.

A massive loss of confidence in American leadership

Any serious reduction or levelling off of Soviet defence spending will come only as the result of negotiation with the West or a very long period of relaxation. So far, the United States has mismanaged arms control. Admittedly, arms control has neither stopped the arms race nor saved money but it has not been seriously tried for more than ten years. The outline of Salt II was initialled in 1974 but President Ford then lost his nerve and President Carter did not sign the agreement until 1979, after which he allowed himself to be rattled by a phoney crisis over a Soviet brigade in Cuba and then diverted (more understandably) by Afghanistan, so the agreement was never ratified. Had it been signed and ratified by 1976 we might now be negotiating Salt VI in a calmer atmosphere. Probably few American failures have done more to exacerbate public anxieties in the Western alliance.

Meanwhile, one looks in vain for the "moral and political disarmament" which so bothers Mrs Kirkpatrick. It is true, of course, that American defence spending dipped in real terms during the 1970s, partly as a result of the end of the Vietnam war, but it revived again under Mr Carter and at no time fell low enough to create serious new threats to Western security. The Soviet Union made big gains in military power and global reach but largely with programmes begun before detente. The change in the relative power of the United States was not caused by *detente*, though detente did induce some laxity.

In Europe, however, which seems to be the main target of Mrs Kirkpatrick's criticisms, defence spending continued to rise throughout the 1970s.

Throughout Europe and the West the prestige of the Soviet Union continued to decline. Everyone was reading the Soviet dissidents and protesting against violations of human rights in the Soviet sphere. French intellectuals turned sharply against the Soviet Union. In fact, among Western intellectuals there were fewer illusions about the nature of the Soviet system than at any time since 1917. Even Western communist parties felt obliged to dissociate themselves from the *Soviet model*, with the result that "Eurocommunism" became briefly fashionable and then faded. In the Third World, too, there was growing disillusion with the Soviet Union.

The rise of the peace movements in the West has been encouraged not by detente but by the collapse of detente. There is not a rise in sympathy for the Soviet Union but a massive loss of confidence in American leadership. Not just the peace movements but the political establishments of Western Europe have become profoundly uneasy at the failure of the United States to develop a coherent, consistent, bi-partisan policy towards the Soviet Union after more than 60 years of trying. This is not "moral disarmament" except on the pacifist fringes of the peace movement. It is an expression of concern that the power to destroy the earth is in the hands of men on both sides who do not understand each other, do not know how to talk to each other, and are incapable of dealing rationally with the enmities which overwhelm their relationship.

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moreover...
Miles Kington

Wish you were there

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The Romans called these islands the Devil's Rocks. The Crusaders came this way, but did not stop. The Portuguese landed in 1567 and left behind the curious *structure* known to this day as Costa's Grill. In the eighteenth century the French gave it to the British, who did not want it and gave it back. Now, left behind by history, the Iles de Brochure are a quiet haven, where you can eat yourself silly or dance the conga, if that's your idea of a good time.

Native Brochurians speak English, French, Dutch and German, or Swedish for a slight surcharge. During the day they wear plain hotel workers' uniforms, but they exchange these in the evening for their native costumes so that they can sing and dance spontaneously in the residents' dining-room or on-stage in the Garden Barbecue. Their many native folk songs, such as La Cucuracha or the Blue Danube, have been put on a long-playing record which you may purchase in reception.

The Hotel Moreover is the most luxurious on the main island, Paella, but there are many others to choose from, ranging from five-star to one-star. The grading is as follows:

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**** Television in every room, receiving programmes.

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There are cars on the islands, but most people prefer to use the horse and buggies, which will take you to the interior of the country, down to the beach or wherever the horse feels like it. Once a year the Iles de Brochure erupt in a fantastic *Fiesta de Cabriolet*, in which the buggies are decorated with flowers and flags, everyone dances in the streets and all wine is free. This occurs just after or just before your holiday.

For breakfast, you may either use your own bedroom kettle to brew instant coffee with biscuits, or you make your way to the breakfast lounge, where the staff will be pleased to serve you instant coffee and biscuits. Lunch is a come-as-you-please affair of salads and cold meats and so is dinner. Dress, of course, is quite informal, though we try to discourage leisurewear within the hotel itself.

If you wish to get away from the hustle and bustle of the beach life, we can recommend a trip into the interior by horse and buggy, taxi or simply on shanks's pony. The contrast is startling: gone are the luxurious palms and putting courses of bright green – instead a gaunt hot landscape made up of native rocks and scrub, reaching a height of some 367 metres at its highest. Here you will find small, unspoilt villages, with old Brochurian ladies ready to sell you cold drinks and cups of tea, as they have done from time immemorial.

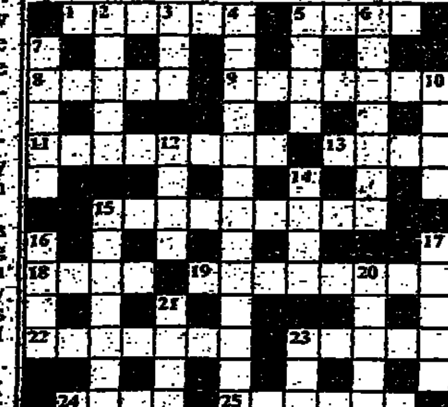
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DOWN
2 Uncovered (5)
3 Moistureless (3)
4 Always faithful (6,7)
5 Warming cover (4)
6 Wailing spirit (7)
7 Street urchin (5)
10 Yoga master (4)
12 Seethe (4)
14 Formal dance (4)
15 Large tent (7)
16 Mock (4)
17 Draw bait (5)
20 Broad (5)
21 Chances (4)
23 Sticky mess (3)

SOLUTION TO No 249
ACROSS: 1 Lie detector 9 Riposte 10 Rider 11 Yen 13 Path 16 Babu 17 Office 18 Oust 20 Slav 21 Landau 22 Onus 23 Ebor 25 Tee 28 Infra 29 Cheroot 30 Bell bottoms
DOWN: 2 Input 3 Dash 4 They 5 Corn 6 Oddball 7 Ora pro nobis 8 Triumvirate 12 Escudo 14 Hot 15 Aflame 19 Scuffle 20 Sue 24 Broom 25 Tall 26 Echo 27 Welt

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The mission of Dayan's daughter

To write dispassionately about any father, let alone a controversial public figure renowned for strong-mindedness and individuality, is a task to daunt most daughters. Yael Dayan, who has arrived in London with the first draft of what is to be a major Israeli-American television dramatized documentary of Moshe Dayan's life, written with her younger brother Assaf, is not easily daunted.

She shrugs off the challenge briskly: "Of course, there are moments when we have gone so far not to be subjective that we probably end up over-objective. But we're not kids any more. And you don't shy away from the wild things in the life of someone you're emotionally involved with if he's dead. My father did do wild things. He was a very difficult and complex character."

Her role in the production will not end with the script. She will be involved throughout the filming, and while no actor has yet been cast to play her father, she expresses a wish that he may at least possess a strong physical likeness to him. "Someone like Jack Nicholson", she suggests. Was her father not a bigger man? "No. Everyone thinks that. He was in fact rather small. Television seems to do that: it stretches and widens you."

Yael Dayan is a neat, slight woman in her early forties, with an angular and serious face and almost black, straight hair severely parted down the middle. She looks purposeful. Like both her parents, she was born and educated in Israel. After studies at Jerusalem University in international relations – she refers to them, laughing, as a "mess" – she forged for herself a widely successful working life as a journalist and author of six novels and a book on the Six-Day War.

She writes her fiction in English, (a habit triggered off by George Weidenfeld, who commissioned her first novel, but wanted it so fast she had no time for translation), her columns in Hebrew, the language she speaks with her two children. She does her own translating.

Recently she has returned to the academic world, and is now working for a BSc in biochemistry and genetics at Israel's Open University. A switch away from the humanities, traditionally studied by all Dayans, has presented her with unsuspected new thoughts. "Between the meat balls and the laundry I find time to examine a little genetic engineering," she says. "I don't expect I shall pursue it, though the presence in Israel of so many racial groups has meant an enormous interest in genetic counselling."

The daughter of one general, the wife of another – General Sion, her husband, is the head of the Israeli-Egyptian military commission and responsible for the multinational force in the Sinai – Yael Dayan maintains that being an "army family" has very different connotations in Israel. "It doesn't mean what it means with you. In Israel you can be, you should be, a general *and* a philosopher."

She has done her own stint in the army, completing her compulsory two years service in the late 1950s, as well as two stretches as a volunteer during the wars of 1967 and 1973. National service, she says, is an admirable institution. "If there were no wars, then I would like to see it directed to other goals."

In fact, politics, rather than military affairs, on which she is less forthcoming, occupy the few hours that she is not writing or studying or spending time with her 15-year-old son and daughter aged 12. A life-long Labour supporter, openly critical of Begin and Shamir, she sits on both the prestigious Labour Party steering group and on its foreign affairs committee, and declares that if the Israeli electoral system were to be altered in such a way that candidates were elected rather than nominated by their parties, she would certainly stand for parliament. "That's the first step to becoming prime minister, isn't it?" She adds, rather quickly; "Of course I don't *want* to be prime minister."



Yael Dayan: Not easily daunted

There seems to be few issues on which Yael Dayan is not well briefed, not ready to put a point of view already soberly thought out. *Women in Israel, she* says, are in a good position: there is equality of opportunity and a generous system of benefits.

She reserves special scorn for the positive discrimination lobby, speaking with mild derision of the Israeli Minister without Portfolio, Sara Doron, who recently announced that she would be taking women's affairs as her particular brief. "I'm in sympathy with the Israeli Arabs who have refused to have a special person responsible for them on the grounds that if, as everyone says, they're equal, why do they need a special minister? That's what I feel about women's rights. Those should be an in-built responsibility of every minister."

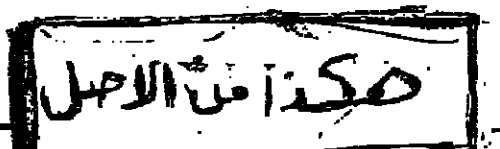
More important, she says, is the need for legal separation between state and religion, *to remove archaic* laws that still govern marriage, and anomalies that allow deeply religious women to forgo military service, while imposing it on women like herself who are not.

Twice a year, Yael Dayan tours the United States on a fund-raising lecture circuit for the United Jewish Appeal. She says that she greatly enjoys speaking, and that she "belts it out". "I speak very quickly. I don't ponder and chat.

"Of course things are bad now. Economically it's a terrible moment in Israel, but we've become spoilt. We have to cut back – but it's all fat, not muscle.

"I feel passionately that in spite of all the headlines, in spite of the world view that we have our finger always on the trigger, we in Israel have a very positive normal life. I say this not as a writer but, even if it sounds banal, as a wife and a mother. We built our country not to fight in the Lebanon, but to live good lives. There is no cultural claustrophobia in Israel. There is very little violence or drugs. When you wake up in the morning and see that the sun is shining, that your children are going to excellent schools, that the beaches are fabulous, and the oranges terrific, then you regain a sense of proportion about what we've done. And that is something incredible."

Caroline Moorehead



How the beauty business can cash in on Boy George

Preparing the canvas

How far away is make-up for men?

Steve Strange's painted visage and Boy George's girlish looks may be a joke for stand-up comedians: for the beauty trade they could mean big business in the next decade if they serve up a tiny fraction of the male market. Already pop followers have taken up the challenge to draw their own personal works of art in eye pencil. And for every (older) man who finds the new faces unnatural or decadent, there is another who is fascinated by the idea of experimenting with his girlfriend's make-up.

No beauty company is yet bold enough to draw on the arresting pop picture. But they are now beginning to *prepare* the canvas. Skin care products are designed to soften up both the skin and the minds of men so that they can accept the concept of male grooming. "Grooming" is the word that the trade has chosen instead of the more feminine "beauty". Grooming is, of course, what decent British men do for their horses, and this idea of healthy living in the country side is central to the image of men's products.

Clinique was the first important beauty company to launch a skin care régime for men. The idea for it, it claims, was customer led: women adherents to its fragrance-free and allergy-tested products reported that their menfolk also found them useful. Skin Supplies for Men, launched in Britain last spring, includes similar basic components to the women's régime: a soap, a toner/cleanser (called a "Scruffing Lotion") and a moisturizer. The products are half as strong again as the women's line, which reflects either the resistance of the male skin, or his wallet.

The Skin Supplies are selected by the Clinique computer into which the counter sales person (usually female) feeds the facts. This high-tech aid helps to build a masculine image, according to Carol Phillips, the American founder and president of Clinique (a subsidiary of Estée Lauder). "Men appreciate facts," Carol says. "When men come to our counters they get straight, clear information. We try to educate men pleasantly, so that they can see the products for what they are."



Today's hair is about choice. The avant-garde is growing long and lustrous locks, now glossy with health and grooming aids. The post-punk period has made all men aware of the idea of experimenting with changes of style, colour and even texture. New is the Aramis Maltplexx hair gel to give men a chance to try new styles and shapes. The Natural Hair Gel (on counters from March 1) gives body to fine hair, tames thick and unruly hair, slicks and smooths, builds curls or spikes.

● Long hair groomed and styled by George Phountzi 10 New Cavendish Street, London W.1. Foppish brocade waistcoat, shirt and silk tie from Tommy Nutter, 18/19 Savile Row, London W.1. Photograph by BARDO FABIANI.

First discreet move towards male make-up

Doing what comes naturally (with a great deal of help from modern science) is the theme of the new treatment cream from Aramis. Their RNA Bio-Complex Moisture Cream seems a long way from the ritual dab of after-shave that used to be a man's one concession to caring for his skin. The soluble Collagen that is the active ingredient in the cream is one that is used for many women's treatment products.

All the existing men's grooming and treatment lines have been pioneered in the US and are designed to appeal – in spite of the outdoor image – to the competitive executive class. In this country, some of the specialist US cleansers, scrubs and treatments are imported and sold through hairdressers or sun tan parlours. (Brownies at 32 Fouberts Place, London W1 has a selection).

The image of a healthy glowing skin has been used to introduce the tinted moisturizing creams and "bronzers" for men – the first discreet move towards a male face make-up.

The sun tan factor has already been important to the successful launch of men's body and bath products. The male body beautiful, anointed with oils and unguents, is as old as the original Olympics. But it was the craze for a healthy body (and never mind the mind) in the 1960s which made the bisexual sun tan preparations big sellers. While the women's cosmetic companies added sun tan products to their beauty ranges, with men it has been the other way about: from sun care to general body care. Now that beauty houses are doubtful about the value of sunshine for the fine facial skin, they find themselves in an ambivalent position over their women's suntan lines.

Men's bath and shower gels, body rubs and exfoliators, massage and smoothing creams are, by contrast, a natural progression from after-sun body products and sun tan oils. (Male sun tan products for the face are not big business.).

The soaps, dusting powders, deodorants and even after-shaves are easy to sell to men on the hygiene/freshness angle (even if they do tend to be overlaid with the smell of musk to underline the appeal of clean living to the opposite sex). But if the moisture balms have tended to come in on the bronzed backs of the sun tan products, the bathtime products are dominated by the big names in fragrance.

Those men who received a small bottle of after-shave or cologne from their loved one this Christmas (60 per cent of total sales in the month of December) can have no idea of the selection of fragrances on offer. Boots alone has 16 major varieties, from Faberge's well-publicised Brut 33 to the preppy Polo by Ralph Lauren, to familiar favourites like Shulton's Old Spice.

The sweet smell of success reached the nostrils of the big French perfume houses long before the current move towards extrovert fashions in clothes and make-up for men. Fragrance now – in the form of after-shaves, eau de toilette and eau de cologne – is worn by men across a wide spectrum of age and taste. Chanel have two men's lines – A Gentleman's Range for the sophisticated and the newly-launched and raunchier Antaeus Pour Homme. Their name now covers the entire range of bathroom shelf products, from pre-shave, to soap, shower gel, talc and deodorant. Since Chanel No 5 is the name engraved in neat black letters on the mind of every man who stands at a perfume counter, the men's line has a good start.

Famous French names have expanded into grooming ranges. Fifteen years after Dior launched Eau Sauvage, it now emphasizes not just the fragrance, but also its treatment products like the after-shave balm and matte moisture. Guy Laroche's Drakkar Noir and the Pierre Cardin range, like many of the French fragrances, are aimed at the executive man.

Essential ingredient is sex-appeal

The success of the male products has drawn new high-fashion names into the business Max Factor launched Missoni Uomo last autumn, emphasising Tai Missoni's career as an Olympic athlete. Cartier's Santos (launched 1982), has a bottle to match the famous brushed steel watch, and marked an important extension to the Les Must accessories range. Both Burberry and Aquascutum now have their own fragrance and grooming products – unthinkable in the days when decent men took home something from the barber. The old-established English companies themselves Floris, Penhaligon, Dukes of Pall Mall have an upmarket slice of the market.

Who buys what in this crowded market of fragrance, after shaves and toiletries? Although female purchasers (especially in the Christmas period) are vital to the sales and health of a company, research shows that the vitally important younger section of the male market is bought by men.

Even women's fashion designers, whose name and clothes have primarily been promoted in publications aimed at women, have now beamed their message towards men.

Although men's fragrances have more sober and less fanciful images than their female equivalents, the essential ingredient they are selling is sex appeal. This is the unspoken message behind all the male products, just as it is the raw and obvious appeal of a painted pop star like Adam Ant.

Given the cloying and suggestive prose (but not smell) that wafts around the men's fragrance business, I welcome the direct approach of Jovan, which claims that its Andron fragrance contains "the most expensive ingredient ever used in perfumery, a single kilo costing more than £50,000, and scientifically created to woman". It must be a snip at £3.95 for the after-shave. And who would be man enough to take it back?





Above: Mixed print shirt in stripes, gingham and dogstooth checks, £47 by Dexter Wong, downstairs at Hyper Hyper, 25-40 Kensington High Street W8.
Left: "Beat" shirt with guitar print £19.95 in wide range of loud colours and '50s prints from Johnsons, 406 King's Road, London SW10 and First Floor, Kensington Market W8; Paradise Garage, Bristol; Street Clothes, Leeds; Metro, Glasgow; Be-Bop, Newcastle; Climax Clothing, Cardiff; Extremes, Liverpool.





Above: White cotton short-sleeved shirt with black muscleman print £9.99 from a selection of patterned shirts at Chelsea Man in Exeter, Bexleyheath, Dundee, York, Coventry and Glasgow.
Left: Ikat print shirt with shaped collar £35 from Stephen King, 315 King's Road SW3. Slim Jim tie from Flip, Long Acre WC2 and branches.
Illustrations by JOHN BABBAGE

The patterned shirt is back. Bold and garish or small and discreet prints are being worn by young men as the newest street style, buttoned strictly at the top, usually without a tie. This is the first time since the Seventies that pattern has been a strong trend for menswear. It is part of the sense of adventure in clothes for the modern man and the graphic, graffitti and floral prints make a startling contrast to the ubitiquous mainstream stripes. Long hair from the Flower Power era is also with us again but the total look is sharp and confident, with shirts cut loose with small collars and asymmetric pocket detailing.

Mixing fabrics is a popular way of achieving a multi-patterned effect, often tricking the eye with a narrower striped cuff or different colour for the back. Shirt sleeves are dissected with bands of plain colour running under the arm or along the forearm. Stephen King of the English Menswear Designer Guild uses the most unusual fabrics he can find for his shirts and has a lot of 3-D effect designs and textured weaves at his shop in King's Road, Chelsea. At Hyper Hyper, the emporium of street style in Kensington, Donald Fong specializes in handmade shirts and sells to high-style stars of the music world like Paul Young and Simon le Bon.

Fashion always sees a way to bring design full circle and the Fifties has many commercial viabilities for High Street fashion. Chelsea Man's Club and mass market shirt manufacturers Inigo Jones have short-sleeved American bowling shirts from the Rock 'n' Roll era in their spring ranges. The best-selling shirts at the Fifties classics shop in the King's Road, Johnsons, are printed with domestic kitsch like formica table tops or old carpet patterns.

Creative dressers are taking the shirts off their backs and turning them into fashion art, hand-painting graffiti designs with acrylic paints and wearing them under stark suits and oversized cardigans.

Design detailing on men's shirts is also changing. New trends for the spring include:

● The cutaway collar – small and spread away from the tie. A feature of all the major designer names in the stores.

● The white collar (but not cuffs) on a striped or plain dark shirt. Van Heusen, Givenchy and Pierre Cardin are using it for executive styles.

Patterns are taking over ties too, with swirling paisleys and delicate floral motifs in pastel colours in the formal menswear departments of Austin Reed and Hornes. Ties are still uniformly narrow but, in the current climate of fashion individualism, it is predicted by many that we will see a return to the wider tie. However, the revival of the kipper tie is hopefully still a few years away.

Christine Painell

MEN'S FASHION II by Suzy Menkes

Clothes for 'Dickie' Bird, the man behind the national theatre posters, are as graphically positive as his art.

Both play with shapes and forms and different textures

Living by design in a high tech age

Richard Bird designs the striking and emotive posters for the National Theatre. From his airbrush have come the vermilion flames licking at the lettering of *Jean Seberg*, the aquiline figure and elegant title of *The Rivals*, the melancholy central European head against the swimming pool blue of *Tales from Hollywood*.

"A director with a strong sense of what he wants is the easiest to work with", he said. "A poster has to start with the play."

He has worked for the National Theatre for 11 years, since before its move to the South Bank. Emotionally as well as practically he is part of the team. "I hope I make an artistic contribution", he said. "I certainly see the brochures and posters as part of the theatre's identity."

I met Richard Bird (of course he is known as "Dickie") to talk about his personal style, which reflects the design direction of his art. He shares his airy studio at the theatre, which faces the winter grey Thames, with co-designer Michael Mayhew, who is primarily responsible for the theatre programmes. Dickie was wearing Versace's slate-black sweater with laser-stamped rubber shoulder pads.

"It's very graphic", he said. "It's using the hard-edged qualities of high tech materials. I like this whole new way of fashion started by the Japanese. It plays with shapes and forms and different textures and that is what I attempt to do with my posters."

The nature of the job demands that his clothes are casual when he rolls up his sleeves to tackle the art work. He is involved, he says, in all aspects of the posters, graduating from painting to typography and now to initiating the drawing.

"I don't spend a lot of time thinking about clothes, he admitted. "But I do think about colours going together. After all, I am doing that all the time in my work." When he is under pressure, working hard in the studio, he may be in "a pair of tatty jeans and a running shirt". But he is more likely to wear smarter casual clothes.

Inevitably, a man who lives and works by design is drawn to the graphic design-conscious clothes of the Milanese designers. For our photographs, Dickie Bird picked a big soft sweatshirt by Gianfranco Ferre (himself an ex-architect), precision cut into a grid of intersecting panels of fabric and suede. It fulfils the requirements of a job in which he must be comfortable at the drawing board and smart enough to meet a client for some of his design work outside the theatre.

Unlike some men of his generation (he is 36), Richard Bird is not anti-tailoring. He enjoys the opportunity to wear a suit, usually a sharp-cut Italian design. Gianni Versace's wide-shouldered jacket in geometric checks appealed to him.

"This playing with different sizes of pattern and different textures is very much what I am doing now with the typography on my posters," he said.

The function of his clothes is to present the right kind of design-aware image, as well as the more pedestrian virtues of warmth and decency. His posters too, he said, must be much more than pretty pictures; they are a selling medium.

"A theatre poster packages the play," he explained. "It gives it an identity. It has got to function. You have got to be able to read it across the street and the title must be a large element. Even the type face must be in character with the overall image. The type can actually be quite useful for placing the production in its period, as I did with *The Rivals* or with that 1930s lettering for *Tales from Hollywood*."

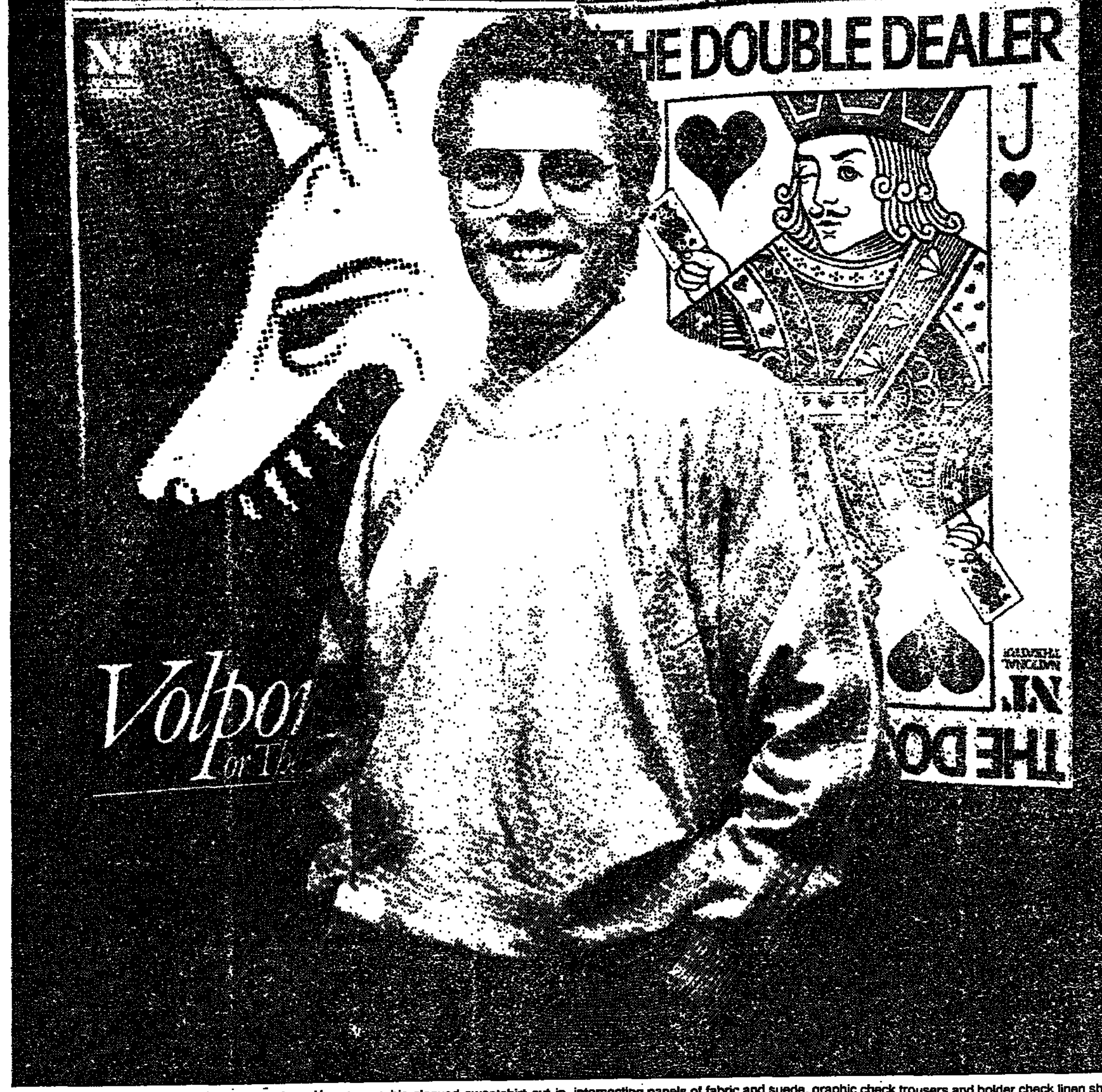
Because the policy of the National Theatre is to have a team with no stars, Dickie Bird's NT posters can be an artistic expression of designer and director.

One of his own favourite posters is the wintry silver, spiked with trees, for *The Cherry Orchard*. "This is a case of where I responded very much to the director", he said. "Peter Hall felt that *The Cherry Orchard* is about illusions, so I tried to think of an abstract image. I used a graphic device and cold colours to give the sense of frost on blossom."

He first asks a director what he thinks meaningful about the play and whether he has a concept of his own, although these may prove to be too literary or too fussy for a poster. With help and inspiration from N.T. publicity director John Goodwin, Dickie sets to work with the technologically advanced tools of his trade. Like David Hockney (whose Hollywood paintings suggested the swimming pool motif) Richard Bird uses a computerized camera as one of his technical aids. He is thinking of buying a computer visualiser for his studio at home.

We walked by the gallery of his posters: the arresting image of Michaelangelo's David beheaded, a scarlet knave winking from a playing card, the menacing fox's head for *Volpone*, the bold Indian silhouette for *Hiawatha*. I asked him which had been the most difficult poster to design.

"*The most difficult director* to work with was Harold Pinter", he replied. "Basically *No Man's Land* is duel of words with the audience left to draw its own conclusions. Harold simply said to me that he didn't want any visual statement at all."



Richard Bird with his National Theatre posters. He wears a big-sleeved sweatshirt cut in intersecting panels of fabric and suede, graphic check trousers and bolder check linen shirt all from Gianfranco Ferre, 37b Brook Street, London W1. Dickie Bird's hair cut and styled by Ray Settle, new salon, 122e King's Road SW3. Photograph by CLIVE ARROWSMITH.



Wide-shouldered mobster jacket with graphic check-on-check pattern, pure cotton shirt, schoolboy striped tie and plain cotton trousers. All from Gianni Versace, 18 New Bond Street, London W1.

FASHFLASH

■ Spectator sportswear is joining active sports clothes as the fashion growth area of the Eighties. Last week I helped to judge a student fashion competition for sportswear that will be on display at Imbex, the International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition that opens next month.

Practical details like press studs or Velcro fastenings, sturdy zips and windproof cuffed sleeves were all incorporated by the students into their designs. Sailing, motor racing and rugby all produced lively variations on spectator sportwear, which mostly included a waterproof cover-up for our unsettled seasons.

■ *Bjorn Borg is the latest sports star to come to the aid of the wardrobe. The one-time heart throb of the tennis groupies will have his collection in major stores from St Valentine's Day. He makes a Leap Year appearance at Harrod's on 29th February.*

Casual, sporty clothes are the key to his off-court style, with military blousons, casual button-down shirts, T-shirts and trousers – all in natural fibres and in clear strong colours, with only a dash of Wimbledon white. The clothes, made by the Eiser Group in Borg's native Sweden, will jostle along the rails with the wares of other sports stars who have found a lucrative sideline.

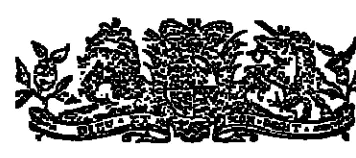
■ With six months to go before the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the race is already over for the sports clothing suppliers. Adidas is an official licensee and supplier. Arena will make both the swimsuits and the high fashion leotards for the rhythmic gymnastics – a new event for the Games. The British men's teams will be dressed off the track by Hepworths.

■ *A windsurfing centre complete with brilliantly-coloured wetsuits and slightly less dazzling windsurf boards and sails, opens at Lillywhites in Piccadilly, London, this spring. The sports store is backing its hunch that windsurfing is the high fashion sport of the summer season. The Paradise Island department will have suitable exotic beach and leisure wear, with the all-important racing swimsuits from Arena, Speedo, Fila and Ellesse.*

■ Sport was the key to men's clothes at Marks and Spencer's centenary show last week. Surfing shorts, boldly-striped cotton mix sweaters and pure cotton pleat-front trousers should all put some action into the M & S family man. Even the tailored double-breasted navy blazer had a jaunty nautical look, teamed with white trousers and a striped shirt. But while the women's swimwear has now put the emphasis on covering up in a shapely one-piece, the men's swimming briefs – in African prints or sharp stripes – seemed briefer than ever.

■ *At Next's show last week, it was women only and fashion business as usual, with interrelated separates in pastel cottons, spiced with some earthier African colours. The big skirt is still big news at Next, worn with the square cut Japanese-style tops and more effective in inky indigo blue splashed with abstract prints. The safari dress – an important shape for the season – was the firm's small shift away from its fashion philosophy of clothes that build a wardrobe, even if that means a scalloped cotton skirt and blouse that marry up to look like a one-piece.*

■ The first Active Sports Fashion exhibition opens to the trade next month. Sports specialists and fashion companies producing dancewear will all show at the Kensington Exhibition Centre from February 7 to 10 in conjunction with the London Midseason exhibition.



THE TIMES DIARY

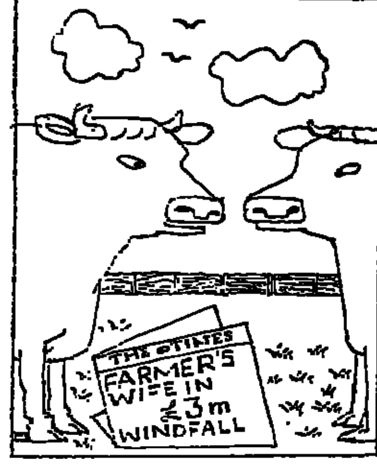
Benn, left right out

Tony Benn doesn't make every list. Despite more than 50 mentions in the text of Austin Mitchell's book, *Four Years in the Death of the Labour Party*, he is not listed in the index. Methuen, the publisher, appears at fault, but Mitchell is not lucky with his indexes. His researchers indexed another of his books, *Westminster Man*, so assiduously that they included Khan, Genghis, and Peep, Bo. The publisher struck these out and insisted on taking over the index for the latest book. Mitchell says it's a shame that Benn was omitted from the index since, "if he'd been included it might have done something for him."

Political punch

The 300 Group, the organization which aims to get more women into the House of Commons, is so well-mannered its supporters sometimes worry that it might not be suited to the rough-and-ready life of a political pressure group. These fears should now be groundless. For its fourth House of Commons debate on January 25, the group has chosen to discuss the GLC. The speakers are Frances Morrell, Leader of the Inner London Education Authority and a staunch ally of Ken Livingstone, and Lady Porter, leader of Westminster Council, who would probably like to see the GLC go the way of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. One expects the debate to be, as the saying goes, lively.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'm delighted, so long as she doesn't wear her diamond rings when milking"

Current affairs

True Romances is looking for a new editor who must have a "good eye for fashion, beauty and current dialogue." What is current dialogue, I asked Else Powell, editor-in-chief of the company which publishes the magazine. That which is spoken by her potential readers, she said. Recently executives on *True Romances* were told that a lot of dialogue was currently going on about engagement rings for boys. This turned out to be true. Further investigation showed that more and more boys are flashing engagement rings as a sign to other *boys* that they have found true romance.

Queasy rider

A colleague encountering a motorcyclist struggling to swing a drunken leg over his machine suggested that he ought to walk home. "I can't do that," was the reply. "I need the bike to go to work in the morning. I'm a policeman." He fell off on the first bend out of the pub car park.

Clear as night

This rather scrambled item is from the December newsletter of the Association of Lloyd's Members: "Insurance being a litigious business whose it is difficult to decide who rammed whom in the middle of the night in a force-eight storm, it is not surprising that litigation is the normal course of business." In the same issue, the association hints that it may soon employ its own staff. The 1,400 members (subscription £30 a year) would probably welcome applicants with a good grasp of English.

● **Barclaycard holders will welcome the invitation, accompanying this month's statements, to apply for a Masterloan of between £300 and £5,000. Whether applications are handled anywhere is another matter: the man handling the inquiries is a Mr Tite.**

Badgered?

A reader who banks with NatWest received a pretty new cheque book, each cheque being decorated with a coloured picture of a bird or animal. By happy circumstance, the cheque that he subsequently made out to the Collector of Taxes carried a picture of that "blood sucking carnivore", the stoat.

Footnote

It irks the Ramblers' Association that its offices are in deepest Vauxhall, which Alan Mattingly, the secretary, describes as "the least rural spot in England" and "a constant reminder of the need to get out and about." However, the premises might one day be sited on a long-distance footpath: the association has just asked the Countryside Commission to designate a number of new routes including a 160-mile Thames Walk, running from the Cotswolds to the House of Commons. Should the request be granted, Mattingly would be able to see rucksacked ramblers, on the last leg of their journey, from his office window. "It would really put us on the map," he says.

A horrid sound rends the Westminster air. It is the sound of the upper classes baying for broken promises. A Rates Bill was promised in June. This, to more than a handful of Tories, seems fair and sufficient reason for not keeping the promise in January. A whole sulk of under-employed ex-ministers, delightedly gnawing an unexpectedly juicy bone, urges rebellion. The backwoodsmen of the House of Lords are mustering. Mr Rippon denounces our parliamentary government as "elective dictatorship" – as though one-party local authorities elected on far smaller polls were paragons in comparison.

PHS

Rates: why the wets must be capped

by John Vincent

And, with troubled conscience, that sensitive Brummie stockbroker Mr Beaumont-Dark, who fought the last election as the ratepayer's friend, and will presumably fight the next as the ratepayer's enemy, is moved to speak of "this squalid little bill".

Any competent observer of British public life would draw only one conclusion from such a fuss: that some inevitable minor reform for the general good was being enacted in a fair and proper way. Fair and proper, because it was in the manifesto in June, it was sketched in a White Paper in August, it was discussed in principle in December. The pace is seemly, there is no legerdemain. The only scandal would be if the Government did not proceed with a measure on which it (and Messrs Pym, Gilmour, Prentice, Howell, Rippon and Heath) had gone to the country in June. The ratepayers themselves, including business ratepayers, have not uttered a squeak against the bill.

If rate-capping, at least of prodigal sons, was a good cause in June, why has it become anathema to some now? Why has the verdict of our national democracy become but a feather in the scale against the supposedly sovereign rights of "local democracy" in however absurd a form?

The reason, on one level, is simple: the Tories think they can do without Mrs Thatcher, and without paying attention to the British people. The Tory-Thatcher coalition creaks. Last month, Tory backbenchers cast Thatcherism aside like a worn glove in the vote on Austin Mitchell's Bill to streamline house purchase. The inherent immobilism of the rich is surfacing. The Toryism of Mr Pym is returning to its ancient solemn vow, that nothing should ever be done, and certainly not for the first time.

One sign of this reactionary mood is all the talk of playing the House of Lords card against the ratepayer. (Is it not inconsistent for the guardians of "local democracy", as overspending has been hastily rechristened, to be so eager to overrule the elected House?). This is most unwise. Peers v People is dangerous ground in these democratic times; if Lord Emsworth joins Mr Kinnock against Mrs Thatcher, he will find it hard going.

Put in the simplest terms, why should the ordinary family have to pay through the nose simply because rich old peers who can afford high rates choose to wreck democratic legislation? Nothing would so entirely dish the Whigs as a confrontation on this issue that involved the Lords, Mr Kinnock entering the ring under the banner of "Our High Rates and Our Hereditary Legislators" to face Mrs Thatcher armed with the cry of "The Sovereign People, Economy, and Reform".

"Local democracy" has lofty moral pretentions. When we see Mr Parker-Jervis, the head of Buckinghamshire County Council, on television, he appears in a woodland glade, looking like a commercial for tweeds, Range Rovers, and integrity, as if to emphasize the uniqueness of the historic traditions he represents. But when he speaks, the words have an oddly modern and familiar ring: "I want more money" is the gist.

This, alas, is what people who run empires always say, be they vice-chancellors, generals, heads of nationalized industries, hospital boards. All cherish some unique ideal which can be realized only by some unique handout. The sum of their individual senses of responsibility is a collective irresponsibility. Altruistic greed is different from private greed: it takes more money.

The only thing to be said against the Rates Bill is that it drips leniency. It exempts small councils, frugal councils, average councils – and most councils are decently average. It says not a word about how councils should spend money, only that they should not spend too much. It does not interfere in local democracy. It has no anti-libertarian implications; the question of whether to have an additional gym mistress or a bus shelter less will still be decided by village Hampdens round the parish pump as of yore. If there is a libertarian issue, it is the plight of the ordinary inner-city ratepayer under a high-rate council. That issue does not perturb the millionaire wet, living as he does in the country or well-run Westminster.

Local government in modern times has been entirely the creation and creature of Parliament. It exists to effect statutory purposes laid down by Parliament. Its legitimacy, its authority stem only from Parliament. Parliament meets half the cost of local government from parliamentary funds. If there is an issue about democracy, it is whether Parliament shall retain control over parliamentary expenditure. The enthusiasts for "local democracy" are in effect saying that parliamentary funds shall be spent without parliamentary control – as happened over Attlee's atom bomb. If Parliament shows no confidence in its own sovereignty, if it regards itself as a mere precepting authority upon which the local authorities can indent, then it must expect to have its authority bypassed in one field after another.

Libertarianism in local government has very little to do with rate-capping. Local authorities have enjoyed growing freedom since the war, as tightly controlled specific grants for particular services have been replaced by discretionary block grants. That quite recent development is not affected by the bill.

We face a typical reactionary revolt by special interests, against a progressive Bill intended to protect the less well-off and to encourage employment. This *is* Inner Cities policy, Mr Kinnock. This *is* a policy for jobs, Mr Steel. It is also a policy to benefit most local authorities. Why should Leeds be done down for the sake of Sheffield? Why should Kent and Wolverhampton go short for Islington?

Some short-sighted lovers of a quiet life might say that so long as four-fifths of our public expenditure is under control, what does it matter about the other fifth?

On the contrary, it matters exceedingly. The private sector cannot run a tight ship if the council down the road does the exact opposite; and if the private sector fails, where will we be when the oil runs out? It is a question of feeding 50 million mouths, with the odds against us.

This is a Tory rumpus. Labour and Liberal fury will be strictly for the headlines. Labour has little to gain from two years of relentless publicity about the unacceptable face of socialism. Their "Soviet republics" are at best, as in Sheffield, a way of going downhill humanely; at worst a sort of socialist version of the tax haven.

As for the Liberals, everyone knows they are firmly on both sides of the question, opposed to nothing except a sweet and simple Tory remedy. Their petulance leaves them exposed to the reproach that they have deserted the ratepayer in his hour of need.

In June we elected Mrs Thatcher to do something. We did not elect 300 unknown public schoolboys to do nothing. The Tories have failed to keep their promises on the rates before. If they do so again, it might excite remark on the doorstep. A promise was made, after all. Electors believe promises should be kept, not least where their pockets are involved.

The author is professor of modern history at the University of Bristol.

Anne Sofer

Political lessons in the local

I met a man in a pub one evening last week after we had both attended a meeting about a local issue. Neither of us knew the other's name but we got talking. What had he been doing at the meeting, I asked. Representing a local branch of the CPSA, the Civil and Public Services Association. Ah yes, I nodded approvingly, led by the able Alistair Graham. Broad grin and head shaking: that was not how his branch saw it – Graham was wrong on practically every issue, agreeing to talk to the Government on union reform and refusing to back the NGA. And that was how the trade union movement in Camden generally saw it too.

He knew because he was an active member of the Camden Trades Council. Pretty left-wing, that? Here we ran into difficulties of definition: much depends on what you mean by left. But, he volunteered, the chairman and probably 30 per cent of the council were in the Communist Party.

Joined now by some of my colleagues from the Camden Alliance parties, the conversation continued on the political composition of the Camden Trades Council. The CPSA man was in one of the groups to the left of the chairman. And what proportion of the council came from far-left groups? Well, certainly more than half.

So only about 20 per cent of Camden Trades Council members came from the Labour Party? That was about it – but they usually voted with the far left against the Communists. There followed an involved story – full of outflanking manoeuvres and brilliant ambushes – about a long-running battle over whether or not the Trades Council should call an assembly of all trade unionists in Camden, plus tenants groups and community organizations to fight the government cuts.

This battle, I understand, is still going on. If the pro-assembly faction wins, Camden voters and ratepayers (for the borough council could be asked to fund it) should know that this indicates that the Trotskyists have triumphed over the Communists... Or was it the other way round? So far as I could make out, the sides had changed in the middle of the argument, and I rather got in a muddle.

Wasn't it extraordinary, I said, in a tone (I hoped) more of detached observation than of political goading, that the trade union movement locally was represented overwhelmingly by people who never got anywhere with the electorate as a whole? Yes, but – and a note of hesitancy crept into his voice – but quite frankly, nobody else volunteered. Not many people attended the meetings.

Now I can see the great contrived yawn coming over the face of all apologists for the left, and all the promoters of Labour's new image. What's new after all? Trades councils have been thorns in the flesh of the TUC for years, but they have no real power. So what if they *are* run by a bunch of Trots? It's all "reds under the bed" diversionary tactics.

There are several answers to this. First, the councils have a formal constitutional position within the TUC, and cannot be brushed aside. Second, they exist on the contributions of those local trade union branches that affiliate to them and are thus sustained by millions of ordinary trade union members who know very little about their activities.

Third, although Labour Party and trade union activists may have a pretty good idea of the councils' political complexion in various parts of the country, ordinary people do not. And when they read the pronouncements of the local trades council in their local paper, or attend meetings which it summons, they do not know they are listening to the views of political extremists whom their own apathy (very often) has given a platform.

And fourth, in those parts of the country where left-wing councils are beginning to foster and defer to them, trades council members are being coopted on to committees and some of their activities are being funded at public expense.

There are two lessons here for the Government. The first, for Mr Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, is that any body which is based on representatives of other bodies will be less accountable than one that is directly elected. Beware joint boards: streamlining the cities that way may take you very fast to where you don't want to go.

The second is for Mr Tom King, Employment Secretary. Trade union democracy, if it is to work at all, must be devised in a way that makes voting as convenient and as private as possible. Postal ballots have been proved to have a higher participation rate than any other. It was a sign of quite uncharacteristic softness on the part of Norman Tebbit, Mr King's predecessor, that this essential reform was abandoned. It should be put back in the Bill.

The author is SPD member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Everybody's favourite wimple

Duncan Fallowell talks to the reluctant cartoonist who has become a bestseller



Brian Harris

Glen Baxter: the surreal thing, selling well

Glen Baxter is the most successful new British cartoonist in recent years. His success was sudden. Five years ago he was unknown except to friends. Now he is selling books by the lorryload and turning down offers left, right and centre. He was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1944. Baxter takes up the story.

"Grammar school was... tedious really. The attitude of the boys to the masters was very like the attitude of British prisoners of war towards their German captors – a sort of contemptuous sufferance."

The schoolboy mind plays a large part in his work – was he successful at school? "No, I was terrible, full of neuroses. I had a terrible stammer then. With a stammer at school, well, you might just as well be a leper. And I hate sport."

"I conclude that your boyhood was incredibly important to you."

"Well, everybody's had one. Except girls."

Baxter's graphic style is quaint and outdated, deliberately so, based on the drawings-with-captions which appeared in adolescent adventure books between, say, 1920 and the ending of the traditional British Empire around 1960. His raw material is literary rather than cinematic, although spiritually it might be said to occupy an area where the *Boys Own* paper and the Saturday morning pictures overlap.

He lives in the centre of a tower block development in south London, an oasis of half a dozen Victorian terraces saved from the bulldozers at the eleventh hour, almost painfully pretty in contrast to the stretches of cracking concrete.

"Are you middle class now?"

"I suppose I've got to be. I was born working class, but the moment you pick up a book and read it, you're middle class."

His father was a welder. He has a younger sister who is a secretary, and an elder brother "who's a detective".

"Why do we both chuckle slightly when you say detective?"

"I think it sounds romantic, doesn't it?" But Glen means romantic-in-inverted-commas. In the electronic age, traditional role-playing is a common source of amusement. The essence of Baxter's humour is the sending-up of types (he doesn't create individual characters) with a soft tease. In the final effect there is no cruelty. This is one of his weaknesses. Baxter describes his work as surreal.

"Are you a trained artist?"

"No, I'm a trained seal actually."

"You used the word surreal, I didn't."

"Well, I went to art college."

If surreal implies an element of danger and disturbance, then his work veers more to the whimsical than the surreal, although there are surreal moments. Its impulse is rooted in nostalgia and nostalgia is always about innocence, the art-ennus to return to it. But Baxter's method (as opposed to final result) involved the usual love/hate, sadomasochistic relationship of an artist with his raw materials. Innocence is resuscitated in the form, then destroyed in the content.

In his chubby, friendly, quirky manner, Glen is serving instant coffee down in the kitchen. It is a nice kitchen, in the basement but very light, with a friendly wooden table, a kitchen full of childhood, fine objects, security symbols. Embedded among the cookery books above the stove a title blazes forth: *From Fag To Hero*. A schoolboy story by Ernest Protheroe, 1926. "One of the great texts," he says, taking it down, rubbing the blue linen boards, handing it across with a subtly ambiguous pride. Baxter loves and mocks these phenomena. It is an aspect of the English talent for self-ridicule, itself part of the famous British Understatement Ruse. In Baxter's case it is often camp, though never merely that.

The Wild West/Bwana of the Jungle/Boy Scout/Up the Orinoco/Fifth Form at St Dominic's world "doesn't really amuse me, no. The reason I do what I do – I saw that England was under pressure from American culture, so I wanted to find a way of doing something very English which at the same time wasn't parochial. I wanted to celebrate these drawings, not in a way that was purely nostalgia, but somehow sifted through modern experience." First the love. Then the slow twist of the arm.

"Well, do you like the modern world of the 1980s?"

"I'm quite glad I'm alive and not dead, if that's what you mean."

"Do you get on with your brother?"

"Um – yes and no."

"Um, what I was wondering is since you became famous, whether your family up north takes the mickey out of you a lot."

"I hope they do. I've not spoken to them recently."

"Are you famous by the way?"

"Sometimes I think I'm famous until I go somewhere and find that... people have never heard of me."

Baxter also has a family of his own: a wife and a young son and daughter. Before his terrific succes with cartoon books, he was an art teacher in the London area.

"I taught football and maths as well. Well, you have to, don't you. I came to London because everything in Leeds shuts up at 10.30. One of the things I loved about New York was you can buy an orange at four in the morning.

"I like the idea of nightlife more than doing it. Actually going out – I've sort of done all that now."

In fact it was in New York that Baxter first aroused interest. He appeared at a little jazz gallery down in the Bowery called St Mark's. It was an old church.

"Has it been deconsecrated?"

"Oh, I think probably many many times. It was used by poets, writers, dancers. I read some of my little stories there." He then had an exhibition at the Gotham Book Mart, which later published two pamphlets of his, *Fruits of the World in Danger* and *The Handy Guide to Amazing People*. But it was in Holland that he was first published in proper book form.

"That's right. I had a little exhibition in Covent Garden and this Dutch pornographic filmmaker called Jacob Groot walked in on it and said 'Come to Amsterdam'."

So when did the mother country finally embrace him? "That happened because I was going to Australia. First time I missed the plane. I got another ticket and went back next day and they wouldn't let me on because I didn't have a visa. I thought we owned Australia, but the girl at check-in said: 'You certainly don't, sir!' and got really stroppy with me. After several days of trying to get to Australia, I just flopped back in my seat at home, and the phone rang and said, 'How would you like a big exhibition of your work at the Institute of Contemporary Arts?' 'Perfect', I said, 'because I've got here a big suitcase of drawings I've been trying to take to Australia.' They hung me between the lavatory and the bar. If you're showing art, that's always the best place."

It was January 1980; there were fantastic reviews in *The Times* and the *Guardian*.

"How do you define the nature of your work?"

"I want to destroy all barriers and labels. What I try to do is stir up some interest in being alive. People generally are just incredibly dead."

"No, they're not. They're just incredibly nervous. People have curiosity but no courage. Are you religious?"

"What are you asking all these dumb questions for?"

"There's a lack of vicars in your work."

"No, I'm not religious," he chortled amiably.

"Your cartoons –"

"No! Cartoons! No! Wrong!" Instant coffee splashes into the ether. "They're not cartoons."

"What are they?"

"They are drawings," says Glen, the blood slow to fade from his neck.

"Your drawings seem full of sexual –"

"Oh, here we go," he expostulated quietly, despairingly.

"Not symbolism exactly, but of sexual surrogates. Have you thought of becoming more – this is a fine 1950s word – risqué? Actually the idea of becoming risqué is in itself rather tame."

"Oh dear, there's so much done on sex. It isn't interesting."

"But do you see your subject matter developing in any way?"

"No, not really."

That's a shame. If he were less whimsical, tougher, more disconcerting, more offensive, more subversive, which might mean less marketable... Let us take a closer look at the work. For example the drawing captioned, *Young Hank entertained the boys with a fine display of smouldering*.

"A lot of people have seen that as sexual. At this time I was doing a lot of cowboy drawings. I wanted to suggest that these cowboys led terribly boring lives. They were people at a loss for sensation in this characterless prairie land. How to alleviate the boredom?"

"I got the idea of somebody standing there smouldering. It is a very interesting word. Smouldering with passion – what does it mean?"

"It seems to suggest frustration."

Glen agrees and adds: "I was also attracted by the impossibility of depicting smouldering."

Here is another from his King Solomon's Mines syndrome, *Sybil gasped. There on N'Boto's palm was tattooed a perfect street map of Dundee... Why Dundee?*

"Because, as a Scottish interviewer once pointed out, if it had been Glasgow it would've been less amusing."

Then there are the run-on devices which reappear again and again in his cartoons in different books, such as the goatee beard, the wimple, the human with a brush and tail. The wimple is perhaps the most obsessive. Sometimes it is erect, sometimes bent over.

"I basically just loved the sound of the word. There's no big wimple in my past."

"Another piece of headwear crops up in what is, I feel, your campest joke, I mean, drawing. *Seth's snood was the envy of the bunkhouse*. The snood, however, doesn't reappear like the wimple. In fact I can think of only one other occasion where it occurs."

"What makes you depressed?"

"Bad reviews."

"What's next for the reviewers to get their teeth into?"

"At the moment I'm having a rest. Everybody's pushing projects my way. I'm supposed to be going to Iceland, to Reykjavik; to exhibit in their Museum of Modern Art. It looks like a bicycle shed. Basically I want to stop, take stock."

"How long do you think you'll lay off?"

"Oh, 40 years," he said softly.

Roger Scruton

Now they tell me: I'm actually black

Readers have sometimes written to ask me where I stand on the issue of race. The question that they mean to ask could perhaps be posed in the following terms: are you a member of the white racist establishment, an upholder of white majority rule, advocating policies of cultural hegemony designed to deny the validity of black culture and black experience, and to sustain power structures from which black people are permanently excluded?

I can now provide these readers with an answer. The plain and simple truth of the matter is that I am black. I am also the defender of a minority culture. I was helped to discover these truths, as I was helped to find the correct terms in which to pose my readers' question, by an ILEA publication on *Race, Sex and Class*, subtitled *multi-ethnic education in schools*. This offers the following definition:

"Black" is used to refer to both Afro-Caribbean and Asian people. The term black emphasizes the common experience which both Afro-Caribbean and Asian people have of being victims of racism, and their common determination to oppose racism. Other groups who, together with the black communities, are usually referred to as 'ethnic minorities' also suffer varying degrees of prejudice and discrimination. These include Chinese, Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Turks, Vietnamese, Moroccans. In a similar way, though not always to the same extent, some white ethnic groups, such as the Irish and Jews, experience prejudice and discrimination. In using the term 'black' in this paper, it is not the Authority's intention to exclude any minority group."

It was that last phrase which consoled me. I belong to what is, I suppose, the most persecuted of all minority groups in our society, the group most often discriminated against and excluded from the structures of power, the object of the most persistent and immovable prejudice on the part of those who do not belong to it – I mean, the group of educated people. Therefore, I am "black". Discovering this enabled me to read the ILEA's pamphlet in a changed frame of mind. Is it really true, as is there maintained, that blacks are systematically discriminated against, and excluded from positions of power, in our system of education? Could someone belonging to my minority group, for example, ascend to a position of influence in the ILEA?

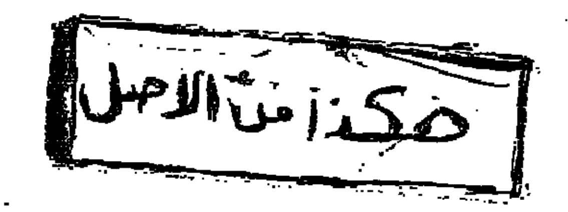
The answer is surely No. For the ILEA is deeply hostile to education. No educated person would, when attempting to understand the effect of culture and ancestry upon educational achievement, classify "Afro-Caribbeans" and "Asians" together. He would recognize that such a classification merely abolishes a fundamental datum – the datum that, while members of the first class tend to do less well than white children, members of the second class tend to do as well or better.

No educated person would base his historical overview of the British public school system upon a sociologist's thumbnail sketch, according to which the main aim of the system was to "produce an establishment schooled in the history, traditions, values and norms of colonial and imperial Britain". An educated person would not assert unequivocally that the idea that European civilization has shown a peculiar propensity for discovery, inventiveness and achievement is nothing better than a myth, nor would he accept the extraordinary caricature of British history upon which the ILEA bases its assertion that, by the end of the nineteenth century, "racism as an ideology had become institutionalized in British society".

He would be wary of anyone who advocated constant review of textbooks and teaching materials, with a view to replacing those "which display a negative cultural bias", as he would be wary of such generalizations as the following: "There is, rightly, among the black communities and other ethnic minorities, an implacable opposition to racism" – as though belonging to an ethnic minority diminished, rather than increased, a person's natural xenophobia.

An educated person is likely to defend educational values and not lightly to cast them aside in response to this or that fancy, conceived in brains oppressed by sociological jargon and stirred by political enthusiasm. He is likely to reject the ILEA's criticism of the "competitive system of public examinations" and the view that schools should become "multi-cultural" – when this means placing equal emphasis on Shakespeare and reggae music; inventing a "multicultural" history for Britain; teaching children in their "mother tongue", and not in English; being prepared to dismiss everything that he knows to be worth while for a child to learn in the interests of an "equality" which would be worth nothing even if we could achieve it. Above all, he would not assume that a teacher who endeavours to communicate the culture which is expressed in his language – and who is aware that there is no greater mental discipline than to understand the achievements and institutions of the civilizations into which one was born is a "racist", actively seeking to exclude "blacks" from privileges whose value he rightly seeks to explain to them.

Such a person, however, will – by virtue of his membership of the educated minority – meet with the most virulent hostility and prejudice from the uneducated. And when the uneducated control education, as seems to be the case in London, his chances of promotion are negligible.





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DIALOGUE NOT DETENTE

The European Security Conference which opens in Stockholm today was originally intended to concentrate on confidence building measures to reduce the dangers of war in Europe. It has now acquired extra significance since it will provide an opportunity for a meeting between Mr Schultz and Mr Gromyko. That will be their first meeting since the heated exchanges in Madrid after the shooting down of the Korean airliner. It will also be the first high level East-West contact since the Soviet delegation left the Geneva negotiations in a huff. The Soviets discontinued with the negotiations because they failed to prevent NATO from its declared and considered policy of installing Cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe should the Geneva negotiations not reach any agreement on limiting nuclear arms.

It takes two to tango; and it now looks as though the two are ready for the music to start up again. So soon? Mr Gromyko's presence at Stockholm, and the meeting with Mr Schultz, suggests that the Soviet behaviour in Geneva was essentially one of playing to the gallery of European public opinion which, in spite of all the Soviet efforts at exhortation and manipulation, showed no sign of altering to undermine the determination of Western governments. The Soviet Union was thus left with no policy, and given the paralysis of leadership in Moscow with the ailing Mr Andropov, it was hardly in a position to enter into any creative negotiations without such a policy, particularly if the negotiations were to include some giving as well as taking.

It seems that Mr Reagan also now wants to do business with the Soviet block, even if that only means talking. He clearly feels that the United States now occupies the high ground *vis à vis* the Soviet Union; that he now has a psychological advantage over an adversary which is apparently leaderless (though it is not Mr Andropov who has to face an election in November); that an expansive defence budget will help to restore some sense of strategic parity, or even American superiority, which was thought to have been lost; and that the Reagan homilies on the Soviet threat have conditioned much American public opinion – or perhaps merely responded to its desire to see the Administration take the initiative in cutting the Soviet system down to size, as illustrated in a modest start by the popular operation in Grenada.

There are dangers here, both of substance and of style. We do not want to return to a period of so-called "détente" nebulous an idea though that was, in which some overarching abstract principle is invoked to justify a course in which normal diplomatic, military and financial prudence towards the Soviet Union is discarded, or at least dangerously discounted.

The considered case for "détente" is cogently argued on another page, but the argument finally falls victim to some of the same dangers and many of the illusions from which the West suffered as a result of the one-sided notion of détente which was never accepted in practice within the Kremlin. One of the most dangerous illusions is that which equates the exercise of Soviet power and personality with those of the United States leadership. It comes dangerously close to Mr Neil Kinnock's pernicious formulation that the two countries pose an equal threat to world peace. Another is to impute responsibility for the collapse of the notion of "détente" to the actions and omissions of the American Administration.

If such an attitude sprung from an acceptance that détente was entirely a figment of the Western imagination, at least it would be consistent. But it does not. It springs from an idea that there is something palpable about détente which has to be nourished by the West alone, notwithstanding the evidence that détente causes no diminution in Soviet hostility to the West. Thus the West becomes blamed for the collapse of détente when all it has done is to recognize that, whatever words are used to describe a process of diplomacy Soviet hostility has remained unchanged, and should be reponded to accordingly.

Dr Kissinger fell into the same trap in his speech at the weekend to the conference organized by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Brussels. He said that the American Administration had "abandoned its confrontational style". Can it really be argued that the style, rather than the substance, of American diplomacy has made – or could make – any difference to the underlying Soviet hostility and aggressiveness towards the West? It is only liberal sensitivities within the West which have been upset by American style – including European governments. It would be a pity if Western leaders when commenting on the Soviet system felt inhibited from drawing attention to its underlying unpleasantness, and the palpable threats which it poses, and intends openly to pose to the West, because such observations were thought to be offensive to the other side, which makes no bones about its own offensive purposes.

We want dialogue, but not détente. In order to see that the former does not become the latter certain underlying aspects of East-West relations need to be borne constantly in mind. First it should be remembered that a regime which denies elementary freedoms to large sections of its own population, fails to respect its own laws and constitution, and violates the treaties it has signed, cannot be trusted. It does not play by the rules internally, and will not play by them externally unless it is brought firmly face to face each and every time with the consequences of such behaviour. That is not possible to achieve in a general concessionary diplomatic climate.

Secondly it must be recognised that the Soviet system, since its inception, has consistently used diplomacy to give it a breathing space when it wants to attract Western capital without letting up on the ideological struggle. It regards treaties with the West in the same way it regarded the Nazi-Soviet Pact – a temporary device with an enemy. It was thus unwise of Dr Kissinger as Secretary of State, to try to construct a whole web of relationships in which concessions here were to be traded off for gains there. Patience, conditionality, reciprocity and verification should not just be watchwords; they should be built like steel girders into the structure of any businesslike conversation with the Soviet Union; and each conversation should be confined to as narrow an issue as possible, to ensure that the conditions are met.

Is it possible for the Western democracies to unite on these concepts? The evidence is not encouraging. The unity of the Alliance has recently been vindicated by the determination to persist with the Pershing and Cruise decision but it cannot be argued that it had to undergo much of a test. Another precondition of any satisfactory business with the Soviet Union is that the Europeans come to recognise that they have common strategic interests with the United States, not just in Europe, but outside the NATO area. If Europe does not show more sympathy with American global preoccupations, its governments will rightly deserve less American sympathy in Europe.

We cannot thus allow dialogue with a hostile system to suggest that normalisation has occurred. Is the Berlin Wall normal? Or the silencing of dissidents throughout the Soviet Block? Or the jamming of Western broadcasts? Or the Gulag Archipelago? As long as the Soviet system remains unchanged it will not be possible to have a stable – let alone an intimate – relationship with it. It would be dangerous to pretend otherwise; dangerous for the Soviet leadership which would be tempted, once again, to take advantage of the short memories and the longing to be popular which has subverted the democratic ideal; dangerous to the democracies because it would encourage them to think that they no longer had to be vigilant at the business of security. In his speech yesterday President Reagan had a homely passage about two families meeting from opposing blocks. In future dealings with the Soviet block, he and his allies would do well to remember another homely Negro proverb: "Cheat me once: shame on you. Cheat me twice: shame on me".

THE BILLS BEYOND THE BILL

Opposition to the Rates Bill need not be construed as condoning the present arrangements for local government; the case for municipal reform should not go by default because the bill is bad. Today, during the second reading debate there will be Members of Parliament concerned with great principles; others will be preoccupied, as they ought to be, with the detailed clauses of a measure which does not add up. But there may be others, as critical as the others, who will point out how little this bill changes in the engine of council spending and employment.

The boundaries of the state (defined as it must be to include local administration of education, town planning and the other public services) are left intact; issues of councils' functions and powers are not even up for discussion. There is much to condemn in the proposed apparatus of rate-capping; yet a stronger indictment of Mrs Thatcher's government could be that it has let slip the opportunity to review municipal provision. The government's energy and treasure are expended on what ultimately may be seen as the side issue of rates. Meanwhile, an entire arm of the welfare state escapes radical appraisal.

It is worth looking at the unwritten agenda. As long ago as 1979 the government was offered, by the Association of County Councils, a long list of council functions enshrined in statute which might be repealed; none of these would have torn the fabric of civilized life; every one added its halfpennyworth to the total of council spending. The offer was refused, and has not been repeated. Councils remain unquestioned regulators in aspects of domestic life – through the system of development control, for example – and widely in social dealings. They licence taxi cabs and control vermin – often usefully, but also in an unquestioned way. The case for a scaling down of the state's role has not even been put.

During five years of what is often presented as incessant pressure on councils to cut staff and spending, local government trade unionism has flourished. Central government continues to aid and abet a system where bargains are struck with national unions imposing standardized rates of payments on localities: here is an instance of centralism few council employees ever complain about. One minister complains of high wage settlements pushing up council spending; his colleague, who has statutory oversight of the pay bargaining committee, apparently does nothing.

Much will be made in today's debate – quite properly – about the accountability of councillors to their rate-payers and electors. But will the accountability of the market-place also be mentioned, along with the feebleness of the consumer citizen in the face of town hall monopoly suppliers? Privatization of council services is no universal panacea for efficiency as the experience of, for example, Wandsworth has shown; but it is a method of securing financial accountability by council work forces which are too often tempted to run services for their own not the householder's benefit. Similarly, the sale of council houses – however heavy handed the intervention of central government necessary to enforce it – is unquestionably a means of redressing the imbalance between town hall and its "clients". The government would have done well to have considered extending the principle to council services where the odds are stacked in favour of the professionals, be they teachers or social workers, against the laity.

Rate-capping may leave the town halls unscathed in yet more ways. A mark of the government's difficulties on the broad front of local government is the statistic showing that, in real terms, current spending by councils in England and Wales after dipping slightly in 1980-81 resumed its upwards movement so that now it is some 3 percentage points above the level inherited in 1979. The Rates Bill is the latest effort to arrest that total, but it is a badly-constructed control. As the director of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy showed cogently on the opposite page yesterday the bill is confused in its intent, veering one minute to curb spending, the other to control rates – high rates being an inadequate proxy for high spending.

Yet whether the bill passes or no; the need for controlling public expenditure overall will not be any the less; nor will local government's deep-seated problems have evaporated.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Radical solutions for Ulster

From Mr Jeffrey Peel

Sir, I refer to Professor Desmond Bowen's letter "'Dual protectorate' for Northern Ireland" (January 9).

Professor Bowen informed all readers that only two scenarios could possibly face Northern Ireland. The first, most likely, and most preferable (according to Professor Bowen) is the "dual protectorate" scenario. This, he suggests, will rescue the people of Ireland from the constitutional maelstrom that has thrown the country into turmoil. The second scenario is the proverbial United Ireland.

It is strange that Professor Bowen has a monopoly on this information (although he has obviously made his ideas coherent in academic retreat at Queen's University).

Perhaps Professor Bowen bases his hypotheses on the fact that the Protestant and Catholic people "fear one another". I, as a Protestant, can assure him that I for one do not fear the Catholic population of Ulster. Yet I do know that people living in border areas like Darkley fear the IRA.

The "dual protectorate" scenario is an intellectual contrivance that plays into the hands of Gerry Adams and his ilk. By attempting to find solutions outside the existing constitutional framework Professor Bowen overlooks a very important point: people are dying in Northern Ireland. They are dying because Northern Ireland, as the most exposed limb of the United Kingdom democracy, is staunch in its determination to resist argument by Armalite.

It is particularly strange that Professor Bowen overlooks this point when only a matter of weeks ago a young lecturer from Queen's University was murdered by the IRA because of his unequivocal constitutional argument.

Furthermore, I am a little unsure why Professor Bowen thinks it should matter if the people in the Republic of Ireland would welcome a radical solution to the "Ulster problem". Perhaps he has misunderstood – after all the "Ulster problem" is largely IRA violence. A radical solution would be the eradication of the IRA.

Professor Bowen does not refer to the problems of Ulster when he uses the term "Ulster problem". He sees Ulster as an untidy mess that irritates his academic notions. Perhaps he should have spoken to Edgar Graham.

Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY PEEL,
18 Barley Hill,
Lisburn, co Antrim,
Northern Ireland.
January 10.

A leading British role in arms talks

From Mr Tim Rathbone, MP for Lewes (Conservative)

Sir, The meetings this week in Stockholm on confidence building and disarmament in Europe offer the superpowers the first opportunity to restart constructive nuclear disarmament talks since the Geneva talks broke down.

Any successful return to the conference table must not be described or seen as a "defeat" for either country or weakness on either side: rather it must be approached as a reasonable exercise of responsibility on both sides, responding positively to the needs for resumed détente and further arms reductions and limitations. I believe that Britain has a special part to play.

To restart talks Britain should press for the relocation of talks away from Geneva to some new town so as to provide a visible and clear new start, quite separate from those talks which Russia left so peremptorily such a short time ago. I wonder whether there would not be value in picking a town in Japan, where nuclear armaments were used for the first and hopefully the last time nearly 40 years ago?

To give relaunched talks the maximum new momentum towards success it is certainly worth while considering restructuring them to embrace all European missile talks and all nuclear weapons so that new negotiations could address the whole problem, not just bits of it. As a nuclear power within Nato Britain can and should take the initiative in this.

Having made reasonably accurate identifications of all of the parts of the polyglot nuclear arsenal, the new conference could consider a limited interim agreement to scale down the numbers of launchers and limit the number of warheads on each side.

Such an interim agreement could break the present logjam and would provide the basis for a later, more comprehensive treaty which is the treaty, and the agreement, we all want.

When arranging these new talks it will be important not to forget the need to resume talks about control of conventional arms, those talks in Vienna for which Russia has refused to set, so far, a restart date. And the control of chemical warfare and of military competition in space must also be firmly on the international agenda; these subjects are at least as important as the de-escalation of nuclear weapons.

In addition to such formal disarmament and arms-control talks I believe that the West should maintain a very open door and encourage properly prepared, genuine summit talks, most particularly between the superpowers, just as soon as Mr Andropov is better (or a new leader is appointed) and as soon as the political atmosphere of the electioneering year in the United States allows.

Such a summit could provide a format and a discipline for future summits on a regular basis (say every year or so) at which genuinely informal consultations could take place without expectations of immediately achieved agreements. Rather their aim would be gradually to build better understanding of the differences which exist between East and West and establish a better base from which to overcome those differences. Britain could be the catalyst.

We live in a worrying nuclear age with worrying nuclear knowledge. As with all knowledge, that knowledge is irreversible. We have to live with its consequences. But we must influence those consequences beneficially in any way we can.

The most important influence is to work to get rid of nuclear weapons on both sides, in such a way that dangerous destabilization is avoided as balanced scaling down of these terrible weapons is effected and non-proliferation agreements are struck.

British experience and British style can contribute to that influence and Britain can be a prime beneficiary from its success.

Yours very sincerely,
TIM RATHBONE,
House of Commons.
January 14.

Church, morality and politics

From the Reverend Dr Colin P. Thompson

Sir, Even in a leading article on the Roman Catholic Church and the British Council of Churches (January 9) you manage to slip in your favourite false antithesis.

You suggest the former would find the latter more congenial if, among other things, the result were "a much more theologically oriented, and much less politically oriented, body"; this presumably because the British Council of Churches sometimes speaks on issues which may have political content (rather as the Roman Catholic Church in Poland does).

Sir, issues of poverty and hunger, peace and armaments, work and unemployment, human rights, racial, religious and ideological persecution and many others are not in the first place political issues for Christians, but moral issues of the most searching kind, some of which involve our very survival as a race.

They arise directly out of a theological understanding of the nature and dignity of human beings, the purpose of human life, our use and misuse of the resources of creation and God's purpose for his world.

What is offensive to the will of God is not made less so by regarding politics as outside his concern. That position I have always thought of as a surreptitious form of atheism. It implies that God has no part in a whole area of human experience, is happy to let it run itself and won't mind if his purposes are forgotten when that is more convenient for us.

It's not theologians playing with politics that's the problem, but rather some politicians who pay little heed to the morality of their policies and who think that the prophetic and priestly ministry of the Church must never be incarnate and the Word never be made flesh, lest his dwelling among us quietly but insistently call us to a better way and a brighter vision.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN P. THOMPSON,
The University of Sussex,
Meeting House,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.
January 9.

Aid strategy changes

From Dr Paul Kelemen and Ms Hilary Nelson

Sir, The famine in Eritrea and northern Ethiopia will not be overcome merely by an increase in external aid as Dr Geoffrey Rowell's letter (January 14) suggests. There also has to be a change in western relief strategy.

We recently visited Eritrea and Tigray and can confirm the estimate of Dutch Interchurch Aid that the food-aid reaching these two areas is about 5 per cent of what is urgently required. The meagreness of the aid received by Eritreans and Tigrayans is largely due to the fact that EEC governments channel famine relief through the Ethiopian government. Since 1978, EEC policy has been to improve links with the military regime and thereby weaken its dependence on the Soviet Union. While current relief policy may also serve this purpose it does not provide adequate relief for Eritrea and Tigray.

In Eritrea 85 per cent of the population is under the control of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, while in Tigray an equally high proportion is under the control of the Tigray People's Liberation Front. A visitor is left with not the slightest doubt that the only administrative networks for the distribution of food are the Relief Society of Tigray and the Eritrean Relief Association, which work in cooperation with the TPLF and the EPLF, respectively.

British relief agencies are fully aware of these facts. They have not made this information public for fear of jeopardizing their long-standing projects in Ethiopia which depend on the military government's cooperation. This position would be justifiable if it permitted the maximum number of famine victims to be reached, but this is clearly not the case in Eritrea and Tigray.

Charities should release their assessment of the famine. The public should be allowed to judge the gravity of the situation and the response of governments and charities in the face of it.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL KELEMEN,
HILARY NELSON,
Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,
University of Manchester,
Manchester.
January 15.

Falkland archives

From Dr Peter J. Beck

Sir, Recent revelations about British policy towards the Falklands in 1953 cannot disguise the fact that a considerable amount of archival material remains closed not only for 1953 but also for those years beyond the 30-year limit.

Foreign Office archives for 1940, if they were open, would presumably show that Argentina floated the idea of buying the Falklands in that year and that the idea was rejected. However, these files are subject to extended closure, and, as I have shown in a recent article (in the *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, vol 2:2, May, 1983), one has to go to the American archives in Washington to throw any light upon this episode.

The proposal originated in Buenos Aires during December, 1940, and was passed on to London by Lord Willingdon, head of the British Economic Mission in Argentina. As Willingdon predicted, the British Government was "too stubborn to consider it seriously", but readers might like to speculate about the proposal for a lease-back solution based upon a 100-year lease at a rent of some five pesos per year. Compare this to the costs of the Fortress Falklands policy.

This example illustrates that a lease-back solution has a relatively long pedigree, while emphasising the extent of the archival closures on the Falklands dispute. There is a need for historians and others – and several MPs and peers are pursuing the matter – to exert pressure upon the Government to release not only the files previously open but withdrawn in the wake of the 1982 war but also those archives subject to extended closure.

In fact, one 1930 file on the Falklands Dependencies is closed for 100 years!

Yours faithfully,
PETER J. BECK,
Kingston Polytechnic,
Penrhyn Road Centre,
Penrhyn Road,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey.
January 6.

Teachers up to date

From Mr Frank Stoner

Sir, I find your leading article on the new examination proposals (January 7) ungenerous. Sir Keith Joseph's admission that he had underestimated the difficulty of raising standards might more properly have been described as a refreshing example of honesty than as a parade of his own shortcomings.

If his statement represents a determined attempt to grapple with the complex problem of improving the effectiveness of school education, in line as it is with what an increasing number of teachers and employers have been advocating, then it deserves warm support. It certainly demands an intelligent and informed response.

You draw attention to "many an anxious parent worried by the failure of the state system to provide the skills and learning they wish their progeny to acquire." But this itself is part of the problem and it does not apply only to the state system.

What anxious parents usually want are O and A-level passes and yet it is those examinations which tend to bring about "clutter" in the curriculum, at any rate for the majority of the pupils for whom, because of the design of the examination, O and A-level passes are out of reach.

As to the quality of teaching, the ideas which Sir Keith appears to be advocating can themselves improve the quality of teaching by giving teachers significantly changed goals and a setting in which many more pupils will be likely to feel that the educational process is boosting their self-confidence rather than dooming them to failure. But the likelihood of that happening will depend to no small extent on the understanding of parents and employers and upon their support and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK STONER, Director,
Centre for the Study of Comprehensive Schools,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
January 9.

Academics as judges

From Mr Alec Samuels

Sir, How come that in virtually all the common law and English-speaking countries of the world (except Britain) (to say nothing of the civil law systems) some of the very best judges have been professors of law? Could it be that they were jurists of distinction and experience well able to determine matters of policy and principle?

With a monopoly of judicial appointment, barristers (e.g. Robert Alexander, January 6) not unnaturally persist in pretending that only they can do the job. Fortunately nowadays our most enlightened judges in high places do at least pay particular attention to the opinions of the leading professors of law.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC SAMUELS,
Faculty of Law,
The University,
Southampton.
January 9.

Visits to Angola

From Mr Fred Bridgland

Sir, By the unfortunate juxtaposition of two paragraphs in Richard Dowden's Angola feature of January 10, many of your readers may conclude that I have been the beneficiary of free facility trips into the bush with the Angolan rebel movement Unita.

This is not the case. In fact, the costs of my journeys to Africa to cover Angola have been jointly borne by my own newspaper, *The Scotsman*, and your sister journal, *The Sunday Times*.

It is the case that, after arrival in one of the black African capitals from which the rebels enjoy support, the final flight into Unita territory is by one of the movement's own transport planes carrying medicines and other supplies.

Visiting journalists are not required to pay a fare and neither, I suspect, did the MPLA require your correspondent to pay when they flew him from Luanda to the diamond mines of the north-east last year.

While hiking hundreds of miles through the Angolan bush the guerrillas certainly share their food with visiting journalists – and if that's the "free facility" Mr Dowden is talking about, I won't dispute it, but he really ought to be more precise.

Yours faithfully,
FRED BRIDGLAND,
The Scotsman,
20 North Bridge,
Edinburgh.
January 10.

Christian unity

From the Reverend Elsie Chamberlain

Sir, Is it significant for Christian unity that Cardinal Hume's latest book takes its title from the Baptist, John Bunyan's famous hymn?

To be a Pilgrim, the same title, is used by the biographer of Dr Ernest Payne, who was one of the greatest Free Church workers for unity this century.

It is the same pilgrimage, is it not?

Yours faithfully,
ELSIE CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of Council,
Congregational Federation,
12 Ashley Road,
Taunton, Somerset.
January 10.

London's future

From the Leader of Wandsworth Council

Sir, The letter from G. Alderman and others (December 21) proposing a royal commission on London's future shows how far removed distinguished academics can be from the realities of local government. Presumably they recall a royal commission spawned the GLC.

As David Walker points out on another page in the same issue, even in a borough like Camden very few people know much about their local council. Voters are even more hazy about the GLC and precisely what it does, and even fewer turn out to vote at GLC elections. It is ridiculous to talk of the GLC as a "genuine local democracy" in these circumstances.

The sad truth is that the GLC and the metropolitan councils have never had enough real work to do – the vast bulk of expenditure on "sharp end" local services is with the boroughs. This explains their expansion into areas such as Northern Ireland politics and international disarmament issues.

My canvassing in the general elections in May led me to believe the Conservative manifesto commitment to abolish the GLC, far from being insignificant in London, was indeed a major determinant of voting patterns. The swings in London and their difference from the rest of the country bear this out very clearly.

The London electorate, and more importantly its commercial and industrial ratepayers (who are not enfranchised), simply cannot wait for further delay of a royal commission while the current excessive spending burden of both the GLC and the ILEA continues unabated. A mandate having been given to the Government, and the majority of boroughs being eager to take on the GLC's functions either directly or through joint boards, no delay in implementation is justified.

The strategic and transport planning matters which the writers feel so concerned about have always been subject to ultimate determination by the relevant Secretary of State. The White Paper proposals merely cut out a superfluous tier of government which merely employs vast numbers of unnecessary staff and is in any case virtually ineffective because the swings of the political pendulum in London have meant those planning roles have rarely been productive.

The proposals now evolving for a very few joint boards will preserve accountability and political sensitivity of services. A simple look at London local elections over the past two decades shows that the overall balance of power of the boroughs has been just as volatile as the GLC itself. It is therefore nonsense to suggest that those functions to come under joint boards will be any less democratic than now.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BERESFORD, Leader,
Wandsworth Council,
Leader's Room,
The Town Hall,
Wandsworth High Street, SW18.
December 22.

Backward glance

From the Reverend John Pollock

Sir, I can offer Mr Seaman (December 31) that the bicentenary of my great-grandfather's birth passed on September 23, 1983, when I was still in my fifties; and that *his* father remembered being lifted up, aged six, to watch Bonnie Prince Charlie cross the ford at Kelso.

It is fun to be a century younger than one's paternal grandfather. We were born in the year '23. We married within nine months of each other, a hundred years apart; and in 1873 my grandfather was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. Fortunately no one wanted to raise me to the bench of bishops in 1973.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN POLLOCK,
Rose Ash House,
South Molton,
Devon.
January 7.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

A memorial service for Mr Derek Godfrey will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, today at 11.

Birthdays today

Mr Muhammad Ali, 42; Mr Keith Chegwin, 27; Sir Michael Clapham, 72; Mr Douglas Cleverdon, 81; Mr Martin Cooper, 74; Mr Justice Mervyn Davies, 66; Lord Geoffrey-Lloyd, 82; Sir Keith Joseph, MP, 66; Mr Geoffrey Pattie, MP, 48; Miss Moira Shearer, 58; Professor Sir David Smithers, 76; Miss Gillian Weir, 43; Lord Wheatley, 76; Mr C. L. Wolcott, 58.

Westminster School

Lent Term begins today. There are 588 in the great school and 223 in the under school. Mr Andrew Hobson, Mr Maurice Lynn, Mr Brian Lovell and Mr Stuart Nettleship join the staff. A. J. Coles (Rigaud's) is captain of the school. The exeat is from February 17 to 20. On February 23 the Tizard Lecture will be given by Professor G. G. Roberts. The confirmation service in the abbey on March 14 will be taken by the Right Rev Launcelot Fleming. The school concert is on March 21 and term ends on March 23.

Latest appointments

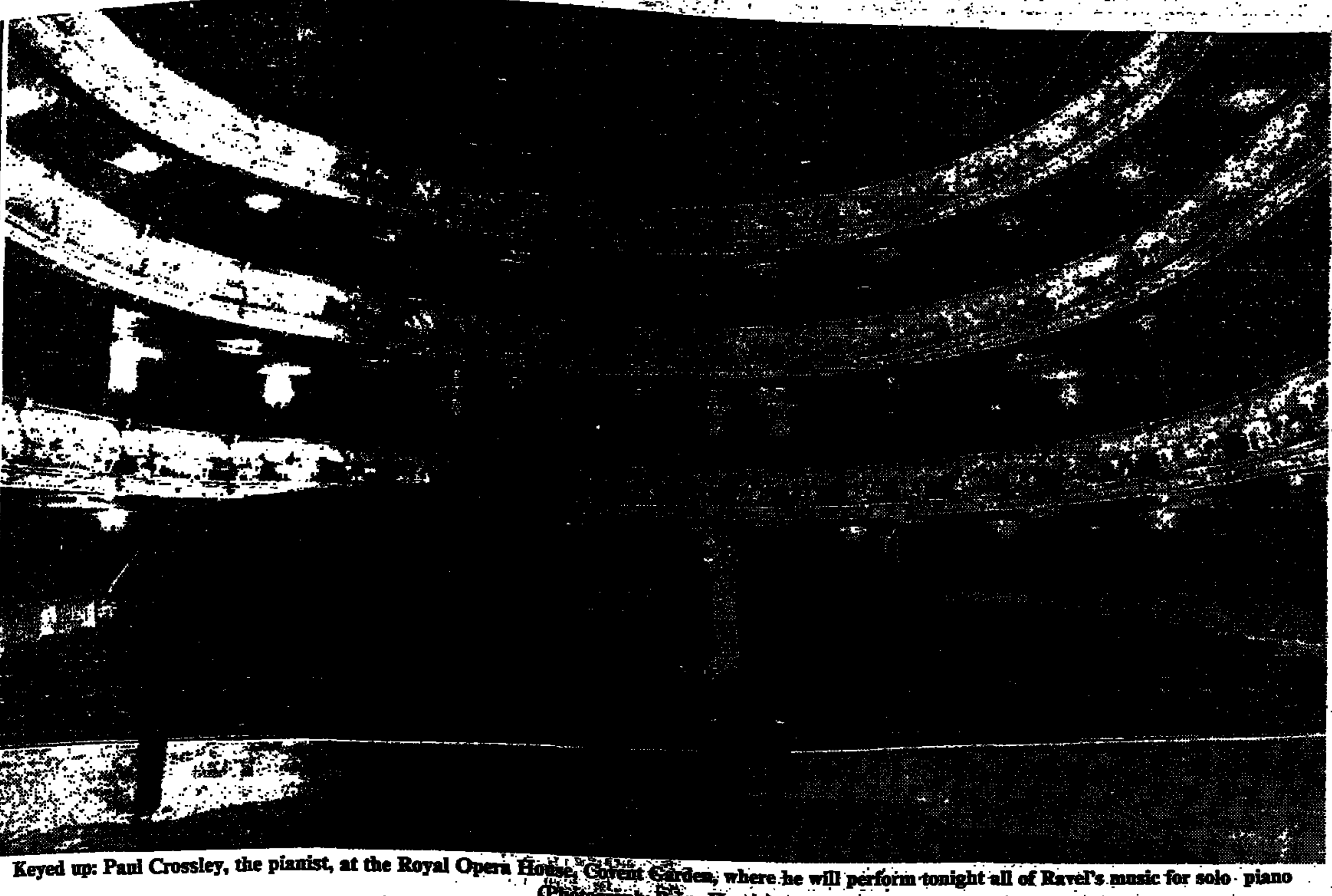
Latest appointments include: Mr Terry Duffy, President of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, to be a member of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Mr David Conder, Assistant Secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, was guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last evening at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mrs Elizabeth Cresswell presided.

University news

Wales
Dr Alun Wyn Roberts, BA, PhD (Leeds), assistant registrar (medical school), Birmingham University, to be registrar and secretary of the Welsh National School of Medicine in succession to Mr T. R. Saunders.



Keyed up: Paul Crossley, the pianist, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, where he will perform tonight all of Ravel's music for solo piano (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Church news

Appointments

The Rev B R Green, Vicar of Henham with Elsenham, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Priest-in-charge of Ugley, same diocese.

The Rev D P Harlow, Team Rector of Saffron Walden with Wendens Ambo and Littlebury, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also an Honorary Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev M Harper, Rector of Upminster, St Laurence and Rural Dean of Havering, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also an Honorary Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral.

The Rev G M Hart, formerly in the diocese of Victoria, Nyanza, to be Chaplain of the English Church, Ostende with Bruges and Knokke, diocese of Europe.

The Rev J Hickling, Rector of Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Stonesby and Saltby, diocese of Leicester, to be Rector of Aylestone, same diocese.

The Rev K Hodson, Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Ashton-on-Mersey, diocese of Chester, to be Curate of Polegate, St John's diocese of Chichester.

The Rev S A Holloway, Curate of Castle Church, Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest-in-charge of Christ Church, Sparkbrook, diocese of Birmingham.

Canon R N Humphries, Vicar of Newport with Ugley and Rural Dean of Newport and Stansted, diocese of Chelmsford, to resign from Ugley, and also become Priest-in-charge of Widdington, same diocese.

The Rev R A MacDonald, Priest-in-charge of Bolam and Whalton, diocese of Newcastle, to be also Priest-in-charge of Hartburn with Meldon and Netherwitton, same diocese.

The Rev R S R Marriott, Priest-in-charge of Baxterley with Hurley and Wood End, and Merevale with Bentley, diocese of Birmingham, to be Rector, same benefice, same diocese.

The Rev M Nott, Priest-in-charge of St Nicholas, Worcester, and All Saints, Worcester, diocese of Worcester, to be Diocesan Children's Officer, same diocese.

The Rev D J Pryor, Licensed General Preacher, diocese of Lincoln, to be Assistant Curate (non-stipendiary minister), Ingham Group, same diocese.

The Rev G Roberts to be non-stipendiary Curate of Prestonville, St Luke's, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev J M Roden, formerly Warden of Marrick Priory, diocese of Ripon, to be Priest-in-charge of Appleton Roebuck with Acaster Selby, diocese of York.

The Rev D Salt, Vicar of St Stephen's, Redditch, diocese of Worcester, to be also Priest-in-charge of Tardebigge, same diocese.

Th Rev R D D Spears, Assistant Priest of Caversham, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of St Matthew, Southcote, Reading, same diocese.

The Rev K Swaby, Assistant Curate of St Wilfrid's, Haywards Heath, diocese of Chichester, to be Team Vicar of Church of the Presentation, Hayward's Heath, same diocese.

The Rev J L J Tait, Curate of Westhoughton, diocese of Manchester, to be Rector of Aldingham and Dendron and Rampside, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev A K Torry, Acting Team Vicar of Probus, Ladock and Grampound with Creed, diocese of Truro, to be Priest-in-charge of Gulval, same diocese.

The Rev A R Vigars, Curate of Littleover, diocese of Derby, to be Priest-in-charge of the Conventional District of Immanuel, Stapenhill, same diocese.

The Rev J C Weller to be Priest-in-charge of St Matthew, Duddeston, diocese of Birmingham.

The Rev D Wells, Vicar of Crowle and Priest-in-charge of Himbleton and Huddington, diocese of Worcester, to be also Rural of Droitwich, same diocese.

The Rev [illegible], Vicar of Redcar, [illegible] to be Vicar of [illegible] and Scotby, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev [illegible], Chaplain at Eton College, diocese of Oxford, to be Senior Chaplain at Malvern College, diocese of Worcester.

The Rev [illegible] Winward, Vicar of [illegible], diocese of Blackburn, to be Rector of St [illegible], Old Trafford, diocese of Manchester.

The Rev [illegible] Wren, Team Vicar of The Resurrection, Brighton, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Eastbourne, same diocese.

The Rev [illegible] Wright, Assistant Curate (non-stipendiary Minister) of Crowle, diocese of Lincoln, to be Headmaster of [illegible] High School, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev B Wrighton to be Assistant Curate (non-stipendiary Minister) of Alford, diocese of Lincoln.

Canon M [illegible] Yorke, Residentiary Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Vice-Provost of Chelmsford Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev J W Smith, Curate of Haslemere, diocese of Guildford, to be Team Vicar of Honiton Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev L F Webber, Team Rector of Basildon and Rural Dean of Basildon, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also an Honorary Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral, same diocese.

Resignations and retirements

The Rev T W Chatfield, Priest-in-charge of [illegible], diocese of Chichester, retired [illegible].

The Rev R D Murray, Vicar of Old with New Hutton and Priest-in-charge of Grayrigg, diocese of Carlisle, to resign in January.

Latest wills

Pioneers in broadcasting

Sir Harold Bishop, of Harborough Hill, Pulborough, West Sussex, BBC Director of Engineering from 1952 to 1963, who made the technical arrangements for the first broadcast by a British sovereign, King George V, from the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in April 1924, left estate valued at £208,590 net.

Captain Juan Addison Victor Echevarri, RN retired, of Maidenhead, Berks, farmer, and former Secretary of the Admiralty Wireless Telegraphy Board, in which capacity he signed the first licence permitting the BBC to broadcast, left estate valued at £312,709 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Baschwitz, Mrs Lucienne Georgette Louise Ernestine, of Torquay, Devon .... £267,724.
Brown, Mrs Elsie, of Bozeat, Northamptonshire £245,347
Butterfield, Mr George Derek, of Bromley, Kent £246,428
Cloake, Mr William John, of Saltash, Cornwall £227,018
Collins, Mrs Annie, of Littleborough, Greater Manchester £234,302
Coney, Mr Edward, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire £390,411
Emmet, Mr Francis Martin, of Ealing, west London £193,735
Flower, Mary Helen, of Ealing, west London £206,671
Fotherby, Edith Vivienne Fawcett, of Poole, Dorset £327,473
Gibson, Mr Maurice Turnbull, of Wolsingham, co. Durham, intestate £382,027
Harrington, Mr John Llewellyn, of Three Cocks, Powys £238,129
Kennard, Mr David Adam Broadmead, of Maiden Newton, Dorset, retired army officer £676,655
Merriman, Mr Hugh Humphry, of Peaslake, Surrey, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Akroyd and Smithers £397,995
Moore, Mr Mervyn Reginald, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, solicitor £221,191
Richardson, Mr Arthur Walker, of Quarndon, Derbyshire £507,339
Smith, Mr John Leslie, of Holmwood, Surrey £367,588

OBITUARY

DR CLIFFORD WHITWORTH

Chemist and educationist

Dr Clifford Whitworth, who died on December 27 at the age of 77, was from 1967 to 1974 the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford, and before that had had a distinguished career as a chemist and an education officer.

Born in Rochdale on November 6, 1906, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and the University of Manchester, where he obtained a BSc with First Class Honours in Chemistry in 1927, an MSc in 1928 and a Doctorate in 1930. He remained at the university for a further three years, during which time he held the Sir Clement Royds Memorial Scholarship in Chemistry.

After two years' industrial experience Whitworth was appointed Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at Loughborough College, and in 1939 was made Head of the Department of Pure and Applied Science, a position he held for 10 years.

In 1949 he was appointed Assistant Education Officer for Further Education for Middlesex County Council, and held this post until 1957 when he was appointed Principal of the Royal Technical College, Salford.

The government's plans for higher technological education had been published as a White Paper, *Technical Education*, in 1956. As a result the Royal Technical College became one of eight colleges designated as colleges of advanced technology, and Whitworth became Principal of the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford, in 1961.

His academic experience at Loughborough through the strenuous war years and the critical early post-war period, coupled with his administrative experience in Middlesex fitted him well for the task of steering the college through the most crucial stages of its development. The preparation of ambitious plans for the development of the site, the recruitment of staff with industrial experience, the provision of the necessary finance and the conducting of local and national negotiations relevant to the enhanced status of the college made Whitworth's task a particularly arduous one.

He performed it with distinction and saw the culmination of his efforts in 1967 with the granting of the Royal Charter to the college as a university. In that year Whitworth was made the University of Salford's first Vice-Chancellor, an office he held until his retirement in 1974.

During his professional life Whitworth also served with distinction on numerous local and national bodies. He was a member of the National Council for Technological Awards from 1955 to 1960, a member of the Education Committee of the Institute of Fuel from 1951 to 1973 (*chairman* from 1968 to 1973) and vice-president of the Institute of Fuel from 1969 to 1971. He was a member of the council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science from 1963 to 1968 and a member of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce from 1970 to 1972.

A proud Lancastrian with a homespun sense of humour, he established at Salford an atmosphere of friendliness. During the period of international student unrest in the 1960s, Salford remained peaceful, and there is little doubt that Whitworth's policy of keeping an open door for his staff and all members of the university did much to reduce tension. To him also must go much of the credit for the friendly relationship between town and gown in Salford despite the severance of the financial link with the city. The Clifford Whitworth Building which houses the University Library is a lasting memorial to his service to the university.

He leaves a widow, Ada, whom he met as a colleague at Loughborough and married in 1941. In his work for the University, she gave him unstinting support.

MR PAUL BEN HAIM

Mr Paul Ben Haim, who died in Jerusalem on January 15 at the age of 86, was Israel's leading composer whose work was widely regarded as part of the larger movement to unite oriental and occidental musical traditions.

Born Paul Frankenburger in 1897 in Munich he studied at the Munich Academy of Arts and later served as an assistant conductor under, among others Bruno Walter, before going to Augsburg as a conductor himself.

He returned to Munich in 1931 and was beginning to establish himself as a composer when the Nazis came to power and he left Germany for Israel. Here he took the surname Ben Haim and in the years that followed, supported himself by teaching while he established a reputation as Israel's principal composer.

His strengths were those of late Romanticism and he was regarded as the founder of the modern Israeli symphonic style. He had already written a concerto grosso in 1931 and his first symphony followed in 1940, written for the Palestine Orchestra. A work much influenced by the events of the war which were then unfolding, this was essentially late Romantic in style, having affinities with composers such as Sibelius and Walton.

His orchestral piece *The Sweet Psalmist of Israel* won him the Israel State Prize of 1957.

Ben Haim's choral music was perhaps less conservative than his orchestral output and by making himself acquainted with Middle Eastern peasant music, Jewish and oriental folksong, he was able to tap a vein of lyricism more characteristic of the area to which he had transplanted himself than emerges in his orchestral works.

PROF L. S. BOSANQUET

Professor Lancelot Stephen Bosanquet, died in Cambridge on January 10 at the age of 80. He studied Mathematics at Oxford under the guidance of G. H. Hardy, obtained his DPhil in 1929, and was awarded the DSc in 1935.

His teaching career of 40 years was spent at University College London, as a Lecturer from 1929, as a Reader from 1936 and as a Professor from 1966 until 1971, when he became Professor emeritus.

A series is said to be divergent if there is no unique sum to which it converges. Since the work of Euler, about 1740, mathematicians have devised various methods of assigning "sums" to divergent series and of converting divergent series to convergent series. This was one of the main interests of G. H. Hardy, and it became Stephen Bosanquet's interest throughout the 50 years of his research career.

He published over sixty research papers, and supervised numerous research students, many of whom have had distinguished mathematical careers. He was secretary of the London Mathematical Society from 1947 to 1951, Vice-Resident from 1950 to 1954 and editor of the Society's Journal from 1951 to 1955.

He saw Hardy's great book "Divergent Series" through the press during Hardy's last illness, and he later edited the volume on Series in Hardy's Collected Works; he was chief editor for the last two of the seven volumes.

He was an extremely generous mathematician always striving to help and encourage his students to develop and sharpen their ideas. Indeed, he would help anyone who sent him a mathematican manuscript in this way.

He leaves a wife and two daughters whom he greatly loved.

MR KEITH FRASER

A correspondent writes:

An era of elegance passed last week with the death at the age of 75 of Keith Fraser, formerly director and general manager of *Tailor and Cutter* when it was an independent publication.

At the *T and C* (which he joined on his demobilization from the Army in 1947), his tremendous personality and enthusiasm transformed what had been an ailing specialist weekly paper into the leading technical journal of the clothing industry – with the circulation at its height of more than 19,000 a week.

Keith Fraser's enormous business drive was reflected especially in the field of bespoke tailoring, whose postwar prosperity was very much the result of his ideas and leadership.

He organized and staged the Annual Competition of Fine Tailoring – with its famous Golden Dandy Trophy – and revived and enlarged the Tailor and Cutter Academy at a time when the trade was desperate for an infusion of new young technicians into its ranks. He did more for the trade than any other person at a time when, beset by hungover wartime conditions, it threatened to succumb to the inexorable march of mass production.

His own clothes emphasized his belief in quality. His Edwardian cane, his impeccably tailored suits, his brown bowler hats, and the sideburns which he sported half a dozen years before they were regarded as legal tender, made him a symbol of Savile Row and its environs.

Keith Fraser left *Tailor and Cutter* in 1969 after more than 20 years at its helm and its decline as a trade force was marked thereafter. It closed a few years later and its title was purchased by and incorporated into *Men's Wear*. Thereafter, he was persuaded out of retirement to act as *Men's Wear's* highly specialist and highly popular contact with the woollens and bespoke tailoring trade.

Dr Fazil Küçük, who died in London on January 15, became Vice-President of Cyprus, representing the Turkish Cypriots, in 1960; after 1963, while formally retaining the title of Vice-President, he was in effect the head of the Turkish-Cypriot administration until his retirement in 1970.

New search at Sutton Hoo aims at modern mapping

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Proposals for the investigation of the famous Sutton Hoo ship-burial site in Suffolk, announced recently by the director of a new project there, will involve both conventional and subsurface mapping, together with documentary and vegetation surveys.

No excavations in the barrow cemetery will take place before next year at the earliest, and may not be carried out at all.

The Sutton Hoo site became known just before the Second World War, when a seventh century ship-burial, either of a king of East Anglia or a cenotaph for him, was found in the largest of the mounds, which lie west of Woodbridge on the banks of the river Deben.

The spectacular jewelry from the ship, which was inlaid with garnets, and the elaborate objects buried in the offering, which included a shield, helmet and lyre, are now in the British Museum.

Mr Martin Carver, director of the Sutton Hoo Project, announcing his plan of campaign, said: "The great ship burial is currently the main tangible link between the pagan Saxons and the Christian English, between the world of Beowulf and that of Benedict Biscop."

The project is a cooperative venture by the Society of Antiquaries, the British Museum, the National Maritime Museum and several other bodies, including universities; it will be based at Birmingham University.

Its first two years will be concerned with evaluation of the site for further excavation.

The site is known to have been occupied from the neolithic period some 5,000 years ago onwards, with the Anglo-Saxon royal cemetery being one of the later episodes in its history.

The cemetery originally consisted of at least 16 barrows, of which nine may now be intact, even after mutilation by anti-glider ditches during the Second World War, and most recently by a looter's pit into the top of mound 11.

Mr Carver plans to reexamine old trenches, to transect mounds and the intervening areas without causing further damage, and to map the subsurface features of the site using a range of equipment that includes resistivity detectors, gradiometer, ground-penetrating radar and sonic systems.

"The major decision to be made on completion of phase one is whether to excavate all of the barrow cemetery, or part of it, or none. The debate will pivot on whether to sacrifice a piece of spatial jigsaw for the benefits of technical validation in later centuries."

Assuming that excavations do take place, something that few archaeologists in Britain doubt, the first task will be to link the barrows by shallow cuttings to establish their sequence in time. Chemical enhancement of soil profiles will bring out detail in the sandy subsoil.

Mound 2, already trenched before the Second World War, will be completely excavated, followed by mounds 5, 12 and 14, to discover how the barrows were built. They will be reconstructed for display.

Mr Carver plans to work on the site for five or six months a year, and a staff member would be in residence permanently to prevent looting.

A series of university seminars at Cambridge, Oxford, East Anglia and Birmingham, will examine aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture relating to the project.

Mr Carver added: "Few sites can offer such concentrated potential for the student of early England in particular and of antiquity in general. Historically it looks back towards the fragmented continental origins of the English nation, and forward to royal traditions that are still with us."

Rescue News No 31, 2-5.

£2.5m jewel collection put on show at Christie's

By Huon Mallalieu

For the next three days a collection of jewelry which the late Shah of Iran claimed was the only rival in the world to his, will be on view in London. It was formed by Florence J. Gould, the daughter-in-law of an American railroad magnate, who died in February 1983. It will be sold in New York by Christie's in April.

Mrs Gould lived in France for much of her life, and despite the contrast between her diminutive stature and the massive stones which she loved to wear on all occasions from morning to night, she was regarded as something of a social institution rather than yet another flashy American.

As well as commissioning jewels, and buying them from the leading jewellers such as Van Cleef and Arpels, she was a patron of artists and writers, numbering among her friends Marie Laurencin, Buffet, Mauriac, Cocteau, Gide and Dali.

Probably the most important piece on offer is a *magnificent* sapphire and diamond necklace, which could sell for about $1m, but Mrs Gould also accumulated some of the biggest cultural pearls in existence.

As well as jewels, she and her husband Frank, who died in 1956, collected French nineteenth century and Impressionist paintings. Since they had no direct heirs the proceeds from any sales, and the jewels alone are expected to produce £2.5m, will go to a Foundation for Franco-American understanding, and will probably be directed towards hospitals and charities in France. Her will also gives a life interest in some of her houses and possessions to her staff and friends, and these will no doubt ultimately swell the funds of the foundation.



All that glistens: Some of the Gould jewels on show at Christie's yesterday

Science report

Virgin births bring unisexual lizards to light

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

In 1958 a Russian zoologist, Ilya Darevsky, published a report which provoked a wave of scepticism in the academic world. He described the discovery that a well known family of lizards, the genus *Lacerta*, produced young from eggs which had not been fertilized. At that time it was axiomatic that no vertebrate species in the animal kingdom could reproduce except through the union of a male sperm with a female egg.

However, there were some zoologists, and particularly a group at the American Museum of Natural History, who welcomed the report because it might explain some extraordinary observations which they had made. One of them came from the mapping of populations of an animal known as the whiptail lizard [genus *Cnemidophorus*] in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. On several occasions large communities were found which consisted entirely of females.

To prove that sperm is absent in the reproduction of a population in the wild is not an easy thing to do. But since Darevsky made his report several research teams have unravelled the conditions under which parthenogenesis [virgin birth] occurs in lizards; thereby adding unisexual lizards to the list of plants and invertebrates which reproduce singly.

A fascinating account of the work continuing in this subject is contained in the latest issue of *Scientific American* by Dr Charles Cole, the curator in the department of herpetology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

One of the deceptions in nature leading to apparent observations of parthenogenesis is that some bisexual reptiles can store sperm in their oviducts for months or even years after mating. Therefore it is difficult to be certain about tests in controlled laboratory conditions with captured specimens.

To prove that some whiptail lizards were strictly unisexual it was necessary to raise first-generation females in the absence of males until they reached sexual maturity, and then see whether they could produce a second generation in the continued absence of males.

Most of the early attempts were discouraging because no one knew how to maintain this kind of wildlife properly in captivity. At first some females laid eggs but they did not develop. When the problems associated with that disappointment were resolved and first-generation whiptail lizards were hatched, a second difficulty arose. About 90 per cent of them died within three months and the remainder within six months, whereas whiptails need more than a year to reach sexual maturity.

For a long period research turned to the question of discovering what components were missing from the laboratory conditions which, on a reasonable scrutiny, appeared to mimic closely the lizards' natural habitat. It was discovered that the routine laboratory lighting contained too little ultraviolet sunlight. The action of ultraviolet from sunlight is to stimulate synthesis of vitamin D in the skin – as it does in mammals including man.

After those details were worked out, the species in captivity began to thrive. Dr Cole reports that in his laboratory unisexual lineages have now reached not only the initial goal of a second generation but are approaching the seventh generation, with offspring numbering in the hundreds and not a single male in sight.

But this intriguing description about proving the existence of unisexuality in vertebrates is not just a profound discovery but raises fundamental questions about how and why it happens. The zoologists have been helped by discoveries by molecular geneticists of ways of analysing the strands of DNA carrying genetic information.

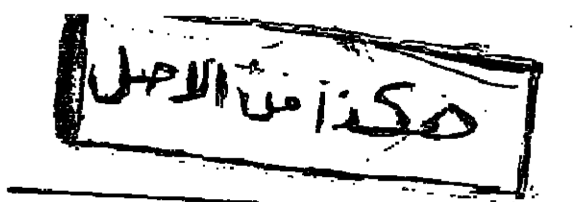
There are 40 species of whiptail in the United States and Central America and about 12 are believed to be unisexual. Most of the unisexual types are found in an area in which there has been, in recent geologic time, a shifting of climatic conditions and changes of plant communities.

Two of the senior scientists examining those effects, Dr Charles Lowe of the University of Arizona and Dr John Lowe of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, suggest that some time in the past the grassland species of whiptail interbred with the desert species, producing hybrids. As is the case with most interspecific hybrids, the initial crosses probably included both males and females, most of them sterile. At the same time the hybrids probably competed successfully with the non-hybrids in the mixed desert-grassland habitats. The first-generation hybrid males would have disappeared eventually, but any females capable of duplicating chromosomes in their own would have perpetuated their kind. The progeny are in fact clones.

Scientific American: January 1984.



The Whiptail lizard (genus *Cnemidophorus*)



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Record retail spending may have to be checked

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is fond of complaining that newspapers prefer forecasting a gloomy economic future to reporting good news about the present. Yesterday's figures will reinforce his view that things have been going rather well: a new record for the equity market (and a breather for sterling) plus confirmation that Britain's shopkeepers had their busiest Christmas on record.

Retail sales topped £10 billion last month (bombs, actual and threatened, diverted money into provincial and local shops rather than persuading shoppers to stay at home). Even after allowing for inflation and the season, sales appear to have been a remarkable 6½ per cent higher than recorded the previous year. In America, which so far has led the world economic recovery, sales by contrast actually slowed last month.

Yet the comparison is not entirely comforting. American production has grown fast and is still growing. Britain's industrialists are still struggling to recover lost markets. While we have been buying nearly 20 per cent more than we did in 1979 when Mrs Thatcher's Government took office, we, as a nation, are producing very little more than we did five years ago.

There are some grounds for believing that production and employment – will now begin to show real gains. That said, the source of the spending flood that has sustained the reocvery so far should cause some concern.

The Treasury's version of events is that the Government 's success in curbing inflatio has reduced the share of income we feel obliged to save, and so released spending power in an entirely healthy way. Rising share prices have given another satisfactory boost to personal wealth. True, the increase in spending power was concentrated in the hands of a declining number of people in work; but the Treasury believes that here, too, things are getting better. On this view of income trends, the consumer boom will now gently subside and has the chance to take over the torch of econmic recovery from sated consumers.

There is another much less rosy interpretation of our consumer-led recovery. Consumers have been most strongly influenced by the ease with which they could borrow from the banks and building societies (aided by mortgage tax relief which cut effective interest rates). They will go on doing so at a rate that will again treaten the Government's monetary policy.

While the Government has been publicly wrestling with its own spending and borrowing, the budget has been in the limelight and monetary targets discreetly in shadow. Hardly a week goes by without publication of yet more figures suggesting government spending is higher than planned (another explanation which the Treasury does not like to acknowledge, as to why the recovery has been stronger than forecast.) The latest such figures have come in evidence from Mr Terry Ward, adviser to the Treasury Select Committee of the House of Commons. They suggest more slippage in this year's budgeted figures and that battle is by no means ended. A new battle, over monetary policy, may be just beginning.

The latest figures for bank lending are disturbing. If industry is now to crank itself up to recovery speed, it needs to borrow; if consumers go on borrowing heavily, there will be no room for industry within the Government's already stretched monetary targets. Early soundings from the January sales suggest that the spending spree is proceeding apace. The Government does not want to raise interest rates, particularly if sterling continues to rise against the dollar as that would remove any international reason for doing so. But The Chancellor may soon be faced with a real domestic dilemma.

RETAIL SALES

	Sales by volume seasonally adjusted (1978=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1982 Q4	110.7	+10
1983 Q1	111.1	+ 8
Q2	113.6	+ 9
Q3	114.9	+10
Q4(p)	117.4	+10
1982 Dec	112.2	+12
1983 Sept	117.3	+11
Oct	115.2	+10
Nov	117.0	+10
Dec(p)	119.4	+11

(p) provisional
Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Pound strengthens as share prices continue record run

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Shares rose to record levels on the Stock Exchange and the pound firmed against leading currencies on the foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The stock market was in a confident mood about the prospects for the economy, shrugging off lingering concern about domestic interest rates.

The FT Index of 30 leading shares closed at a record high of 813.7, up 5.6 points on the day.

However, the gilts market was in a more cautious mood and government securities closed virtually unchanged.

The pound came in for some attention on the foreign exchanges, as the dollar met further profit-taking after its sharp fall before the weekend.

Sterling benefited from the weaker dollar, but was firm againsst other currencies. It closed up 1.25 cents at $1.4205. Against the Deutsche mark it ended the day up 1.25 pfennings at DM3.975.

The pound's trade-weighted vaue, which is calculated before thhe market's close, was up 0.1 at 82.2.

Sterling was helped by the record rise in December retail sales because of the implications which high consumer borrowing could have for money supply and interest rates.

Dealers said the possibility of higher British interest rates and its strong balance of payments had led to talk of sterling's attractions, after the reaction against the dollar, although there were no concrete signs of large flows into sterling.

The dollar recovered from its morning lowpoint after falling to about DM 2.7925 against the Deutsche mark, but after climbing back up to DM 2.8090, it met further selling after the New York markets opened.

It ended the day down 1.65 pfennigs at DM 2.7955 still overshadowed by last Friday's economic news which suggested that the American economy was beginning to slow.

There was growing optimism in the market that a slowdown in economic activity would mean that US interest rates were now unlikely to go higher and the recent US money supply figures, showing that all three measures of money supply ended last year within their target ranges, lent support to this view.

However, dealers in the foreign exchanges were not prepared to suggest that the dollar's run of strength had now come to an end.

One dealer said: "Everybody believes the dollar is overvalued and thinks it will weaken sometime this year." It would be premature to say the turning point had come, he said.

However, the dollar's recent setbacks have induced greater caution in the markets over pushing the dollar ahead and dealers agreed that the markets would want firm economic evidence to support a further rally in the dollar.

The dollar received a temporary boost yesterday from the announcement of US business inventories, which were slightly higher, but the main US sconomic indicators on which markets will be focusing this week are housing starts and preliminary fourth quarter gross national product which is due out at the end of the week.

Eurodollar rates steady

Eurodollar deposit futures held around slightly easier mid-session levels in London yesterday as cash rates hovered in early trading ranges and the equivalent IMM contract opened largely in line with London International Financial Exchange (Liffe) values, dealers said.

Early indications that Fed funds will open around Friday's 9⅝, close reinforced the lacklustre trading pattern as the London March contract held at 90.20, its mid-session price.

Three-month sterling deposit futures were equally uninspired on sluggish cash rates with March delivery holding at its 90.51.

Long gilt futures held around mid-session levels, with March seeing business at 109⅝ as long dated cash issues erased the day's gains to trade at Friday's closing prices, dealers said.

Further declines were tempered by sterling's relative stability against the dollar.

Meanwhile, on the Stock Exchange, gilt-edged prices wiped out early falls of up to 50p reflecting continuing uncertainty over domestic interest rates. Dealers were dismayed by last week's money supply figures, which some say might see the next move in bank base rates upwards.

The FT gilt index closed unchanged at 83.33.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 813.7 up 5.6
FT Gilts: 83.33 unchanged
FT All Share: 492.9 up 2.09
Bargains: 31,027
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 101.6 down 1.17
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1266.75 down 3.35
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index Closed
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 915.17 down 0.30
Amsterdam: 170.8 down 1.1
Sydney: AO Index 769.9 down 5.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1040.3 down 3.5
Brussels: General Index 142.04 up 1.2
Paris: CAC Index 167.6 up 0.3
Zurich: SKA General 318.30 down up 0.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4205 up 1.25 cents
Index 82.2 up 0.1
DM 3.975 up 1.25 pfennigs
FrF 12.1425 up 2.75 centimes
Yen 331.50 up 2.50 yen
Dollar
Index 131.2 up 0.4
DM 2.7955
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4215
Dollar DM 2.7950
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.570349
SDR £0.737028

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
3 month interbank 9½-9⅜
Euro-currency rates:
3 month DM 6 3/16-6 1/16
3 month Fr F13 5/16-13 3/8
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 7/16
Treasury long bond 102 30-02
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period December 7 1983 to January 3, 1984 inclusive: 9.492 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $370.25 pm $369.10
close $366.75-$367,50 (£258 £258.50)
New York (close): $369.10
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$379-$380.50 (£266.75-£267.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$87-88 (£61.25-62)
*Excludes VAT

Ladbroke in £12m bid for US group

By Philip Robinson

Ladbroke, the betting to property group, is bidding $17.5m (£12.4m) for Turf Paradise, an American company which is quoted on the over-the-counter market and which runs horse race meetings on a 220-acre site in Phoenix, Arizona.

Before launching the $7 a share takeover, a Ladbroke subsidiary owned more than 5 per cent of Turf Paradise shares. The last quoted price of Turf on Friday was $5⅛.

If successful, the takeover will mark Ladborke's first chance in the US to conduct off-track betting, which has just been made legal in Arizona.

The takeover news sent the price of Ladbroke shares in London to a new record of the past 12 months, rising 8p to 223p.

Betting in Britain is now regared by analysts as largely ex-growth. The only way to boost earnings from it would be by increasing market share.

In the US five states allow betting to take place off the race track. Each operates its legislation differently: in Arizona, track owners are automatically allowed to conduct off-track betting, but in other states, such operators may well not be track owners. California and Illionois plan to legistate this year to allow off-track betting, but details are vague.

Once Ladbroke has attracted more than 50 per cent of Turf Paradise shares it intends to spend a further $5.6m on obtaining a lease from a smaller company, Arizona Downs, which has the right to run race days at Turf Paradise at certain times of the year. By buying the lease, Ladbroke becomes the sole owner and sole operater at the racecourse.

Total income before taxes of both companies for the 12 months ending June last year was $1.3m on a betting turnover of $71m and total revenues of $17.4m.

Ladbroke intends to build at least one large tele-theatre at Tucson. It would be a covered theatre with bars, and the racing would be projected via satellite on to a large screen. The theatres would cost about $2m each to establish. It is unlikely that any would be completed until at least a year after the company gains control.

The main profits boost from off-track betting which is expected from Ladbroke's entry into this market is unlikely to come through much before the second half of 1985.

Betting remains the largest profit contributor for the company which has been fighting hard to build a hotel and property empire – it has become one of Britain's largest hotel groups – to replace revenue lost when it ceased to operate casinos a few years ago.

Mr Cyril Stein, chairman, said yesterday: "The profit potential from off-track betting is enormous. I think the figure for New York, which is run by the state, runs into billions of dollars".

Hanson's new brick bid 'unacceptable'

By Jeremy Warner

London Brick formally rejected Hanson Trust's revised takeover bid of £212m yesterday as "completely unacceptable and in no way reflecting the company's exciting future".

Hanson Trust raised its cash or loan stock offer for the company by a quarter last Friday night.

Its detailed offer document is expected to be sent to shareholders today.

Mr Jeremy Rowe, London Brick's chairman, said yesterday that the company's prospects had never been better. A final dividend of 2.86p would be recommended for 1983, raising the total payout for the year by a half.

A second detailed defence document will be sent to shareholders by next Monday and this is expected to contain a forecast of pretax profits for this year of at least £30m.

The company has said that figures for last year, which are yet to be published, will reveal profits of £26m.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, received the Office of Fair Trading's advice on whether the bid should be referred for further investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission yesterday and he is expected to give his final verdict by Friday.



Jeremy Rowe: London Brick's prospects never better

London Brick's shares leapt 8p to 146p in first dealings yesterday depriving Hanson Trust of the chance of adding to its existing 9.8 per cent shareholding with market purchases.

Hanson's stockbroker, Hoare Govett, failed in its attempt to raid the market for more shares at 145p.

Nadir cash for Strong & Fisher

By Derek Pain

Mr Asil Nadir, who has spectacularly transformed Polly Peck from a small, loss-making clothing company into a highly profitable international group, has pumped £2.55m into Strong & Fisher, a leather group.

The deal, announced yesterday, has been arranged through Mr Nadir's private company, Restro Investments. It is through Restro that Mr Nadir controls Polly Peck.

Strong & Fisher intends to use the cash to reduce borrowings and develop a Middle Eastern presence.

Mr Nadir and Mr Richard Strong, the leather group's managing director, are old partners. In the mid-1970s, when one of Mr Nadir's companies, Wearwell, ran into problems, Strong & Fisher came to his aid by cancelling a loan for Wearwell shares.

Wearwell had run into trouble through an expansion into mail order and leather goods.

Later, Strong & Fisher itself faced difficulties and plunged into the red. It sold its Wearwell shares for £2.4m – £1m over book value.

Although the Restro/Strong & Fisher link is being presented as a continuation of an old, happy business relationship, it is likely to create some controversy.

The share deal has been pitched at 70p – around the level prevailing when talks were started. But recently, Strong & Fisher's shares have raced ahead. Yesterday they closed at 260p, up 67p on the day.

The Strong & Fisher board said yesterday that the share price advance "could not be justified in terms of the company's trading alone and is therefore largely speculative in nature."

The company's directors maintained that "the subscription price of 70p a share continues to represent a proper consideration".

Gleneagles to seek early listing on stock market

By Our Financial Staff

Gleneagles Hotels has instructed its merchant bank, Samuel Montagu, to hurry along plans to bring the company to the stock market in an effort to persuade its 17 institutional shareholders to reject a £21m takeover bid from Arthur Bell & Sons, the Scotch whisky group.

Mr Peter Tyrie, the managing director, believes that a stock market quote would enable shareholders to realize a price substantially above the 225p a share that Bell is offering them. "It has always been our plan to go public," he said. "But this bid has taken the issue off the backburner and you can be sure that it is now being given the highest priority."

The company's formal defence document, due to be sent to shareholders not later than next Monday, is likely to contain a commitment to take the company public

Gleneagles, which owns the five star hotel of that name in Perthshire and the North British and Caledonian in Edinburgh, has already said that figures for last year will show profits of more than £1m.

The Arthur Bell bid was triggered when British Rail sold its remaining 30 per cent shareholding in the company to Bell just before Christmas.

Gower overtaken by events

Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower has opted for self-regulation as the best way of controlling abuses and fraud in the investment industry in the final version of his report on investor protection, which is due to be published tomorrow. The report, commissioned by the Government, will recommend a legal framework for a network of new self-regulatory bodies which would then be monitored by the Department of Trade and Industry.

It comes out against an all-embracing government control body on the lines of the American Securities and Exchange Commission, unless self-regulation does not get off the ground. Anyone dealing in or offering investments would logically be obliged to belong to, and be licensed by, the appropriate self-regulatory authority or, in default of that, be licensed directly by the Department, of Trade and Industry.

The self-regulating bodies would be coordinated through the City's existing Council for the Securities Industry, which is orchestrated by the Bank of England. The CSI is therefore, more anxious than ever to attract a big figure, (Lord Richardson, the recently retired Governor of the Bank of England) to succeed Sir Patrick Neill as its chairman.

Professor Gower's report, in part has been overtaken by recent rapid changes in the Stock Exchange, which are leading to developments not covered by existing City practice. Not only that, the City may well require even greater supervision if, for instance, the distinction between jobbing principals and broking agents, which helps to avoid conflicts of interest, is abolished.

However, the main part of the report will be judged more o its likely success in curbing a wave of fraud and financial failure among fringe elements of the investment industry. Unit trust selling, which has been heavily circumscribed by law, has proved remarkably free of scandal over the years, but controls have encouraged the spread of other investment vehicles which are not closely controlled by the Prevention of Fraud legislation.

Shares slip in active trading

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones). – Stocks slipped back after briefly overcoming initial losses in early trading yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell about 4 points, wiping out a gain of more than a point shown at 11 am.

Declining issues were nearly 4-to-3 ahead of advances while trading continued to be active.

Mr Eldon Grimm, senior vice president of Birr Wilson Co, said: "The market is just drifting. There is a lot of caution here and the institutions are hanging back.

"There is still argument over the economic slowdown and whether the Fed will act to ease money. But ehn if growth slows it will have an effect somewhere else."

Analysts said investors were sceptical about government reports on Friday that December retail sales rose only 0.1 per cent. Many believe the figures will be revised upward.

Mr Paul Volcker, Fed chairman, who acknowledged on Friday that the economic recovery appears to have slackened, has given no indication of changing policy.

American Telephone & Telegraph was up ⅜ to 66⅛, Rolm Corp was up 2 at 45½, NCR down 1½ at 126, American Cyanamid up 1 to 51½, Honeywell down ⅛ at 130¼, Hewlett Packard up 1¼ to 43¼, and International Business Machines up ½ at 119¼.

Commodore International was 43⅜, down 5⅛. Its founder and president, Mr Jack Tramiel, resigned unexpectedly on Friday.

Cray Research was 56, down 1⅜; Prime Computer 19⅞, up 1; Helene Curtis 50½, up 2¼; Teledyne 171½, up 1; Clark Equipment 38, up 1⅛; and Dean Foods 29½, down 2⅛.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Names' to get missing £29m back

Minet Holdings, one of the insurance broking firms at the centre of investigations in the wake of the scandals at Lloyd's of London, has unlocked $40m (£29m) of funds which went missing from its PCW and WMD underwriting syndicates.

The funds, which are locked up in a number of Gibraltar companies, will be transferred to Britain and eventually to the 1800 "names" who backed the syndicates, after an agreement with the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

Minet said yesterday that it is urgently attempting to arrive at an agreed basis for the distribution of the assets.

The company has set aside £1.2m to cover the costs of tracking down the funds which went missing at its syndicates after the Lloyd's scandals.

● Smith Brothers, one of London's two quoted stock jobbers, received both Government and shareholders' clearance yesterday for the £6.5m link with London's best known bullion house, N. M. Rothschild.

● Mrs Moya Lear, widow of the Lear Fan inventor, Mr William Lear, is a non-executive member of the Lear Fan board, not the chief executive of the company as stated in yesterday's issue of *The Times*. Although the company made 91 workers redundant last week and is awaiting certification agreements from the United States authorities which are holding up production of the carbon fibre plane, the company has not run out of money.

Hawley buys St Louis lawn-spray business

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Michael Ashcroft's acquisitive Hawley Group has made another foray into the US by buying a St Louis-based lawn spraying company for $15m (£10.7m).

Mr David Hammond, a Hawley director, agreed that lawn treatment was an unusual industry by English standards but said that the company, Ever-Green Lawns, fitted Hawley's investment criteria.

He said: "We have concentrated on services, especially those which provide recurring income and where the industry is fragmented".

Yesterday, Hawley also announced the acquisition of a small hospital maintainance and management business, Harry A Stroh Associates, for $1.5m.

In its field, Ever-Green is the third largest company in the US, in a business worth $1,100m, and it operates in four large urban areas around St Louis, Missouri.

Last year Ever-Green made profits of $2.3m

Exports key factor for developing nations

Hopeful forecast on debt crisis

By Our Banking Correspondent

Restoring credit worthiness of the heavily indebted developing countries will take a long time and depends crucially on a favourable world environment, according to a new study by the *Amex Bank Review*.

But there is a fair chance that the debt burdens can be substantially eased over the next few years and the improvement achieved by each country will depend largely on the rate of growth of exports and the trade surplus or deficit recorded.

In contrast to some previous studies of the debt crisis, the Amex paper suggests that continued net transfers of resources (a net capital inflow greater than interest payments) to developing countries from the rest of the world are not a precondition of resumed economic growth.

The author, Mr John Calverley, says: "Growth is perfectly possible without such a transfer, though for developing countries to reach their maximum potential growth rate a transfer is desirable. It is also unrealistic though to expect a reduction in the level of debt outstanding (which would mean a net capital outflow greater than interest payments)."

The study argues that, despite the sharp build-up of debt during the 1970s and early 1980s, the net in-flow to developing countries, after taking account of their interest payments, was comparatively modest.

Furthermore, much of the borrowing was undertaken to compensate for worsening in the terms of trade, especially oil payments, and had relatively little impact on the levels of investment or growth rates of the economies.

Mr Calverley says that one of the key ways for countries to reduce their debt burdns is to increase their exports faster than the rate of interest on their loans.

The paper concludes that the economic adjustments undertaken, particularly the achievement of substantial trade surpluses by developing countries, will allow their debts to grow much more slowly than in the past. And, as the world economy grows, developing country exports will grow allowing them to import more and resume economic growth.

However, it gives a warning thayt even though there are grounds for expecting a favourable world environment in 1984, there are fears of an early return to recession in the US

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

SGB profits fall 36% but trend is brighter

After a difficult first half, the full year figures from SGB Groups, which show pretax profits down for the year to September 28 by 36 per cent to £7.24m, are a step in the right direction. But they also underline how tough the going will be in both domestic and overseas markets during the present financial year.

Most of the reversal in the construction and scaffolding group's fortunes occurred abroad. Trading profits from the Middle East, a key market, fell to a third of those earned in 1982/3.

The chief culprit was Saudi Arabia, where SGB has six depots, but where demand fell be 60 per cent. Exports to the region were as badly affected as local operations.

SGB's businesses in Australia, Canada and Denmark went into losses but the group still managed to make money in the Middle East.

The sharp deterioration of the Australian market was made more serious by management reporting delays, which meant that counter measures were implemented later than they should have been. Recovery in these markets has been slow.

Nevertheless, the core of the group's business is in Britain, where profits more or less matched those of the previous year. Their composition, however, changed. While plant hire and sale rose, contract work fell.

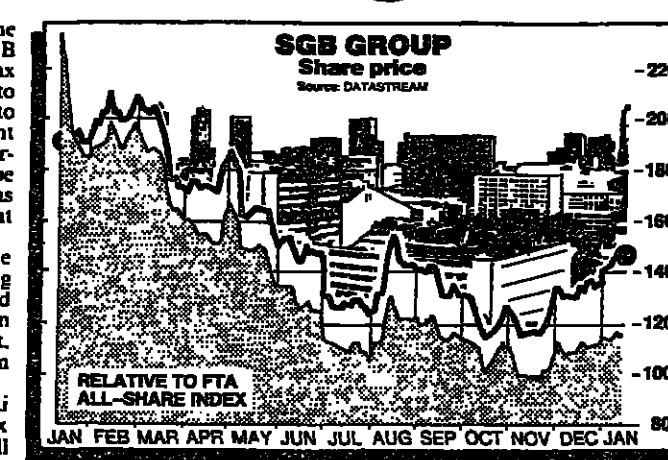
Margins have shrunk within the crucial scaffolding business, which has suffered from intense competition, especially for contracted work.

Other sectors, however, began to benefit from the economic recovery.

HSS, the hire chain, increased trading profits from about £2m to £2.25m, and Youngman, which supplies ladders, and Peter Cox, which specializes in renovations, both reported higher profits.

SGB may also breathe a sigh of relief now that its ill-starred venture into timesharing has almost been concluded. Write-offs during the year totalled £500,000, but it is hoped that the chapter is closed.

The measure of last year's difficulties was that turnover rose by 4 per cent to £160m, while profits tumbled. Earnings per share were down by a third to 9.7 fully taxed, where the net dividend for the year is unchanged at 5.6p. The shares are still below asset value at 150p, up 4p on the day, and the 5.3 per cent yield seems to take account of a revival of profits this year to about £10m.



AGB Research

AGB Research, the largest market research company in Europe and Australasia and the eighth largest in the crucial US market, posted a sharp increase in half-year profits from £2.4m to £3m.

This year should show even more growth in the second half with its seasonally better turnover, an increasing contribution from the US interests, and in improving outlook for the magazine publishing side.

The profits are underpinned by the large number of syndicated market research contracts – for example, for television viewing figures – which often run for three or five years.

In the US National Family Opinion, AGB's biggest acquisition, bought in 1982, is performing strongly after rationalization and the introduction of AGB's techniques. The success of NFO encouraged AGB to buy Information & Analysis Inc last December, which will take it into US radio and television research, a market worth $170m (£121m) a year. A pilot operation supported by several networks and advertising agencies will start this year in Boston.

Growth is likely to be organic in all the areas around the world where the group operates although small acquisitions have not been ruled out. This means AGB is less likely to ask its shareholders for cash – a relief after four rights issues in five years.

The acquisitions – particularly the final instalment on NFO – have left little from the £14m raised last time. Interest made only an insignificant contribution to profits. However, the company is likely to end the year without any borrowings.

Full year profits of at least £9m are expected. Even at that level the company is highly rated with a prospective fully-taxed price-earnings ratio of close to 25.

Meanwhile, the interim dividend has been increased from 2.8p to 3.2p on a higher capital base. The rating is justified by the strong profits record and the quality of earnings. A bidder prepared to offer the right price might not be disappointed.

Cray Electronics

A decision to concentrate on high technology businesses and move away from a dependence on traditional manufacturing is paying handsome dividends for Cray Electronics.

For a start the margins in the new areas are much higher than those achieved before. The markets for communications and subsea technology equipment also provide the backdrop for Cray's remarkable year-on-year growth of 25 per cent for each of the past five years, often from a declining turnover.

True to form Cray has produced a 25 per cent rise in pretax profits to £570,000 in the six months to October 30 compared with the same period last year. This time, however, the improvement came from a turnover which rose by 27 per cent to £10.7m.

The continuing attempt to reduce involvement in the traditional engineering businesses led to extraordinary charges of £178,000.

Despite the strength of the results and a board recommendation to increase the net interim dividend from 0.435p to 0.566p the shares fell by 4p yesterday to 156p, which leaves them on a demanding rating of more than 37 times earnings, way ahead of the sector average.

Bairstow to pay £2.5m for takeover of Taylors

By Vivien Goldsmith

Bairstow Eves, the only residential estate agent with a Stock Exchange listing, is buying the Taylors Group of estate agents in a cash and shares deal worth £2.5m.

The Taylors Group has 14 offices in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire, including two in Milton Keynes, bringing the number of Bairstow offices to 80.

Bairstow will make an initial payment of £780,000 – £601,780 in cash and the balance by the allotment of 245,482 Bairstow ordinary shares at 72.6p. The shares yesterday were up 2p at 76p.

The balance of the purchase price, £1.72m, will be paid in three equal annual parcels of 789,715 Bairstow Eves shares at 72.6p a share, as long as profits at Taylors are £1.2m for the three years to February 1987.

If profits fall short, the deferred payment will be reduced by an equivalent amount. But if profits exceed £1.2m Taylors will receive a bonus of £1 for every £2 of additional pretax profit up to a maximum of £400,000 to be paid in Bairstow shares.

Mr John Williams, who founded Taylors in 1973, joins the Bairstow board.

Mr John Bairstow, the chairman, said that the main aim of going public in 1982 had been to establish a nationwide residential estate agency.

In 1982, Bairstow made pretax profits of £1.22m on a turnover of £5.72m. "We hope to see a significant increase on that for 1983."

Kuwait buys 19% stake in Minster

By Wayne Lintott

Britannia Arrow, best known for its unit trust operations, yesterday confirmed last week's speculation that it had disposed of its 18.3 per cent in the financial holding group, Minster Assets.

Soon after the announcement, Securities Management Trust announced that it had acquired 18.99 per cent of Minster shares in the stock market on behalf of the Kuwaiti Investment Office.

Britannia sold 7,843,750 shares realizing just over £8m; of that, £3.8m was profit.

Minster has long been seen as a takeover target but the chairman, Mr Robin McGibbon, said that he had heard nothing from the Scots who run the London-based based investment portfolio of the Kuwati Government.

"I presume that we'll hear from them in due time," he said.

The Kuwatis, who now hold 8,143,750 Minster sharas, have specialized in holding shares in companies involved in takeover bids.

Mr McGibbon said: "We watch the share register like hawkes and there has been no unusual build-up. Certainly no substantial holding is held by nominees that we do not know".

The two announcements were enough to push Minster shares to a new peak of 120p, well up from last year's low point of 77p. The company reported lower profits at the interim stage, due mostly to the difficulties they face in the car insurance market. But the shares have been run up recently on a stake the company owns in a North Sea oil block now being drilled.

Stamp duty

In the article on house purchase stamp duty on page 29 of Saturday's issue we mistakenly said that transactions under £30,000 are exempt from all stamp duty. The ceiling is £25,000. We should have made it clear that it is agreements for leases with under 35 years to run that are exempt from stamp duty – not the leases themselves.

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Lever Brothers tops grocery trade's new products poll

If launching successful products is an indication of a company's marketing strength, Lever Brothers can claim to be Britain's top marketing company. Grocery trade buyers have again named the Unilever soaps and detergents subsidiary as the top manufacturer in terms of new product development performance, with Pedigree Petfoods second and Kelloggs third.

Lever Brothers' Frish lavatory cleaner was also named as one of the six most successful products launched in the last two years, according to the survey New Products in Grocers, which is conducted every two years by the business development consultancy Kraushar and Eassie (KAE). Other products in the top six were Anchor Aerosol Cream, Birds Eye Steakhouse Grills, Ariel Automatic washing powder (Procter & Gamble), KP Choc Dips and Tetrapak fruit juices.

Perhaps more importantly, Lever Brothers is responsible for what is widely regarded as the most successful new grocery product of the past 15 years. Persil Automatic washing powder, which in 1982 – the last year for which figures are available – held nearly 30 per cent of the £300m washing powder market.

Mr Peter Kraushar, chairman of KAE, says: "Companies like Lever Brothers don't launch a great many new products, but those they do tend to be stayers. The important thing about new products is not their performance in the first six months – no one makes any money out of a new product within that period – but whether they will stay the course.

"Some of the companies in the grocery buyers' top 10 have not done much new product development work recently – Pedigree Petfoods is a case in point – but they are highly regarded by the trade because they develop their existing lines, with new sizes or new flavours, and when they do launch something new they tend to get it right."

Mr Kraushar points out that when it comes to ranking the new products, as opposed to the companies which make them, the survey is only a short-term guide. "The products that the trade name as the most successful new lines are here today, but they will not necessarily be here tomorrow. A great many new products fail – often after a very promising start – and our survey can sometimes catch them at the height of their trial period, before people decide they don't want them."

A case in point is that of the "pot snack" products – noodle-based meals in plastics tubs, which required only the addition of boiling water to produce an instant hot snack. Three years ago, these were a big success, and manufacturers were fighting to get a toehold in what they saw as a profitable new market. Sales, grew from £5m at retail prices in 1978 to £36m in 1980 and, naturally enough, they featured strongly in the buyers' rankings of the top new products.

By 1981, research showed that half the population had tried an instant pot snack product and that some people were eating as many as 12 pots a week. But the boom was already over. Sales that year were down and the decline has been steady since. Last year, sales were reduced to £18m.

Many observers are wondering about their staying power of another successful new product, KP's Choc Dips, which the buyers in the KAE survey have just named as one of the two most successful new products of the last year. KP, a division of United Biscuits, was one of the companies involved in the pot snacks business and Choc dips, like the pot snacks, originated in Japan. It comes in a pack shaped like an ice cream cone, with two compartments: one contains finger-shaped biscuits, the other a creamy chocolate sauce in which to dip the biscuits.

This month KP launches Cheese Dips, with a heavy television advertising campaign, and retailers are waiting to see whether this will boost the concept even further, or whether the "dips" products will go the way of the pot snacks.

Because such product successes can be short-lived, the ranking of the companies in the eyes of the grocery business may be more significant. As the retailers' power in relation to that of the manufacturers continues to increase, with the leading multiples accounting for an ever-rising share of the business, the views of the trade can be highly important, particularly when a manufacturer is trying to get distribution for his new products.

The KAE survey highlights the changing fortunes of certain big grocery manufacturers. Kelloggs, which came third, recorded its best position, moving up from 8th position in 1982 and 13th in 1980.

Procter & Gamble, which had slid steadily from 1st place to 7th since 1970, recovered three places following a burst of new product activity. General Foods moved up from 23rd to 7th place and, outside the top ten, other firms to show considerable jumps were Beecham in 11th place, Eden Vale (14 equal), Elida Gibbs (17), CPC (18) and Carreras Rothman (19).

By contrast, United Biscuits, which topped the list in 1980 (the year of the pot snacks), fell from second to fifth, despite the immediate success of Choc Dips, and Cadbury Typhoo has slid even further, from second in 1970 to 10th in 1976, 13th in 1982 and 21st in 1984.

KAE comments: "The company appears to have become locked into heavy price discounting on current lines and has not yet introduced a significant new product, whereas in the late 1960s it had achieved a high reputation for development with products such as Smash and Marvel."

One company missing from the table is McCains, which has had phenomenal success in recent years with its oven chips. The reason is that McCains was not one of the 43 companies named on the questionnaire and Mr Kraushar regrets this. "We didn't include McCains and I wish we had. I am sure they would have come pretty high."

Evidence for this comes from a separate qualitative survey of the views of the buying directors from 13 important multiples, such as Sainsbury, Tesco, Fine Fare and the Co-op, which is also featured in the report.

McCains was one of four companies singled out by these buyers as having a particularly good new product development record, the others being Birds Eye, Kelloggs and General Foods. The buyer from one medium-sized grocery chain says: "McCains has brought out a lot of successful lines, including its ready meals and oven chips. It spends a lot of time and resource on research and when it does come out with something completely different it is something that is wanted in the market place."

The problem for manufacturers trying to get distribution for new products is highlighted in the survey. Of the 143 multiples, five chains claimed to be accepting more new products than previously and two were taking the same number, but six maintained they were stocking fewer new lines. Of the latter group, one was a big multiple which was taking fewer new branded products because of the growth of own-label lines. The others – medium and minor-sized chains – blamed lack of space, too many "me-too" products and a dearth of innovation.

Nevertheless, KAE finds it encouraging that many of the largest multiples are accepting more new products – "as long as the products offered are innovative or distinctive" – and it cites a number of areas the trade believes are ripe for development.

Buyers were given a list of 33 product categories, of which they named chilled foods (particularly dairy), delicatessen, frozen foods and ready meals as the most promising sectors for new products. Least promising were cigarettes, canned pasta and detergents, while biscuits, which in 1980 were regarded as the third most promising category, have fallen right back.

Good product quality emerged as the single most important factor in the success of new products, according to the buyers, followed by distinct product advantage. Satisfying consumer demand, which was considered the most important reason for new product successes throughout the 1970s and early 1980s has dropped significantly in the latest survey.

KAE concludes: "There is a clear indication that the grocery trade is looking for good product quality more than ever before – a point that should interest every discriminating consumer as well as manufacturer".

New Products In Grocers 1984 is published by Kraushar and Eassie and available from KAE at 7 Arundel Street, London WC2, price £175.

NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
Top ten companies

	1984	1982	1980	1978	1976
Lever Brothers	1	1	2	4	2
Pedigree Petfoods	2	5=	3	1	4
Kelloggs	3	8	13	10	8
Procter & Gamble	4	7	7	6	5
Birds Eye	5	5=	4	3	6
United Biscuits	6	2	1	2	1
General Foods	7=	23	14	18	9
Mars	7=	9	5	7	11
Rowntree Mackintosh	9	15=	6	8	14
Heinz	10	27	10	5	3

Source: New Products in Grocers 1984, Kraushar and Eassie.

MAIN REASONS FOR SUCCESS

	1980 %	1982 %	1984 %
Consumer demand/satisfaction	70	68	44
Good/excellent product quality	62	67	76
Continued advertising support	57	46	42
Distinct product advantage	51	63	58
Expanding market	48	52	45
Competitive price	32	34	41
Product from a large company	24	15	38

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Rand Mines, which is part of the Barlow Rand group, made pretax profits of R74.8m (£42.1m) in the final quarter of 1983. The company's four gold mines earned R83.6m in the third quarter. The average gold price received in the fourth quarter was 2.6 per cent lower at R14,637 a kilogramme, while gold production was 7 per cent less at 16,509 kilogrammes.

Restmor Group: Half year to October 31, 1983. Interim dividend 1.5p (1p). Figures in £000. Turnover 6,826 (5,850). Pretax profit 793 (650). Tax 426 (334). Earnings per ordinary share 7.1p (6.13p).

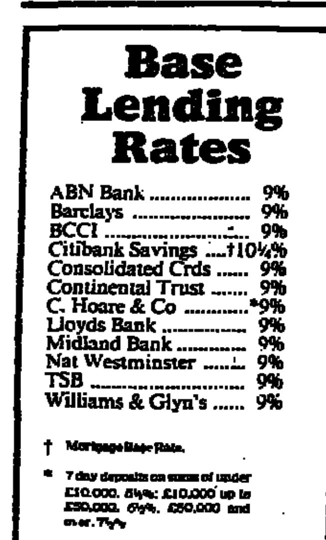
Stroud Riley Drummond: Pretax profit (figures in £000) for half-year to September 30, 1983, is 505 (502). Tax 97 (145). Dividends 0.75p (same), payable March 6. Turnover 7,766 (7,626). Trading profit 505 (520).

Half-year results are extremely satisfactory. Orders have been at a better level but margins continue to be keen.

Southern Business Leasing: Year to September 30, 1983. Dividend 1.25p. Directors intend to pay dividends for the current year totalling 2p per share compared with the prospectus forecast of 1.75p. Figures in £000. Turnover 4,740 (3,564). Pretax profit 1,170 (699). Tax 34 (nil). Extraordinary debts 127 (85). Shares 117 up 11.

Ferguson Industial Holdings: Figures in £000 for nine months to November 30, 1983. Sales 107,195 (90,679). Trading profit 5,629 (3,602). Interest 415 (696).

Employees profit sharing 688 (386). Pretax profit 4,792 (2,895). Tax 1,438 (616). Shares 144p up 4p.



Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%, £50,000 and over, 7¼%

Evode profits soar 44%

By Jeremy Warner

Acquisitions, rationalization and improved demand helped Evode Group, the Evo-Stik adhesives, sealants and roofing company, to achieve a 44 per cent leap in pretax profits in the year to the end of September.

On sales 8 per cent higher at £46.2m, pretax profits rose from £1.8m to 2.5m. Mr Andrew Simon, the chairman, says that levels of trading during the first quarter of the current year have been as planned and he believes tht the company will make further progress for the year as a whole.

Evode has spent just under £1m in the past few months on three small acquisitions. The biggest of these is Highflow, which makes high performance sealants and adhesives. The revenue costs of moving the production of the acquisitions to existing Evode Group manufacturing facilities will mean they are unlikely to make any significant contribution to profits this year. But the group expects substantial benefits from the integration thereafter.

The group continues to look for further acquisitions in areas related to its product range although there is nothing imminent. A final dividend of 1.728p is being proposed, raising the total for the year from 2.033p to 2.4396p.

India loan 'unnecessary'

New Delhi – (Reuter) – India does not need the final instalment of a 5 billion special drawing rights loan from the International Monetary Fund as a result of careful management of the country's foreign exchange, according to Mrs Indira Gandhi.

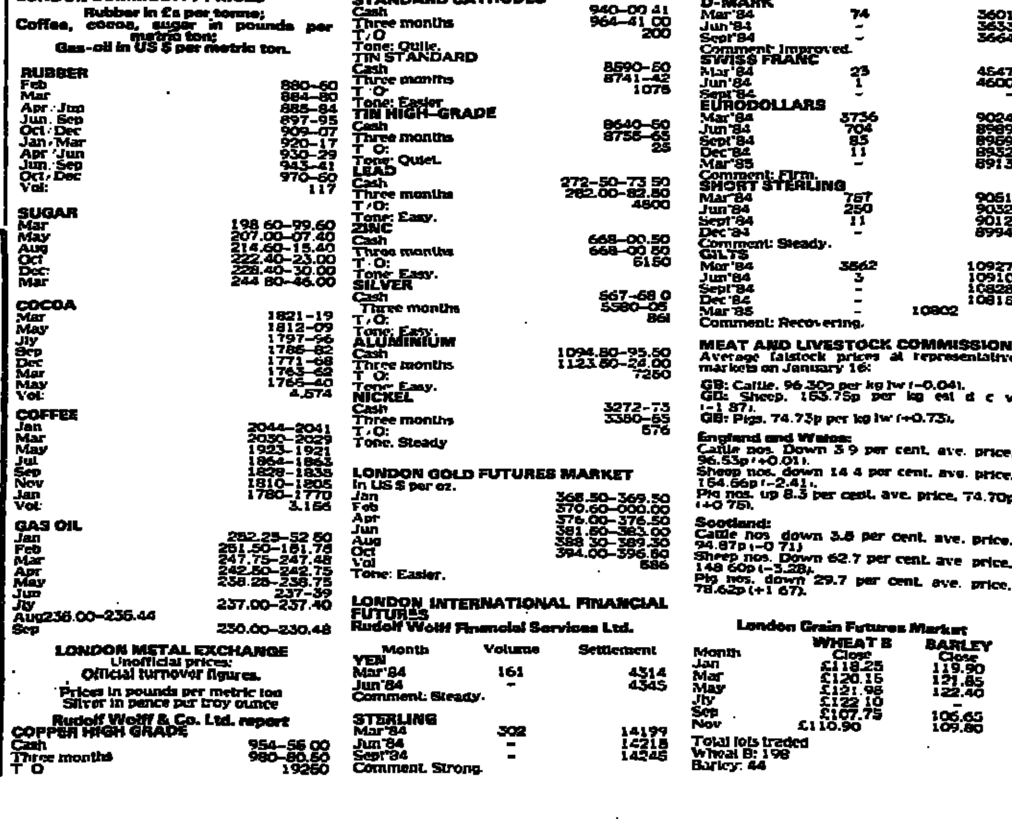
She said on radio and television that India would not draw the remaining 1.1 billion SDRs of the loan, approved in November 1981 and which is due to be paid out over three years. A special drawing right is at present equivalent to about $1.

India's foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs47.55 billion (£3.1 billion) in December.

The country secured the loan to help overcome a large balance of payments deficit.

However, domestic oil production rose from 20.8 million tonnes last year to an estimated 26 million tonnes for the year to March.

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Feb	880-60
Mar	884-80
Apr-Jun	885-84
Jun-Sep	897-95
Oct-Dec	909-07
Jan-Mar	920-17
Apr-Jun	930-29
Jun-Sep	943-41
Oct-Dec	970-60
Vol:	117
SUGAR	
Mar	198.60-99.60
May	207.00-07.40
Aug	214.60-15.40
Oct	222.40-23.00
Dec	228.40-30.00
Mar	244.80-46.00
COCOA	
Mar	1821-19
May	1812-09
Jly	1797-96
Sep	1786-82
Dec	1771-68
Mar	1763-62
May	1765-40
Vol:	4,574
COFFEE	
Jan	2044-2041
Mar	2030-2029
May	1923-1921
Jul	1864-1863
Sep	1828-1835
Nov	1810-1805
Jan	1780-1770
Vol:	3,156
GAS OIL	
Jan	252.25-52.50
Feb	251.50-161.75
Mar	247.75-247.48
Apr	242.50-242.75
May	238.25-238.75
Jun	237-39
Jly	237.00-237.40
Aug	236.00-235.44
Sep	230.00-230.48

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T O	[illegible]
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O	[illegible]
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O	[illegible]
Tone: Easier	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	[illegible]
Tone: Quiet.	
LEAD	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	[illegible]
Tone: Easy.	
ZINC	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	[illegible]
Tone: Easy.	
SILVER	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	[illegible]
Tone: Easy.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	[illegible]
Tone: Easy.	
NICKEL	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	[illegible]
Tone: Steady	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jan	[illegible]
Feb	[illegible]
Apr	[illegible]
Jun	[illegible]
Aug	[illegible]
Oct	[illegible]
Vol	[illegible]
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Mar'84	161	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Mar'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comment: Strong.		

Month	Volume	Settlement
D-MARK		
Mar'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comment: Improved.		
SWISS FRANC		
Mar'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
EURODOLLARS		
Mar'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar'85	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHORT STERLING		
Mar'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comment: Steady.		
GILTS		
Mar'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec'84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar'85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comment: Recovering.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 16: [illegible]

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT	BARLEY
Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total lots traded: [illegible]

Financial markets prepare a few antidotes to rogues and fools

Financial collapses among investment advisers have cost investors almost £36m in lost savings over the past three years.

Tomorrow, after almost two-and-a-half years of investigation, Professor Jim Gower produces Britain's first comprehensive review of how the nation keeps its financial markets in order and how it protects investors when rogue incompetent companies go under.

Professor Gower's report foresees one solution as a web of self-regulatory associations backed by the Department of Trade and Industry, the ultimate authority on securities in Britain. To be effective quickly, this would need an enormous amount of work. Some of the self-regulating trade associations suggested by Professor Gower have not yet been formed.

In practice the plan may well be simplified. Everyone dealing in securities would either have to be a member of an association or under the control of the Department of Trade. Anyone else carrying on a securities business would be doing so illegally.

Two important investment collapses have pointed most poignantly to the need for a thorough review of regulation in the securities markets.

The most recent is the failure of the commodity investment group, Exchange Securities & Commodities, which was placed in the Official Receiver's hands last April.

Since then, more than 100 people, many of whom inmvested with the company, have been seen by detectives who have now started interviewing the 120 staff.

Only one former employee might be difficult to find – the City financier, Mr Keith Hunt, a bachelor aged 34, who started the business and built it on huge performance figures.

Mr Hunt disappeared soon after the company went under and has not been seen since. An estimated £8m is believed to be missing.

But just how much money some of the 2,000 clients of the investment group are owed is still a mystery. Although the Official Receiver has been given several financial reports on the 20 funds within Exchange Securities, no firm figures of the deficit have been given to the clients or the creditors.

When the company first went under, estimates of the deficit ranged from £8m to £25m. At the best, it was suggested, the recovery rate would be 50p in the pound. But that figure would fall to 30p if beneficial ownership of funds in various bank accounts could not be proved.

Establishing the total deficit is complicated.

Papers are being prepared to go before the High Court this month, requesting the court to establish who is entitled to what. No creditors' meeting of any of the main Hunt companies can be convened until this has been established. At present the court has given permission for the meeting to be postponed until the end of February.

If the court decides that some client money is part of the company's assets, this will form part of the general asset pool available for distribution to the creditors.

The court will also have to decide whether the profits on investment cash should be treated as belonging to the company or the client.

However, its decision whether or not the public's money was being held on trust on the investors' behalf will be of more significance. Without a positive ruling that it was, it will be much more difficult to separate investors' cash from company assets.

It is this which may show a flaw in current measures to protect the investors. Simply to keep this cash separate from that of the company handling their investment may not in itself guarantee protection in the event of collapse.

Conventional wisdom has it that investor protection had made some advances since the last collapse of a big investment company, Norton Warburg, in February, 1981. It took some time to untangle investors' and company money but eventually the liquidators have been able to make four distributions, totalling 57p in the pound.



Keith Hunt: His company's failure showed the need for safeguards

The company has also kept some money back to enable it to sue third parties. This month further High Court action is planned to sue Norton Warburg's bankers, its auditors and some of the directors.

It is unlikely that any action taken against the Norton Warburg chairman, Mr Andrew Warburg, will have any effect. He is believed to have been in Spain since the company collapse. City of London police still wish to interview him if ever he returns to this country.

Papers resulting from the police investigation which were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions in May are still being considered.

If investor losses on Exchange are put at an arbitrary £10m, then 11 investment advisers have collapsed since the beginning of 1981 owing a total £36.3m. This figure does not include the losses from collapse in April 1981 of the licensed dealers, Connaught Latham, which were never disclosed.

Increased incidence of investment advisers going broke has led to a tightening of the rules governing the business conduct of investment companies which buy and sell shares as licensed dealers.

But the experience of Warburg and Hunt must demonstrate beyond doubt that investors can be adequately protected and rapidly repaid only through a compensation fund financed by members of the particular investment industry with which they are dealing.

The Stock Exchange has a fund for clients of member companies, the National Association of Licensed Dealers and Investment Managers is moving towards setting up an insurance-backed fund for its members and the commodity markets have also promised a fund at some stage.

Even so, every member association in financial markets has made the point that no rules are tight enough to prevent deliberate fraud. In any case, that is a separate issue.

In November, the Government appointed Lord Roskill to head a committee of inquiry to consider ways of improving the procedures by which the Government and the Director of Public Prosecutions deal with commercial fraud.

A case which did much to fuel concern was an Old Bailey trial last year which was aborted after about 130 days on the grounds that the jury had been "nobbled". The retrial lasted almost as long.

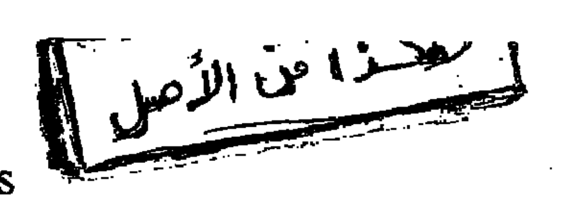
Earlier this year Lord Roskill, a Law Lord, called for reform of the way commercial fraud cases are dealt with. He joined the growing number pushing for the abolition of the present trial by random jury system.

Lord Roskill, said he was concerned at the appalling waste of public time and money involved.

He suggested commercial fraud cases be removed from the Central Criminal Court and given to the Commercial Court.

Moves are also expected to formalize the teamwork carried out under the Fraud Investigation Group. The network of the group which was set up in 1980, brings together the police, industry officials, and the Director of Public Prosecutions to swap notes at an early stage and thus avoid time-consuming briefings should the case be taken further.

Philip Robinson



Chips from the factory desktop micro

By Frank Brown

A survey conducted by the magazine Engineering Computers has found that of the 15,000 computers used for design or manufacturing in british factories, 62 per cent were desktop microcomputers, with Commodore topping the list.

The engineering industry plans to spend £500m on computers for these purposes this year, with desktop machines the favourites.

Thus, in addition to carrying out accountancy, training, teaching, stock keeping, office and secretarial work, maintaining records and banks of useful information, producing management reports and doing a thousand and one other useful chores – and playing games – these versatile machines are boosting productivity in British industry.

Now they are even being used to design microchips, the devices that spawned them in the first place. Engineers at the AMI development laboratories in Swindon, Wilts, have developed a computer program which runs on a personal computer and greatly speeds up the design of special-purpose chips for microprocessor-based electronic equipment.

The program costs £500 and runs on an ACT sirius computer. It enables an electronic design engineer to develop a chip for any specific purpose he may require, sumply by entering appropriate codes via the computer keyboard.

The codes correspond to circuit patterns, called cells, which perform different logic functions, and to interconnection functions that interlink the various cells selected, so that they will perform the required task in the most efficient way.

Once the design objective has been achieved, which can be in a matter of hours – compared with the weeks or even months required hitherto – the program automatically tests the design to ensure that the semi-custom chip (as it is called) will work first time when it comes off the production line.

After the test procedure has been successfully completed, usually in a matter of minutes, the resultant chip design is recorded on a floppy disk and sent to AMI who produce sample quantities within a few days.

The whole process is economic for production requirements as low as 5000 devices a year and, in some cases, as few as 1000 a year. Production devices are made at AMI's plant in Graz, Austria.

Semi-custom chips have a number of advantages for both equipment manufacturers and users alike. They carry out functions that would otherwise require the use of several standard chips, and therefore reduce the number of components within the equipment for which they were designed.

Fewer components make more space for further microelectronic circuitry and therefore result in more powerful equipment. Alternatively, they can lead to smaller equipment which, because it has fewer components, consumes less electric power and is more reliable. The simpler construction means shorter production time and lower production costs.

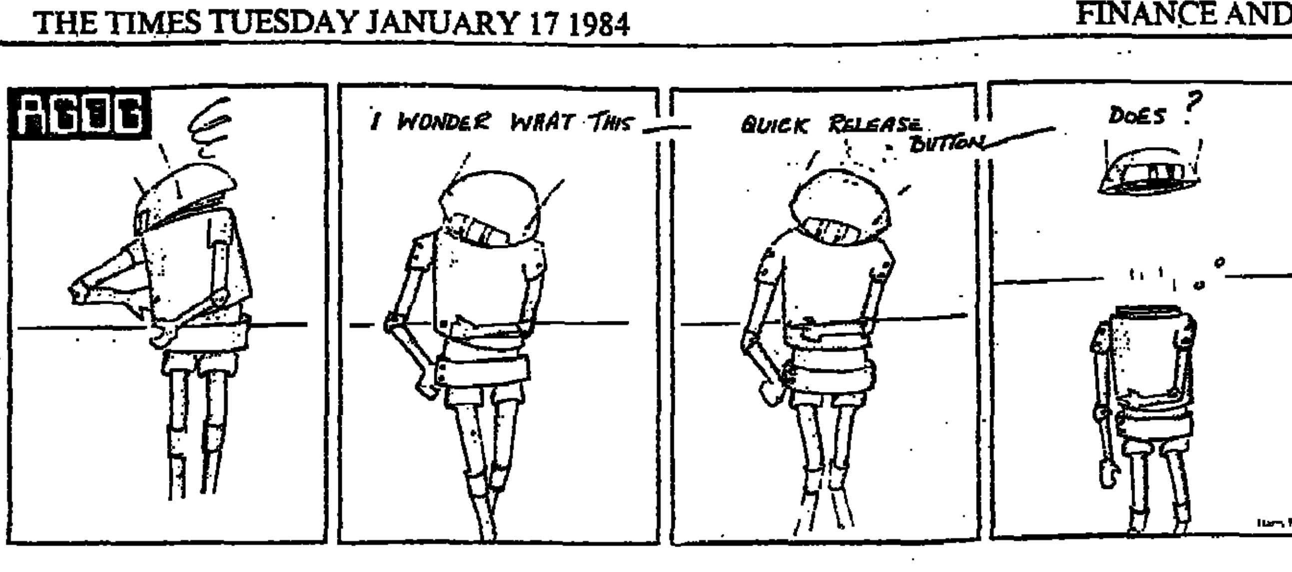
More important, however, is the dramatic reduction in overall product design time form the initial idea to the launch of the first quantity production models on the market.

One of the inexorable trends in electronic and computer equipment is that with developments in the various high technologies increasing at a *snowballing rate,* the marketable life of products is continually getting shorter. A new product launched today will be superseded within two years by an even more cost-effective model incorporating the latest developments in chip technology.

Furthermore, the manufacturers who are on the market generally get the most sales, and therefore the greatest return on their product design investment.

Thus in order to survive in the long term, particularly in international markets, British manufacturers of electronic equipment must keep product design time to a minimum, and therefore must adopt computer-based design methods, custom chip design methods and other cost and time-saving techniques.

Otherwise those valuable initial new product sales will be lost to foreign manufacturers.



Fujitsu moves into UK



■ Fujitsu, the computer company which outsells IBM in Japan, is about to enter the British market, *writes Roger Woolnough.* At the Which Computer? Show in Birmingham today it will be unveiling a range of 8-bit and 16-bit microcomputers, and is aiming to recruit a national network of about 50 dealers to handle the volume shipments which will start from Japan in eight weeks. "Current shipments from our own production line in Tokyo exceed 40,000 micros per month," says Roger Handley, Fujitsu UK sales manager.

Fujitsu is making its British entry with four "starter" systems. The FM7 8-bit Graphics Computer can be expanded to the FM7 Pro*fessional Personal Computer.* The 16-bit FM16S High Performance Computer has a standard 128K memory, expandable to 1 megabyte. Top of the line is the FM16S Professional Multi-user Computer, which can be used by 32 people at the same time.

At the Which Computer? Show, Fujitsu has taken a stand next to IBM. The company says it is no accident.

■ The ubiquitous personal computer is about to create yet another exploding market. This time it is for modems – the electonic devices which allow computers to communicate with each other over the telephone sustem.

According to **Dataquest,** the Silicon Valley market research company, personal computer *modem sales in the US will grow* from 151,000 units in 1982 to almost 4.2 million units in 1987 – a *staggering compound annual* growth rate of almost 70 per cent. United States shipments of the modems by 1987 will exceed $350m in value.

Dataquest pinpoints several reasons for the boom: personal computers are being employed increasingly as terminals, the use of portable computers is growing, and the prices of lower-speed *modems are falling.*

Stephen Johnson



■ The computer industry has come up with software that talks. It is called Speachware – not a misspelling, but a play on the name of the company which developed it, **Peachtree Software International.**

Speachware uses special digitising techniques to code the human voice in waves, rather than in the rigid word and phrase spacing of older techniques. A two-part process is used to code and compress verbal commands, and then synthesise these commands through a microcomputer to produce talking software.

Peachtree claims that its voice technology creates a comfortable learning environment by explaining, *instructing* and interacting with customers who might otherwise feel apprehensive about buying software. Others may think that a computer which answers back adds a new dimension to technofear.

■ Norway's own computer manufacturer, **Norsk Data,** has introduced a stand-alone device that can link virtually any mainframe, *mini or micro.*

The ND-100CC communications controller is a powerful 16-bit minicomputer in its own right, but as well as providing local off-line processing, under software control it allows up to 25 micros, VDUs and/or printers simultaneous access to between one and four remote computers.

Any microcomputer with the *CP/M or MSDOS operating system* can be attached to the controller, and in this way can access any of the host mainframes. The first site to use the new concept is East Midlands Gas, where Norsk Data is providing remote and distributed computer-controlled printing facilities.

■ The fast growing micro software market is one of the factors contributing to record figures from US software giant MSA (Geoffrey Ellis writes). In preliminary figures just announced, chief executive John Imlay indicates that there were *record revenues* of $145m last year . . . an increase of 44 per cent over 1982. One of the strongest growth areas on MSA was their Peachtree company, which added to the $21m revenue from micro software . . . a gratifying 125 per cent growth.

UK Events

Northern Home Entertainment Show, Excelsior Hotel, Manchester Airport, January 19-22.

Acorn Education Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, January 25-27.

Peripherals Suppliers, Cunard International, January 31-February 2.

Communications & Computer Systems Fair - Cables, Pontin's Prestatyn, Wales, February 2-4.

London Home Computer Show, Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Westminster SW1, February 3-5.

10th ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, N22, February 4.

The Apricot & Sirius Show, Kensington & Chelsea Town Hall, February 7-9.

Taunton YMCA Computer Exhibition, Taunton YMCA, Somerset, February 11.

Lat '84, Heathrow Penta Hotel, February 13-15.

International Home Computers, Heathrow Penta, February 13-15.

Information Technology & Office *Automation Exhibition and Conference,* Barbican Centre, London, EC1, February 21-24.

OEM Only Conference, Hilton Hotel, London, W1, March 7.

Overseas

Personal Business Computer Show, Hong Kong, February 29-March 3.

Securicom '84, *Worldwide Congress* on Computer and Communications Security and Protection, the Palais des Festivals, Cannes, February 29 to March 2.

National Software Show (East), Miami Beach, Florida, USA. February 3-5.

Personal Computer Show, Sydney, Australia, March 14-17.

International Business Equipment & Computer Show, Singapore, March 13-17.

Keeping the customers happy

By Dennis Freeman

There are no precise figures on how many of Britain's 3,000 micro dealers went under last year. The Computer Retailers' Association admits it was "certainly in the dozens."

"It's no secret that we have made quite a few enemies among customers," says Stephen Brewer, marketing director for the Hemel Hempstead dealership Data Efficiency and a former Apple (UK) executive.

The consumer discontent is partly because many dealers do not have the technical expertise to give their business clients the advice they need, nor the engineering back-up to service their products. More important, it has arisen from bankruptcies with the industry.

"We're seeing dealers disappear weekly," reports Brewer. "Sometimes they even *have a* backlog of orders but are unable to trade; they don't have the money to buy the machines to resell."

Concerned *distributors* have reacted by raising the standards by which they appoint dealers. They now expect their retailers to have a good marketing *background, adequate* showroom facilities, the financial backing to make a sizeable (£7-15,000) initial purchase of machines and software, and to *be willing to send their staff* on training on the products.

These standards are far stricter than those of a few years ago, when anyone could become *a dealer.* At Apple, Stephen Brewer recalls, "all they had to do was give me £2,000, I'd give them two systems, and they were a dealer."

Distributors are also undertaking to provide better service to their dealers. NEC, for example, regularly holds seminars on sales and marketing techniques, in addition to

Continued on page 18

The next five years, by James Martin

The James Martin roadshow has again left its mark on London. Martin, doyen of computer pundits and commentators, who spent 19 years with IBM, now divides his time between providing consultant advice to larger corporations, acting as chairman of the DMW group of companies (to be renamed James Martin Associates) and running seminars such as the one that recently brought him back to Britain.

He takes a gloomy view of the current state of data processing. "Traditional DP design and management does not obtain results rapidly. It works well in processing payroll, invoices and routine paper work, but it often fails to give and users what they really need at their terminals," he says. "It rarely gives executives the management information they need most. It is inflexible, expensive, slow and results in very high maintenance costs".



James Martin: a gloomy view

"*The single* factor which will most affect the jobs of board level management in the next five years will be new technology. The spread of minicomputers, networks, distributed processing, end user software, office of the future technology and data base systems is inevitable. I see a direct *relationship* in most organizations between corporate profitability and their efficiency in controlling and utilising these new technologies.

"The rate *of the technological* change in the next five years will be astounding. It is vital that organizations achieve a fundamentally higher pro*ductivity in* developing computer applications. This will not be achieved by using variations on old methods of system development. The methodologies of the 1970s will often prevent organizations gaining the massive productivity gains that are both possible and urgently needed.

"New development methodologies are now available. These, when combined with a thorough data analysis of the business, enable organizations to automate the production of many of its computer systems. The use of phototyping, the production of software which is mathematically guaranteed to have correct logic, the use of flexible relational databases, and, above all, the introduction of end user computing in an information centre environment, can all lead to phenomenal increases in productivity.

"Furthermore, the use of these techniques will revolutionise the jobs of DP staff – we really will need to automate the process of automation. I see little future for the task that we now know as computer programming. Increasingly high level languages will be employed directly by end users in Producing their own Programs."

Most of these views are little less than revolutionary, and Martin has found quite different reactions when outlining them to different audiences.

"When I address the people who have come along to one of my seminars in order to see what alternative methods are available, my views are usually well received and many of the audience leave anxious to implement strategies that will enable them to utilise fourth generation methodologies.

"However, when I set out my views at gatherings comprised exclusively of DP executives, analusts, programmers etc, a deathly hush usually falls over the room. Many of them just don't want to hear; they feel safe in what they know and it is often DP staff themselves, rather than their peers and superiors within their organisation, who are frightened of undertaking the changes that are necessary."

However, Martin is convinced that change will come.

"There are now numerous case examples of 1,000 per cent *increases in DP productivity.* The tragedy of the computer industry today is that hoards of analysts and programmers are being educated in obsolete methods which will preclude them achieving these sorts of figures."

Russell Jones

Record changes at Kew

When the Government decided to build a purpose-designed repository at Kew for a section of its public records, it provided an opportunity to streamline the operation for public access. The Public Records Office ordered a computer system based on Data General hardware, which was *installed in the* new building in 1977.

Despite the pounding it receives from the 50,000 people who visit the Kew office each year and operate the computer themselves, it has proved a resilient system. There must be few other systems in the world that can survive so many different users, the majority of whom have never before seen a computer or used a keyboard.

After five years of virtual *continual use,* the PRO decided changes had to be made to the system – not because the public had wrecked it, but to allow the PRO to do bigger and better things with it. The parts of the system with which the public came into contact – the terminals – are still functioning well and the PRO has no immediate plans to replace them. It has however, purchased five additional terminals for staff use, and given over to public use the ones which they replace.

The major change to the system, however, is in the CPU *and the software. The original* central processing unit was a Nova 2 which in 1977 was just right for the PRO's needs, but the PRO discovered new programs it would like to implement. Larger internal CPU memory was required, so the PRO replaced its Nova with a Data Genral S140 with half a megabyte of memory.

Previously, files could only be amended when the office was closed to the public; the same applied to any *programming.* "We can now update files, do Fortran progamming, sort and print files in normal office hours," explained Mary Wilkinson, *senior systems analyst in* the PRO's research and planning department.

On entering the building readers are given a personal Teletracer bleeper and a seat number. The latter is keyed into any one of the seven public ordering terminals in the first floor reference room. The computer then asks for the class, group and piece of information required.

Up to three pieces (documents) can be read at a time with up to three on order. But if the statistics for the record month of August set a trend, a typical reader will order up to 33 documents in a day – a monthly total for all readers of 33,000. If the reader requires help or is apprehensive of the terminal, there is permanent staff on hand in the reference room to help and advise. The staff have their own terminal to run a management program that can find out who has a particular document, whether or not a slip has been processed, call up any reader's reading record, or order documents themselves.

Details of the documents on *order are transmitted to a* printer on the relevant repository floor, which then prints out a document slip and ticket. Armed with the two-part form, the repository assistants find the documents from among the building's 80 miles of shelving and leave the ticket half of the form in place of the removed document. The slip half is sent down with the document to a control desk in the reading room which retains it after first paging the reader on his or her personal bleeper.

When the document is returned, its slip is processed through an optical mark reader which tells the CPU that the reader has finished with it.

Compared with the manual system still in operation at the Public Records office at Chancery *Lane,* which looks after documents dating between 1800 and the tenth century, the waiting time for readers has been halved to less than 20 minutes.

Paris dials into the future

By Donker de Marillac

The Ile-de-France is the area that contains Paris and its dormitory towns like Boulogne (not "sur Mer") and Evry. For a few thousand of its inhabitants Christmas 1983 meant turning on, not only the lights in the tree, but the small screen and keyboard supplied free by the French PTT and known as a "Minitel". By Christmas 1986 they will have been joined by three million other telephone subscribers in the area.

The Minitel is, to begin with, the business end of an electronic telephone directory. It is already being used as such by 70,000 farms, families and businesses in Brittany, where the whole experiment started about three years ago. But it is also a further step in the imaginative (and costly) path that has led France in 15 years from an also-ran position to compete with the leaders in world telecommunications.

This path included the institution, in 1978, of a national packet-switched network known as Transpac, with more than 10,000 subscribers to date, mainly computer-equipped businesses and administrative offices.

They are potentially important to Minitel users because the little household screen can also be used as a gateway into any videotex service. Many of the thousands of businesses connected to Transpac are consequently already equipping themselves with the software necessary to put this potenial mass market directly in touch with their own corporate computers. Banks, mail order houses and administrations are leading the way but the commercial message is beginning to spread to others.

This message is simple: in the early 1990s it is likely that up to 30 million Minitels will be in action throughout France both as videotex and directory terminals. They will by then have developed into small processors in their own right – capable of handling electronic payments, connecting personal computers and using printers to obtain copies of transactions.

This activity is what the French have christened telematics – the marriage of communication and computing power. For the Parisian businessman or Breton farmer today it means turning on the set, dialling 11 and receiving on the screen a luminous inquiry form. He fills this in, using his keyboard, with the name and town or area or the person he wants to contact, or with the yellow page service he needs.

He gets in response – if the area is one of those already on one of the big "Annuaire Elctronique" databases – a list of name and addresses just as in the paper telephone directory. But he also knows that the information is up-to-date; that his spelling has been checked and maybe corrected by the sophisticated "dialogue software" created for the Annuaire, and that his area of search will be extended until he finds the service he wants.

French subscribers are not being forced to take the electonic box in place of the massive paper directories – on which the youngest member of the family has traditionally been placed to share in the family Christmas table.

So far, 46 per cent of those eligible have opted for the Minitel. The rest are apparently being pushed to do so by the new generation. During the last school holidays enquiries to the Rennes Annuaire soared from 50 to 200 simultaneous calls.

Oil maps to order

By Mark Stone

It became clear to BKS Surveys of Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, during the oil boom of the early 1970s that certain parts of the world, such as the Middle East and South America, were opening up so quickly that demands for mapping could not be met by conventional methods. So, backed by the computer technology of the day, BKS started to develop new techniques.

It claims that these are now the most advanced in the world and to back that claim the company points to its lucrative survey contracts in many parts of the world. It is equipped with the largest, fully-computerized mapping system in operation anywhere, enabling it to record survey map information direct from the aerial photographs or ground-supplied data in digital form and store it on disc or magnetic tape.

Other survey companies, of course, use computers at various stages of their operation, but BKS claims to be the only one to take information straight from aerial photographs and feed it into the computer for a map to be drawn. This method of map production not only allows flexibility for map users but makes map revision simpler.

Foreign work now represents 90 per cent of the company's total business and earlier this year its export achievements gained it the Queen's Award to Industry. It has six overseas operational bases including Virginia, USA, and Brisbane.

Oil companies have enlisted its help in planning lengthy pipe routes from oil well locations to shipping ports. By using infrared aerial photography, aspects of the landscape not visible to the eye can be picked up and this helps companies to pinpoint possible mineral and oil deposits.

First step is to photograph the area. Hundreds of overlapping frames are taken on rolls of film 250 feet long. Back in Coleraine, maps are produced in digital form for storage on magnetic tape or any other digital media requested. Since most countries have their own main-line computer, the maps can be stored until required.

Managing director Bryan Logan, says: "Our ambition is to map the world."

People/David Broad of Comart Computers

David Broad: right from the bare boards

In among the thoroughbreds

By Roger Woolnough

David Broad made an early start in microcomputers. In the mid-1970s, the peripherals company he was with received an order from an American micro company for 1,000 printers – an almost unbelievable number in those days. It was the signal he had been waiting for, and by 1977 Broad had set up his own company, Comart, to exploit the new opportunities.

"It was a good three years before the computer industry as a whole recognized that microcomputers were here to stay", he said.

Broad began by importing American systems, but gradually the company developed its own product. Last July it started making the Comart Communicator, and Broad now describes Comart Computers as a thoroughbred British microcomputer manufacturer.

"We manufacture right from bare boards", he says. "We don't send things to Taiwan for assembly."

The importing side has been phased out, but along the way Comart has expanded in other directions. It is in computer retailing, having acquired the Byte Shop chain in 1980. Another acquisition, Xitan Systems, distributes microcomputer software, and there is a field service activity called Microserve.

Still only 37, David Broad has packed a lot into his career. He started with ICL, who sponsored him for an honours degree course in electronics, majoring on computers. At the same time, ICL put him through every department. "I could not have had a better start", he says.

After ICL he worked with a French minicomputer company, Intertechnique, moved to Texas Instruments, and then joined Trend Communications. The formation of Comart came next.

As though his present activities are not enough, Broad also started the British Microcomputer Manufacturers group, which brings together 17 United Kingdom manufacturers to promote the interests of home-grown products.

Despite the proliferation of business micros, the Comart Communicator has already made its mark, and Broad is bullish about its prospects. From a production rate at the St Neots plant of 100 a month last July, capacity has been increased to 250 a month, and during this year will double to 500.

One of the reasons for the Communicator's success is its modular design. Users can start with a stand-alone 8-bit system for a single user, and expand it to give eight users a 16-bit system with 40 megabytes of hard disk storage. Even larger configurations are possible, depending on the processor.

"What you have is a potpourri of different systems in a compatible range," explains Broad.

So far most users are in commerce, but Broad sees good prospects in government. This sector, he says, represents half the UK economy, but has been responsible for only five per cent of the mocrocomputer industry's sales. Now things are changing, and there are some juicy contracts in the offing.

"We already have systems in the Department of Employment and in health and social security," says Broad. "We would like to work constructively with government to ensure that systems are compatible."

Still looking for the opportunity after next, he adds: "We also see the government business as an essential stepping-stone to the international market."

Bad news from the shop front

JOB SCENE

by Richard Sharpe

Computer programmers and systems analysts in the UK began the year with two rather nasty pieces of news. The most dramatic was that Tesco, a computer user with a very high profile among other users, is cutting one in ten jobs in its computer department by making 48 people redundant.

The other piece of bad news is that the managers of programmers and systems staff in the UK have revised their estimation of salary increases this year which they expect to go downwards.

Tesco has not spelt out why it is making so many data processing staff redundant after spending thousands of pounds on recruitment campaigns over the past few years.

Tesco became one of the few celebrated cases where a major user of equipment decided to change its vendor, moving from ICL to IBM in a major coup for the US-owned multinational.

Tesco had plans to move forward with point of sale systems and did not think that ICL's technology could support that move. The retail sector has long been a big spender on computer systems. Keeping stock moving quickly through depots onto shelves and into customers' baskets has needed a lot of computerised systems if margins are to be kept up in the fierce price wars waged between the big grocery chains.

A recent study of computer users' budgets for this year showed that the retailing and distribution sector of users has the third most ambitious plans for spending this year out of nine user sectors.

The survey, conducted by the UK consultancy Urwick, showed that the average retailing and distribution computer site will spend £1.025 million this year on hardware and software, a retail computer site has 36 development staff and 77 operations staff.

That is the biggest among the user groups, even bigger than the big computer operations run by the financial sector.

Here, perhaps, lies the answer to the Tesco redundancies. Tesco has expanded very quickly, adopting some of the latest techniques in running a computer centre. Such levels of staff cannot always be justified when the real results of computer investment are calculated. Tesco is unlikely to be the last big computer this year to cut into its staffing level. The very technology which in the past has helped to take away the jobs of non-data processing staff is now cutting into data processing staff levels.

A sign of this is the lowering of salary increase projections by data processing managers. One fifth of the managers in the Urwick survey believed that general salary increases this year would be below 5 per cent. In October 1983 only one in 25 managers thought increases in the coming 12 months would be as low as this.

In October 30 per cent thought increases would be between 10 per cent and 14 per cent, but the managers now expecting increases to be at this level have now dropped to one in 20.

The silver lining, however, is that 74 per cent of those surveyed thought increases would be between 5 per cent and 9 per cent this year.

Keeping customers happy

continued from page 17

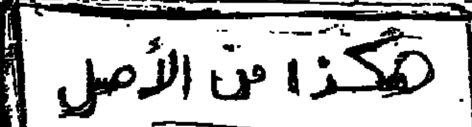
training on its micros. Hitachi is offering to carry out all its own repair work, relieving its dealers of the need to have their own engineers.

The distributors, then, plan to improve their dealers. The bug in their program is pointed out by Computer Retailers Association spokesman John Harding: "There are too many manufacturers trying to get dealers to flog their machines for them." From his side of the fence, it is the dealer who should be wary of the distributor.

Harding notes that many manufacturers, as well as dealers, ran into financial problems last year. So, while virtually all computer makers and distributors in Britain are trying to increase their network of dealers, they are finding that there are not enough competent dealers to go round.

The well-established retailers are already signed up with the major manufacturers – IBM, Apple, ACT – and are unwilling to increase their product range.

Distributors with newer micros are being left with the "second division" of dealers, who may not match their standards.



How to make sure the micro you buy is a serious business tool and not just an executive toy.

There just isn't room in a progressive company for a computer that's going to be little more use in a few years time than an executive toy. Although most personal computers can manage everyday problems like simplifying accounts, word processing and spreadsheets, many of them simply won't be able to cope with future office developments.

Which is why the Olivetti M20 has been designed to help you take full advantage of the new office technology that is becoming available.

The M20 has inbuilt communications facilities, for example, so it can actually talk to other office machines like typewriters, turning them into intelligent word processors and printers.

By linking with a telephone and communications equipment the M20 can access Prestel, mainframe computers, receive and send telex messages and even make your telephone calls through Autodial.

And as your company grows, the M20 can grow with you. Unlike some of its rivals the M20 is a true 16 bit micro that can be upgraded, step by step, into a fully integrated network system with a massive central memory for extensive file storage, handling tasks like electronic mail and text and data processing.

And because it offers four different operating systems (MS-DOS, CP/M-86, PCOS and UCSD-P*) the M20 can give you access to all the software programs you'll ever need. Both those available on the general market as well as our own range of software.

In fact we are probably the only company in the world that can supply software, hardware and technical support from a single in-house source.

So it's not just the components inside the M20 that make it a better computer, but the company behind it. At Olivetti we've been working with small and medium size businesses for 75 years. And we've been pioneers in computer technology for over 20 years.

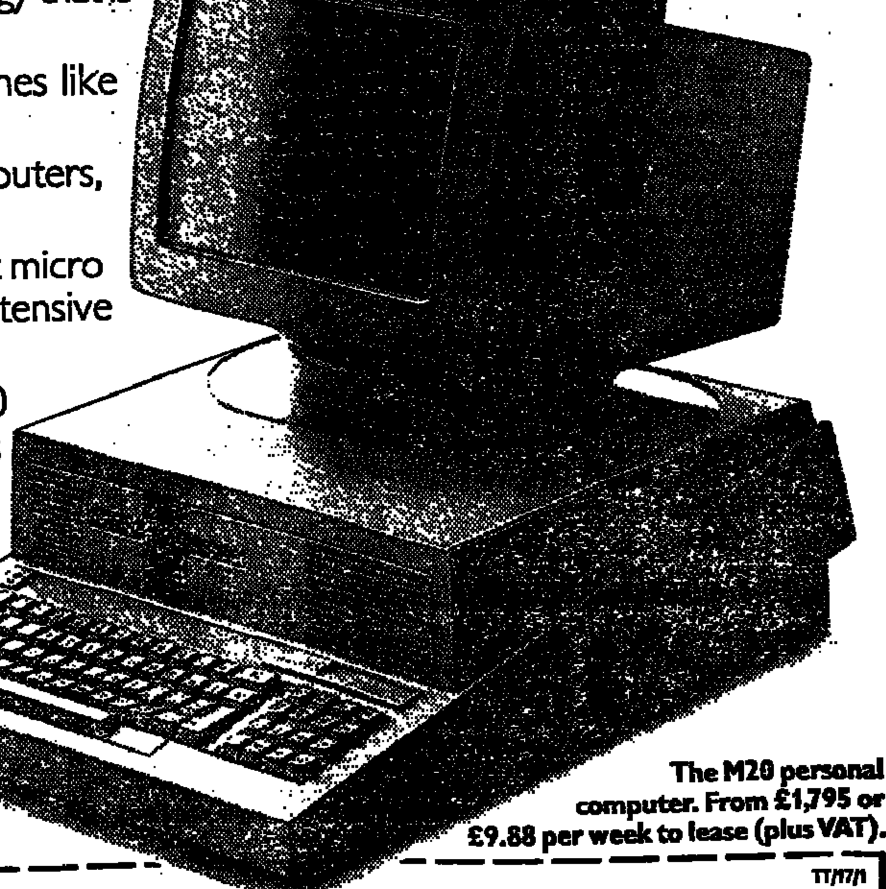
This experience has given us a greater understanding of business problems combined with the advanced technology to solve them.

The end result is the M20, a serious business tool that can help your company grow into full office productivity.

There are, of course, some other companies who promise a similarly attractive future. But unfortunately, many of these companies don't have a future themselves.

Bankruptcies among computer manufacturers are common and it's unlikely that more than a handful will survive the next few years, causing endless problems for the businesses that have invested in their machines.

As the largest European manufacturer of computer and office equipment with resources to match, we'll always be around whenever you need us. For more information, simply complete the coupon.



The M20 personal computer. From £1,795 or £9.88 per week to lease (plus VAT).

TT/17/1

To: Valerie Belfer, British Olivetti, Olivetti House, 86-88 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15 2UR. Tel: 01-785 6666. Please send me brochures on the M20 personal computer.

NAME__________

POSITION__________

COMPANY__________

ADDRESS__________

TEL. NO:__________

olivetti

*MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Inc. CP/M-86 is a trademark of Digital Research. UCSD-P system is a trademark of the Regent of the University of California.







A computer challenge open to everyone



TEN BBC MICROCOMPUTER PRIZES

Today Computer Horizons launches its second national computer competition. Following the success of the schools competition, *The Times* now announces the National Microcomputer Challenge, which will be open to everyone.

The aim of the competition is to find the best original use of a microcomputer for a socially useful purpose, such as a novel computer program or an innovative use of a computer peripheral. Ideas may involve any type of project involving the use of hardware and software and any type of microcomputer.

The competition will be in two stages – regional and national. All the entrants need to do at the first stage is to submit in no more than 1,000 words a proposal describing the project and its benefits, and ensure that the entry is accompanied by twelve differently dated mastheads from the front of *The Times* – that is, the title at the top of Page One with the date below it.

Judging will take place in ten regions and the winner in each region will receive a BBC Microcomputer Model B, provided by Acorn Computers. There will be a second prize of a £50 W. H. Smith voucher for computer goods and a third prize of a £30 voucher. Closing date for entries is March 2 and winners will be announced in Computer Horizons on March 20.

The second stage will be the national final in which the ten regional winners will be asked to demonstrate their ability to put their proposals into practice, making use of a microcomputer. It is emphasised that entrants will not, for example, be expected to provide a complete professional program or working model, but only to give some evidence of the practicability of their original idea.

The national judging and prizegiving will take place on April 18 as part of the London Computer Festival and the results published in Computer Horizons on May 1. First prize, provided by Acorn Computers, will be a full BBC Microcomputer Model B, disc storage system, and either a 14 inch colour video monitor or a "Sparkjet" printer. The second prize will be a £100 W. H. Smith voucher for goods and the third prize a £50 voucher.

You may enter as an individual or as a representative of a project group for a club, school, college or company. If you represent a group, you will be required to provide the name of the person responsible for the group. The prizes, therefore, may be won by individuals or on behalf of a group. If any winner already has a BBC microcomputer, Acorn Computers have agreed to substitute any other item from the BBC microcomputer system or Acornsoft programs of a similar value.

Entry forms will be appearing in subsequent Computer Horizons pages on Tuesdays. Complete details of the competition and further entry forms may be also obtained in a week or so from W. H. Smith shops selling computers and software, or in writing from the competition address:

The Times National Computer Challenge, 43 Bedford Row, London WC99.

Watch out next week in Computer Horizons for some ideas that may give you further inspiration.

PRIZES

REGIONAL WINNERS

Ten 1st prizes – BBC Microcomputer Model B
Ten 2nd prizes – £50 W H Smith voucher for computer goods
Ten 3rd prizes – £30 W H Smith voucher for computer goods
The Ten Regions 1, Scotland. 2, The North West and N. Ireland. 3, The North East. 4, Yorkshire and Humberside. 5, The Midlands. 6, Wales. 7, The South West. 8, Northern Home Counties. 9, Southern Home Counties. 10, Greater London

NATIONAL WINNERS

1st prize – Full BBC Microcomputer System, including BBC Microcomputer Model B, Disc Storage System and either a 14in *colour Video Monitor or a "Sparkjet" Printer*
2nd prize – £100 W H Smith voucher for computer goods
3rd prize – £50 W H Smith voucher for computer goods

RULES

1. All entries must be accompanied by the official entry form, completed in full. No photocopies will be accepted.

2. Entrants may submit more than one entry, provided each is accompanied by the official entry form and by 12 differently dated mastheads from the front of *The Times*. No entrant may, however, qualify for more than one prize at the regional stage.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries may be rejected at the judges' discretion, as will those that exceed 1,000 words.

4. Those entrants wishing to have their entries returned to them after completion of judging must state this clearly at the time of entry and enclose a suitable stamped, addressed envelope for return.

5. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry and *The Times* accepts no responsibility for any materials lost or damaged in transit.

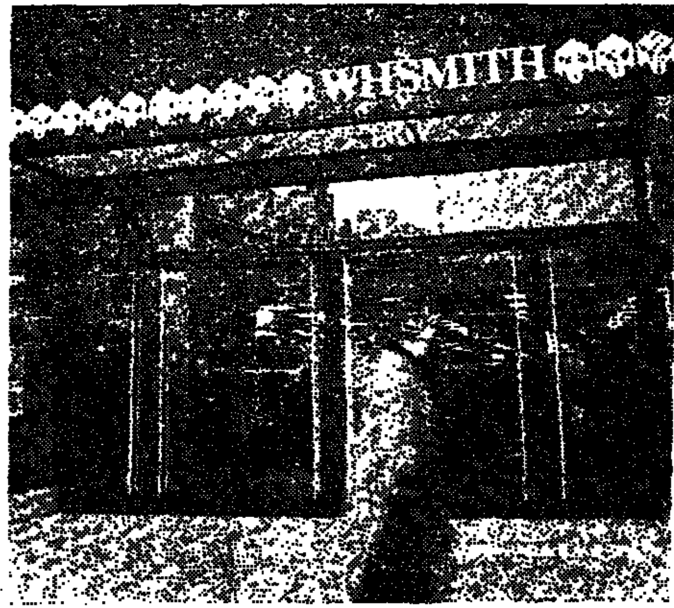
6. The winners of the challenge will be those entries deemed by the panels of judges in each region and nationally to have submitted the most original use of the microcomputer for a social useful purpose. The decision of the judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the Challenge and no correspondence connected with the conduct or outcome of the challenge will be entered into.

7. Copyright in the material submitted will at all times remain vested with the entrant. Notwithstanding this, The Times and all others authorised by it shall be at liberty to reproduce, display, demonstrate and otherwise utilise the material in such a manner as it seems fit in connection with the competition.

8. By entering the competition the entrant and any seconder who countersigns the entry form on his behalf, agrees to indemnify The Times and its associates in this competition against any loss resulting from any claim made against TNL in respect of any infringement of copyright, or any breach of any rights of any third party arising out of the entrant's participation.

9. The Challenge is open to all those resident in the UK. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are NOT eligible to enter.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions given herein, or as published in The Times form part.



W H Smith: hundreds of pounds worth of vouchers for computer goods to be won

THE TIMES

National Microcomputer Challenge

All entries must be accompanied by 12 differently dated mastheads from the front of the Times and also by this form completed in full and signed where required. Entries must be despatched to arrive at the competition address below by FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1984.

To: The Times National Microcomputer Challenge, 43 Bedford Row, London WC99

FULL NAME OF ENTRANT
Mr/Mrs/Ms......................................

OCCUPATION..............................AGE.........

ADDRESS......................................

....

....

TELEPHONE Daytime..................Evening..................

Please complete this section if your are representing a club, school or other organized group, or will be helped by a sponsor in the preparation of your entry.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION

....

NAME OF SENIOR PERSON RESPONSIBLE (eg Club Chairman, Teacher, Director)

Mr/Mrs/Ms......................................

ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION (or person responsible)

....

....

....

COUNTY......................................

TELEPHONE Daytime..................Evening..................

Declaration: I hereby agree to abide by the Rules of the Times Microcomputer Challenge. I declare that the material entered is original material devised by the entrant(s) and has not been published, displayed or demonstrated elsewhere. As such it will in no way violate any copyright existing before, on or after the competition date.

SIGNATURE OF ENTRANT

..............................DATE..................

SIGNATURE OF OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE (as named above)

..............................DATE..................

Please note: If the entrant is entering as an individual and is aged under 18 at time of signature, this form must be countersigned by a parent or guardian.

Great expectations at Hanover

by Frank Brown

Computer technology and the ever-widening diversity of its applications will be more strongly featured than ever at this years Hanover Fair (April 4-11), according to the fair's organizers, Deutshe Messe und Austellungs Ag.

The huge office and data technology (Cebit) section, for example, has been further expanded to cater for 1,300 exhibitors, 200 more than last year. Total net exhibition space is now more than 1.25 million square feet in five interlinked halls.

Like the rest of the fair, Cebit is a truly international event. More than one third of the companies at Cebit will come from abroad, and a number of countries will have group stands, including Britain, Norway, Israel, Canada and the United States. In all, some 220 American companies and 65 Japanese companies will take part. Many of their products will be on show for the first time anywhere.

To take account of the changes taking place in computer technology, Cebit 84 will additionally have sections featuring videotext (viewdata) and computer-aided engineering (Cad/Cam/Cae). Applications of computer technology will be evident in the nine other exhibitions which will be held on the 23-hall 550-acre site at the same time.

These will include an 1,800-exhibitor electrical/electronics show, claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world. This will emphasise applications of microprocessors the use of microelectronics throughout industry.

Also being held is an R and D exhibition in which some 300 research organizations, commercial as well as academic, will take part. This is designed to stimulate the development of applications for new technologies, particularly in traditional industries.

Other exhibitions will collectively cover the applications of new technologies in the designed and operation of factories. These will include the recent discoveries in material fabrication made during the recent spacelab mission. The fair will also be a mecca for visitors interested in energy conservation. It will be the venue of energy '84 an international exhibition covering new and improved processes for using all forms of energy.

The ten exhibitions will be attracting some 6,000 companies and organizations from 50 countries. India, the world's 9th largest industrial nation, will be staging an exhibition in which 250 of its engineering companies – including some in computing and electronics – will be participating.

The organizers are confident that attendance at the fair will exceed the 640,000 from more than 100 countries who visited the fair last year. "The recession is now coming to an end, and companies are looking for ways to improve productivity and competitiveness," a spokesman for the organisers said. His confidence about the future could stem from the fact that the exhibition space for Hanover Fair 1985 is already sold out.

MARKET REPORT

Index extends record

ACCOUNT DAY : Dealings began, Jan 16. Dealings end, Jan 27. Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 6.

The London stock market shrugged off Wall Street's disappointing performance over the weekend by continuing its record breaking run yesterday. The FT Index closed 5.6 up at 813.7, its highest level yet. The index has now risen 38 points so far this year.

Once again, there were few sellers to be seen which only served to drive leading shares sharply higher. Many of the constituents of the index showed healthy gains with BICC up 10p at 285p, **Blue Circle** 7p to 440p, **GEC** 6p to 198p, **GKN** 10p to 193p and **TI Group** 8p to 174p.

In tobaccos, **BAT Industries** continued to enjoy a gradual rerating after its recent £970m acquisition of **Eagle Star**. There is further evidence of growing involvement in the shares by American investors. Yesterday turnover in American depositary receipts amounted to more than 500,000 shares.

Racal Electronics slipped another 5p to 202p ahead of interim figures tomorrow. These are expected to show healthy increase in pretax profits from £47m to £60m, but the shares have been depressed by a large line of stock that has been changing over the market for some time and which is thought to belong to one of the group's founder members.

Gilts remained in a dull mood still reflecting the prospect for higher interest rates after last week's disappointing money supply figures.

However, early falls of up to 50p had been wiped out by the close to leave prices almost unchanged on the day.

Anglo United Investments, the open cast coalminer, is due to unveil full-year figures in Toronto today. They could make interesting reading. The shares were steady at 60p yesterday, having been as high as 90p last year. Once the figures are out of the way, the group is expected to proceed with its original intention of seeking a full London listing.

In oils, **London & Scottish Marine Oil (Lasmo)** stood out with a jump of 21p to 296p, after 300p, on hopes of a big find on the Tiffany field in the North Sea. Lasmo has an 8.5 per cent stake in block 16/17 where testing is now being carried out. The block's operator, **Phillips Petroleum** was unavailable for comment, although an announcement is expected shortly.

Drilling on the block was started last year and there have been reports in the market suggesting a big find. **Imperial Continental Gas**, which also has an 8.5 per cent stake in the project, rose 15p to 268p.

Shares of the life insurance group, **London & Manchester Group**, rose 10p to 488p after the Bank of Scotland 1976 Pension Scheme announced it has bought 1.2 million shares, or about 5.2 per cent.

But Mr David Abell's **Suter Electrical** has sold its entire stake in Tilbury Group, accounting for 1 million, or 6.76 per cent of the issued equity. Shares of Tilbury rose 1p to 83p.

On the Unlisted Securities Market, **Southern Business Leasing** rose to 116p, at one stage before closing at 109p – a rise on the day of 3p – after exceeding its original forecast of £1m when it came to the market in June. Yesterday the group revealed pretax profits of £1.17m after a better-than-expected performance from its photocopying side.

Midsummer Inns, the old Camra (Real Ale) Investments, gained 5p to 145p yesterday following the appearance of a tiny Leicester brewery, T. Haskins, as a 6.5 per cent shareholder. Hoskins, which hopes to sell its beer through some Midsummer pubs, was taken over last year by Mr Robert Hoar and his brother Barrie. It has only one pub of its own but hopes to have two more shortly.

Mr Harold King, chairman of **United Guarantee (Holdings)**, has sold 120,000 shares in the company reducing his stake to 960,000, about 17 per cent of the total. Shares of the company, which has long been tipped a takeover target, gained 1p to 43½p.

Boardroom changes and some bullish comment sent shares of **Mnemos**, the computerized retrieval and storage system group, 8p higher at 52p. Mr Leon Staciokas, the president is stepping down. He remains on the board, and is to become technical director of the sister Comtech Group. A new president is being sought. Mr Peter Moody, deputy chairman, takes on full executive responsibilities.

A Mnemos spokesman denied that there had been a boardroom row. "The changes are perfectly amicable", he said. Mnemos, floated on the USM at 65p last April, has still to win its first big contract.

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	40	New Darien Oil	62	..	0.4e	0.6	..
37	23½	N Thrng Inc 83	33½	..	3.1b	8.8	..
29	20	Do Cap	29	..	..	..	..
328	137	New Tokyo	323	..	..	..	..
265	182	North Atlantic	265	+1	4.3	1.6	..
142	107	Nth Sea Assets	115	..	4.3	3.7	..
233	178	Northern Amer	233	..	7.7	3.3	..
131	76	Oil & Associated	129	+1	6.3	4.8	..
293	230	Pentland	286	..	9.8	3.4	..
38	31	Personal Assets	38	..	..	..	..
259	186	Raeburn	259	..	11.6b	4.5	..
790	353	Robeco f15	783	+36	32.8	4.2	..
758	523	Rolinco Subs f15	745	–4	16.6	2.2	..
47½	41½	Rorento 'NV'	£45¾	+½	..	..	..
205	157	Scot Amer	205	..	6.7	3.3	
136	96	Scot Eastern	136	+1	4.6	3.5	
225	159	Scot Invest	225	..	6.7	3.0	
306	202	Scot Mortgage	306	+1	8.9	2.9	
181	121	Scot National	180	–1	5.6	3.1	
114	76¾	Scot Northern	113	..	4.4	3.9	
440	328	Sec Alliance	440	+4	15.4	3.5	..
40	30	Stewart Ent	38	..	0.6b	1.5	
227	162	Stockholders	226	..	5.5	2.4	
111	58	TR Australia	106	–2	2.6	2.5	..
66	48½	TR C of Ldn Dfd	63	–3	3.9a	6.1	..
128	84	TR Ind & Gen	126	–1	4.5	3.6	..
236	166	TR Natural Res	236	+1	10.0	4.2	..
176	116	TR Nth America	171	–2	4.6	2.7	..
237	127	TR Pacific Basin	237	+1	2.9	1.2	..
125	86½	TR Property	121	–1	4.0b	3.3	..
163	116	TR Technology	163	..	4.7	2.9	..
107	78½	TR Trustees	107	..	4.7b	4.4	..
228	170	Throg Sec 'Cap'	228	..	8.6b	3.8	..
179	137	Throgmtn Trust	179	–3	9.3	5.2	..
149	111	Trans Oceanic	148	–1	4.1	2.7	..
181	117	Tribune Inv	181	..	5.0	2.8	..
75½	66½	Triplevest 'Inc'	68½	..	10.5b	15.4	..
515	390	Do Cap	515	..	..	..	..
178	129	Utd States Deb	178	+1	9.3b	5.2	..
94	60	Viking Res	81	..	1.3	1.6	..
56	40	Westpool Inv	56	+2	1.8	3.2	..
130	80	Witan Inv	130	..	3.4b	2.6	..

We apologise for certain deficiencies in our Stock Exchange prices service; and for the non-appearance of unit trust and insurance fund tables, money market and foreign exchange rates and Wall Street prices. These are the result of industrial action by the clerical branch of Sogat '82.

FOOTBALL: LEADERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION MEET THE LEADERS OF THE SECOND

Hillsborough get-together may settle who drinks champagne from Milk Cup

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Hillsborough is to stage a summit meeting tonight. Not only are Sheffield Wednesday, the leaders of the second division, taking on Liverpool, the leaders of the first, but theirs is by far the most influential of the four Milk Cup quarter-finals. Whatever the outcome, the balance of the rest of the competition is sure to be substantially altered.

If Liverpool avoid defeat, they will become even stronger favourites to retain the trophy for the fourth successive year. None of the other survivors would be expected to hold them over two legs in the semi-final, let alone at Wembley, where they have conquered West Ham United, after a replay, Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United in the last three finals.

If Wednesday triumph they will open the gates to a field full of possibilities and even expose the roots. In the early days of the League Cup, as it was then known, third division clubs were notably successful. They are again. The present remnants include Rotherham, who reached the first final in 1961, and the current leaders, Walsall and Oxford United.

The first names to be inscribed on the Cup were Aston Villa and Norwich City. They meet again at Carrow Road tonight and the winner could yet be the first division's lone representative in the last four. Norwich have already gained a psychological advantage by beating Villa 3-0 in the FA Cup last week and may be strengthened by the return of Deehan.

Tony Barton, Villa's manager, has reason to fear another defeat. Doug Ellis, the chairman, said yesterday: "This club will not accept consistent failure. Tony Barton and his assistant, Roy MacLaren, must realize this. The single most important thing is the tie against Norwich. It is my job to see that everyone here is in the right mood to succeed."

Liverpool, unchanged as usual, have only to decide whether Hodgson or Whelan is their substitute. Rush, who was shaken rather than hurt in a car crash at the weekend, was yesterday passed fit and his presence could be crucial. The absence of Dalglish may be even more so.

Without their most vital attacking inspiration, Liverpool last Saturday failed to breach a Wolverhampton Wanderers defence that had been broken 50 times in the League. Wednesday's rearguard will be more solid, particularly in their own home, where they have conceded 13 goals and lost only to Middlesbrough this season.

Recent evidence suggests that, if there is to be a decisive result, it will be by a narrow margin. Both sides have beaten Stoke City by a lone goal (Wednesday's was the more impressive victory as they were away, in the fourth round) and both scored four at home to Newcastle United (Wednesday's was the less impressive victory as they also let in two).

Television viewers might have seen Liverpool destroy Newcastle in an FA Cup tie some 10 days ago. The ruthless performance confirmed that, even without Dalglish and in spite of unusually indifferent form in the League, they can still rise to the big occasion. Tonight they may again have to scale the heights.

Testimonial for Neal

Liverpool have granted a testimonial to their England full back, Phil Neal, who joined them from Northampton 10 years ago.

Neal, who recently signed a two-year contract, has made nearly 550 appearances for the club.





Fit again and full of running: Rush returns for Liverpool and Deehan for Norwich

Attack on 'primitive' English

Berne (AP) – English football hooligans have been denounced by UEFA for committing "primitive and usually intoxicated acts of brutality" at matches abroad late last year, and the organization calls on all governments to take stronger action against hooliganism – to the extent of banning supporters from watching their teams overseas.

In a signed editorial, the UEFA general secretary, Hans Bangerter, wrote that "English hooligans, purporting to be supporters of Tottenham Hotspur and of England, once again terrorized the Continent during matches later in the Autumn. All the efforts being made by the football authorities are no longer sufficient to prevent the primitive and usually intoxicated acts of brutality perpetrated by these gangs," he wrote.

Mr Bangerter said it was now the responsibility of the political authorities of the countries involved to take the necessary strong measures – "even if it means forbidding football followers from leaving their home country under the pretext of seeing a match in another country."

He did not suggest how travelling restrictions could be imposed but continued: "National and international authorities cannot afford to allow our sport to be dragged down by criminal acts by asocial groups. For UEFA, appeals, fines and other conventional punishments are no longer enough . . . we hope, therefore, that these authorities will make the move to ban the troublemakers from travelling abroad."

Glen Kirton, the Football Association's press officer, said: "We accept our supporters have this reputation but we do not believe it is a reputation we alone deserve."

● Enzo Bearzot, the manager of the World Cup holders Italy, flew to Mexico City yesterday to arrange a Latin American tour for the national team in 1985, and to organize accomodation for the 1986 World Cup. "I hope to arrange some matches in Meico, in the stadiums which will stage World Cup matches the following year," he said.

Bearzot said he planned to organize several matches in Latin America, against nationsl teams, next year. After elimination from the European Championship, Italy can only play non-competitive matchs to prepare for the World Cup finals, for which they qualify as defending chapmions.

North American league faced with loss of cornerstone

WORLD FOOTBALL Brian Glanville

Will Italy not, after all, get the 1990 World Cup? After the recent visit to the Soviet Union made by Joao Havelange, president of FIFA, the candidature of Russia is bulking large. England are still in the running, but Dario Borgogno, secretary of the Italian FA, and a vice-president of FIFA, admits that the death of Artemio Franchi, Italian president of FIFA, has been a blow to Italy's hopes.

"One thing is certain," Borgogno says. "With Franchi dead, vice versa, everything is possible" – including, presumably, another World Cup for England. The decision is expected in May.

Borgogno says that FIFA have been thoroughly shaken by the outcry over the arbitrary way the 1986 World Cup had been awarded to Mexico, without even going through the merest motions to examine the United States and Canadian claims.

Talking of the United States, the crumbling edifice of the North American Soccer League must now become a close friend of Chinaglia's very cornerstone, the Cosmos. If the present management of Warner Communications loses its battle to keep control of the company, it seems deeply doubtful whether the new owners would want to maintain the expensive luxury of the New York Cosmos, whose crowds, at the immensely successful Giants Stadium in Rutherford, New Jersey, fell steeply last season and who failed even to reach the final of the championship, the Soccer Bowl.

So long as Steve Ross was head of Warner Communications, and Giorgio Chinaglia was playing for them, Cosmos seemed pretty safe. Ross knows little about football but became a close friend of Chinaglia when the Italian international centre forward left Lazio to play for Cosmos. The Turkish Ertegun brothers know a great deal about football and still like to talk about the famous match between England and the Austrian Wunderteam of 1932. But the money poured out on such stars as Chinaglia, Beckenbauer (who thereby missed the 1978 World Cup), Neeskens, Tueart, Carlos Alberto and Bogicevic has never been fully recouped.

Chinaglia, when leading the Cosmos attack, actually had his own office in the Warner Communications building. Without him, this year, Cosmos would lose much of their allure.

Chinaglia is finding life with Lazio, in Rome, a great deal less benign than life with the Cosmos, although he has devised suggestions that he might, in desperation, return to the field of play. He will go on being president of Lazio, he promises, even if the team goes down to Serie B (second division); which seems more and more likely.

When Giordano, their brilliant, controversial centre forward, most wanted player in the Italian league, had his leg broken by an appalling challenge in Ascoli, their cup was full. They did manage a 1-1 draw on Sunday with Verona; Manfredonia, suspended with Giordano in the fixed odds scandal, scored the equalizer.

There has been bitter dissension in the ranks. Last week, the players blamed Batista, the Brazilian international midfield player and his nocturnal habits for the fact that they were locked up in training camp all week. Batista says angrily that his private life is his own, it is ridiculous to blame it for Lazio's recent failures, and that he needs better, Brazilian style, training.

Laudrup, the young Danish international, who has also been under the flail retorts that it is absurd to keep changing the team every time it loses. Batista defends him by pointing out that he is regularly called up for the Danish international team, and it cannot be just because they like his face.

No doubt Laudrup is looking forward to next June and the opening game of the European Championship in Paris against France, the hosts. At least he should be fit to play. Soren Lerby, the gifted left-footed midfield player, who joined Bayern Munich this season, looks, though, as if he will not be. He is hoping to play in June, but an operation on his thigh muscles will put him out for at least two months.

Diego Maradona, at least, is back again with Barcelona, although he must have mixed feelings about the game they play on January 29, against Athletic Bilbao, in San Mames stadium. It is one which may do much to decide who wins the championship; but for Maradona it has the added hazard that he must face the dreaded Goicoechea, the man whose savage tackle put him out of the game for so many months.

Last week's death of an old friend, Fulvio Bernardini, at the age of 78, evoked many memories. As a player, Bernardini, a Roman with a law degree from the local university, was renowned as the most elegant attacking centre half of his day.

After the war, Bernardini, as manager, won the championship both with Fiorentina and Bologna. It was with Bologna in 1964 that he survived "The Affair of the Doctored Flagons". After a league match, Bologna's dope test proved positive. Points were deducted, the team demoralized. Then further tests revealed that the relevant flagon of urine had been "doctored" with dope while awaiting examination.

The points were restored, Bologna collected themselves to finish level with Inter Milan and beat them 2-0 in Bernardini's native city of Rome in a torrid play-off.

EUROPEAN LEAGUE AND CUP RESULTS

BELGIAN: Courtrai 2, Anderlecht 1; Standard Lige 5, Waregem 3; Antwerp 2, Lokeren 2; Malines 1, CS Bruges 0; Beringen 1, Waterschei 0; Beveren 2, FC Liege 0; FC Bruges 4, Lierse 0; Seraing 3, Beerschot 0; Molenbeek 0, Ghent 0.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 0, Juventus 0; Lazio 1, Verona 1; AC Milan 1, Avellino 0; Napoli 0, Fiorentina 0; Pisa 1, Roma 1; Sampdoria 0 Inter Milan 2; Torino 2 Catania 0; Udinese 3, Genoa 1

PORTUGUESE: Sporting 0, Benfica 1; Porto 4, Boavista 0; Guimaraes 2, Farense 1; Portimonense 1, Braga 1; Rio Ave 4, Estoril 0; Espinho 0, Varzim 0; Vitoria Setubal 2, Agueda 1.

GREEK: Aris 0, Panathinaikos 1; OFI 0, Iraklis 4; Panserraikos 1, Olympiakos 0; Ethnikos 1, Apollon Athens 0; Egaleo 2, Doxa 1; PAOK 4, Apollon Kalamarias 0; Yannina 1, AEK 0; Larissa 1, Panionios 0.

WEST GERMAN CUP: Third round: FC Bochult 3, Eintracht Brunswick 1; Gottingen 0, Hertha Berlin 1; Bayer Uerdingen 0, Bayern Munich 0; VfB Stuttgart 1, Hamburg 1; Hanover 96 3, Cologne 2; Schalke 04 2, Karlsruhe 1.

FRENCH: Brest 2, Auxerre 0; Metz 1, Paris Saint-Germain 1; Strasbourg 1, Nancy 1; Rouen 1, Rennes 0; Toulouse 5, Nimes 0; Nantes 2, Lille 1; Laval 1, Sochaux 1; Lens 1, Bastia 0; Toulon 1, Bordeaux 0; Saint-Etienne 0, Monaco 1

DUTCH: Fortuna Sittard 2, Helmond 0; Feyenoord 2, Volendam 0; Haarlem 2, PEC Zwolle 1; Groningen 2, Willem II 0; Ajax 5, Utrecht 2; Go Ahead Eagles 2, DS '79 Dordrecht 1; AZ '67 0, Sparta 1; PSV Eindhoven 0, Excelsior 0; Roda 4, Den Bosch 0.

SPANISH: Espanol 4, Real Betis 1; Real Madrid 1, Malaga 0; Real Valladolid 2, Valencia 1; Sporting Gijon 1, Real Sociedad 2; Real Murcia 3, Cadiz 1; Athletic Bilbao 1, Real Zaragoza 1; Real Mallorca 1, Salamanca 1; Osasuna 4, Barcelona 2; Seville 0, Atletico Madrid 1

Youth man at helm after Rioch resigns

Jimmy Hargreaves, Torquay United's youth development officer, has been appointed caretaker manager of the fourth division club. Bruce Rioch having resigned at the weekend. The former Scottish international quit after the Professional Football Association were called in about an incident between Rioch and Colin Anderson, a winger, during training.

The Torquay chairman, Tony Boyce, denied that the incident was the cause of Rioch's resignation.

"The decision he made had been in the offing for some time. Bruce has been very frustrated over many things," Mr Boyce said.

The Football League said that they will be holding a commission of inquiry into the postponement of the Burnley v Hull City third division match last Saturday. The commission will sit on Monday, January 30, in Manchester. The Hull coach was delayed by bad weather on the way to Turf Moor.

Tickets for the FA Cup fourth-round tie between Portsmouth and Southampton were all sold within hours of going on sale yesterday. The first competitive match between the South coast clubs since 1976 will attract a capacity 36,000 crowd to Fratton Park on January 28.

Hundreds of Portsmouth supporters defied driving rain to queue overnight and the club's quota of 27,000 tickets were quickly sold. There has also been a heavy demand for Southampton's allocation of 9,000 and they expect to have sold them all by tomorrow.

Phil Kite, the Bristol Rovers goalkeeper, has joined Tottenham on a month's loan. Aged 21, he has played more than 100 first-team games but recently lost his first-team place to Ray Cashley. With Clemence injured, Tottenham need Kite as cover for their reserve goalkeeper, Tony Parks.

Southampton's first division game against Nottingham Forest, postponed last Saturday when The Dell was waterlogged, has been rearranged for next Monday, January 23 (7.30).

Tough tie for flying Telford

The FA Trophy holders, Telford United, are at home to their Alliance Premier League rivals, Runcorn, in the second round on February 4. The draw, made in London, yesterday, rewarded Merthyr Tydfil for their 2-0 win over the highly-rated Enfield last Saturday. Merthyr, from the Southern League Midlands Division, are now at home to another Alliance League side, Kidderminster Harriers.

Telford's tie comes a week after the side, as the sole surviving non-League FA Cup representatives, tackle Derby County in a fourth round tie at the Baseball Ground.

DRAW: AP Leamington v Welling; Barnet v North Shields; Telford v Runcorn; Windsor and Eton v Gloucester or Fisher; Maidstone v Worcester or Nuneaton; Carshalton or Harrow v Gateshead or Horden Colliery Welfare; Leytonstone/Ilford or Trowbridge v Whitby or Blyth Spartans; Bangor v Croydon or Bath; Dagenham or Fareham v Yeovil; Merthyr Tydfil v Kidderminster; Barking or Aylesbury v Boston United or Northwich Victoria; Chelmsford v Weymouth or Hendon; Frickley v Barrow; Slough or Dulwich Hamlet v Chorley; Bromsgrove v Wycombe or Dorchester; Bishop Auckland or Grantham v Marine.

Yesterday's results

FA CUP: Third round second replays: Coventry City 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0; Scunthorpe United 4, Leeds United 2.
SCOTTISH CUP: Second round replay: Stirling Albion v Arbroath (postponed).

Operation for Whitton

Steve Whitton, the West Ham forward, who was injured with Alvin Martin, his team-colleague, in a car accident on Saturday night, underwent a shoulder operation in the London Hospital yesterday. He is expected to be out of action for at least eight weeks. Martin, who has six broken ribs and is likely to be out of action for a minimum of six weeks, could leave hospital today.

A third West Ham player went to hospital yesterday when Paul Brush, a defender, was due for an X-ray examination on what is feared to be two broken toes, suffered during Saturday's defeat at Birmingham.

With Bonds, the captain, and Pike still out, and Goddard, Allen and Dickens lacking match fitness after injury, John Lyall, the manager, said: "We will look at the transfer market situation, the loan possibilities. Also at the various options we have left within our own staff before making any definite decisions. The lads have worked very hard over the first half of the season to keep right up among the leaders, and the important thing for us now is not to start slipping down the table".

BASKETBALL

Solent should be there at the finish

By Nicholas Harling

Only two clubs came anywhere near true form over their two games, at the weekend. Consequently the battle to fill the top four positions and so qualify for the national championship play-offs at Wembley in March, is even more interesting with only Sperrings Solent Stars, the league leaders, seemingly assured of being there for the first time.

Solent and John Carr Doncaster were the only two teams to come up to, or in Doncaster's case down, to expectations. Solent won their two games at Kingston and Brighton, to stay well clear at the top, but Doncaster's two defeats means that the once proud Yorkshire club may well be in the second division next season.

What accentuated Doncaster's embarrassment was that their second defeat, at home to Bolton, on Sunday, gave the Lancastrians their inaugural success in the first division in their twenty-third game. Crosby collected 46 points for them.

Another team to lose twice over the weekend were Austin-Rover Sunderland, whose bogy side Planters Leicester completed the double over the side they had also beaten recently in the Asda Cup semi-final. The two Leicester players, O'Shea and Pemberton, who finished with cut eyes, must have felt their loss of blood a small price to pay, although they did fail to carry on the good work, losing 83-77 at Manchester Giants, the following evening. Even more surprising was Sunderland's humiliating reverse by Bracknell Pirates. In Saturday's 29-point thrashing by Warrington, for whom Brown was masterly, Bracknell looked as if they would have difficulty catching a cold nevermind the ball. Well though Callandrillo performed for his 25 points. Yet less than 24 hours later with the help of another 31 points from their gallant guard, Bracknell gained a victory on Wearside that must have astonished even themselves. By restricting the usually prolific Wearren to 12 points, Bracknell were able to turn a 2-point half-time deficit into a springboard for their first win in 10 games.

Sunderland, national champions twice in the past three years and runners-up on the other occasion, will do well even to reach Wembley on current form. The same might apply to Palace, although the league champions did manage to recover from the humiliation of Saturday's 21-point thrashing at Davenports Birmingham to record their second victory over much-improved Warrington. "We are certain to be at Wembley," Colin Bentley, the effervescent Liverpool Promoter had said on Saturday after hearing of Palace's defeat. By Sunday evening the only certainty was that Palace were back in contention along with Warrington and practically everyone else.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Twin city bid for 1992 Games

Amsterdam (Reuter) – The Netherlands Olympic Committee are planning a bid to stage the 1992 Olympic Games in either Amsterdam or Rotterdam. The committee will receive separate plans for the Games from the two largest Dutch cities within the next two weeks. But a joint effort by the two cities – rivals in many aspects of Dutch life – might be possible, although under the Olympic charter only one can make a formal bid.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam are only 60 kilometres apart in one of the world's most densely populated areas, which also includes the cities of the Hague, Haarlem and Utrecht. The region's excellent communications by sea, air and land with the rest of Europe as well as its existing sporting facilities make it a good choice for the Games, Dutch officials believe. It is also a wealthy area, although Government support would almost certainly be needed to finance the Games. Applications have to be made to the International Olympic Committee by 1986.

A number of other cities around the world have expressed interest in hosting the 1992 Games. They include Barcelona, Nice, Melbourne, New Delhi and London.

If either Rotterdam or Amsterdam were to stage the games, some new sporting arenas would probably have to be built. But facilities in nearby Dutch cities could also be used, since the modern games usually cover a wide area. Amsterdam hosted the games in 1928 but some renovation would be needed to its Olympic Stadium, which holds 65,000 but is only partially roofed. The city's football team Ajax play their important matches there. Amsterdam already has a Olympic quality rowing course.

Amsterdam officials said an Olympic village could be built in nearby Almere, a new town built on reclaimed land. It was designed to relieve congestion in Amsterdam, and any Olympic housing could be converted for family use after the Games. Officials from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Almere will meet the Dutch Olympic Committee this month to discuss a bid.

Royal Olympics

Belgrade (Reuter) – King Juan Carlos of Spain and King Carl Gustaf of Sweden are among royalty invited to watch the winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo from February 7 to 19. Members of the British and Japanese royal families have also been invited by the International Olympic Committee.

HOCKEY

Cheetham's penalty beats East

By Joyce Whitehead

Midlands 1
East 0

Midlands beat East yesterday for the first time for many years. They scored the only goal 16 minutes into the second half when Mary Cheetham converted a penalty stroke.

But Midlands really owed their victory to two courageous saves in the first half. After 14 minutes, with East swinging the ball rapidly about the Midlands circle, they shot a rocket shot towards the goalmouth with the Midlands goalkeeper out of position but Sue Holwell swept into goal and caught the ball on her shin. The result was a penalty stroke, taken by Helen Bray, but the Midlands goalkeeper, Margaret Burrows, sprang with great agility, stopped the high ball, and it rebounded over the net.

That put Midlands in a better position, for they had attacked well at the beginning and then seemed to lose ground. A muddy pitch is the greatest leveller in hockey and on Tamworth cricket ground yesterday hockey was hard work.

Midlands: M Burrows (Derbyshire), S Holwell (Bedford CHE), M Allen (Warwickshire), K Lobb (Leicestershire, captain), E McVey (Bedfordshire), B Hembley (Warwickshire), D Parker (Leicestershire), H Woodward (Leicestershire), K Gordon (Leicestershire), M Cheetham (Leicestershire), J Swinnerton (Staffordshire).
East: J Cook (Suffolk), H Bray (Suffolk), M Daley (Hertfordshire, captain), V Dixon (Cambridge), B Howe (Essex), J Newton (Norfolk), F Simpson (Hertfordshire), R Sykes (Kent), D Wayman (Suffolk), C Webb (Suffolk), C Whitmore (Essex).
Umpires: L Simpson and P Bullock.

National title defence over for Tulse Hill

By Sydney Friskin

Tulse Hill, the holders, and two former champions, Hounslow and Beckenham, have been eliminated from the qualifying rounds of the national indoor championship. Tulse Hill were beaten 5-3 by East Grinstead in the last match of group eight at Swindon: at the same venue Beckenham were beaten 6-5 by Firebrands, of Bristol, in the deciding group seven match.

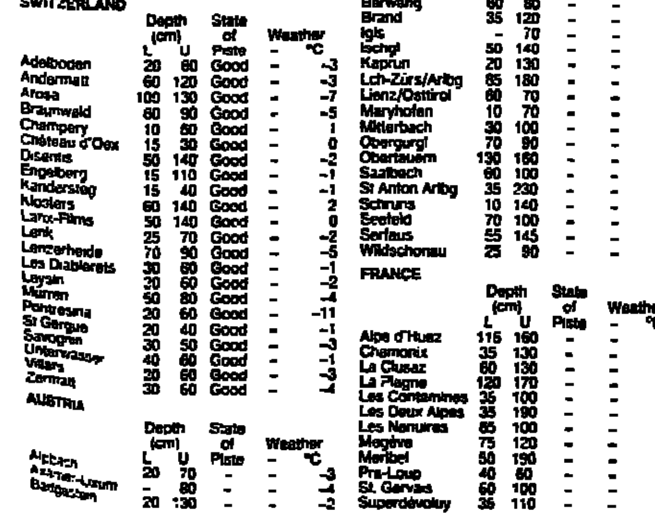
Hounslow were eventually dismissed by St Albans, who beat them 4-1 in group one at Nottingham, but St Albans are not newcomers to the closing stages of the national event. They lost 6-3 to Hounslow in the 1975 final.

QUALIFIERS: St Albans, South Holts, Slough, Alderley Edge, Blackheath, Pickwick, Firebrands, East Grinstead.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Piste	Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Avoriaz	100	110	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	–2
Powder on hard base							
Crans Montana	40	120	Ice	Powder	Fair	Fine	-1
Good powder skiing							
Davos	100	200	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	–5
Superb skiing everywhere							
Flaine	115	200	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	–5
Good skiing							
Grindelwald	40	80	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	–2
Good skiing on sheltered pistes							
Gstaad	30	70	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	3
New snow, excellent skiing							
Ischgl	50	150	Poor	Heavy	Poor	Cloud	–4
Snow Upper, ice lower							
Kitzbühel	25	95	Good	Good	Good	Fine	–2
Snowfall during Monday							
Les Arcs	80	120	Good	Good	Powder	Fine	–2
Powder on good base							
Niedereau	25	65	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	3
New snow on hard base							
St. Moritz	40	50	Good	Powder	Fair	Fine	–4
New snow on hard base							
Saas-Fee	30	80	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	–3
Powder on good base							
Selva	25	45	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-2
Icy patches on lower slopes							
Val d'Isère	80	120	Good	Powder	Fair	Fine	–2
Powder on hard base							
Verbier	30	120	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-
Upper slopes wind blown							
Wegen	30	90	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
New snow on good base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:



SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Adelboden	20	60	Good	-	-3
Andermatt	60	120	Good	-	-3
Arosa	100	130	Good	-	-7
Braunwald	60	90	Good	-	-5
Champery	10	60	Good	-	1
Château d'Oex	15	30	Good	-	0
Disentis	50	140	Good	-	-2
Engelberg	15	110	Good	-	-1
Kandersteg	15	40	Good	-	-1
Klosters	60	140	Good	-	2
Laax-Flims	50	140	Good	-	0
Lenk	25	70	Good	-	-2
Lenzerheide	70	90	Good	-	-5
Les Diablerets	30	60	Good	-	-1
Leysin	30	60	Good	-	-2
Murren	50	80	Good	-	-4
Pontresina	20	60	Good	-	-11
St Gergue	20	40	Good	-	-1
Savognin	30	50	Good	-	-3
Unterwasser	40	60	Good	-	-1
Villars	20	60	Good	-	-3
Zermatt	30	60	Good	-	-4

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Alpbach	20	70	-	-	-3
Axamer-Lizum	-	80	-	-	-4
Badgastein	20	130	-	-	-2
Barwang	60	80	-	-	-5
Brand	35	120	-	-	-3
Igls	-	70	-	-	-9
Ischgl	50	140	-	-	-4
Kaprun	20	130	-	-	-4
Lch-Zürs/Arlbg	85	180	-	-	-5
Lienz/Osttirol	60	70	-	-	-6
Maryhofen	10	70	-	-	-3
Mitterbach	30	100	-	-	-2
Obergurgl	70	90	-	-	-7
Obertauern	130	160	-	-	-7
Saalbach	60	100	-	-	-4
St Anton Arlbg	35	230	-	-	-4
Schruns	10	140	-	-	-3
Seefeld	70	100	-	-	-3
Serfaus	55	145	-	-	-4
Wildschonau	25	90	-	-	-3

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Alpe d'Huez	115	160	-	-	-
Chamonix	35	130	-	-	-
La Clusaz	60	130	-	-	-
La Plagne	120	170	-	-	-
Les Contamines	35	100	-	-	-
Les Deux Alpes	35	190	-	-	-
Les Menuires	65	100	-	-	-
Megève	75	120	-	-	-
Meribel	50	190	-	-	-
Pra-Loup	40	60	-	-	-
St. Gervais	60	100	-	-	-
Superdévoluy	35	110	-	-	-

RACKETS

Hooper the unyielding

By William Stephens

The outstanding performance of the early rounds of the British Amateur Rackets singles championship, sponsored by Celestion, was given by the former Surrey cricketer, Michael Hooper, at Queen's Club last weekend. In a tight match on Saturday against the Old Wykehamist, Robert Sutton, in which Sutton won the first games, faking the set to five, and then the second, but powerful Hooper found the necessary reserves to win 13-18, 9-15, 15-10, 15-6, 15-3.

On Sunday, Hooper showed his ability in playing straight during an exciting encounter with the Etonian, Richard Bonsor, a match played in Corinthian spirit with many delightful rallies at the front of the court. Each took turn to play forward as he sensed his opponent was being forced on to the back foot, and at two games all the 13-13 Hooper, who won the Noel Bruce Cup for Charterhouse with Charles Swallow in 1968, summoned the tenacity to win the set 5-0.

Thomas Brudenell did well to defeat the able Christopher Green 3-0 despite being 14-10 down in the first game.

Jeremy Hughes, a Malvernian, showed excellent form to beat the Marlburian, Matthew Mockridge, the 1976 H K Foster Cup winner, by employing slow services, controlled drop shots and, with the short back-swing jab, as taught by Ronald Hughes at Malvern, severely punched kill shots to a length.

First round: J McDonald wo J F Wilson, scr; R G P Ellis bt A N Beeson, 15-4, 7-15, 15-6, 15-5; P C F Begg bt N S N Burnell, 15-7, 15-6, 15-7; C May bt D Ruck-Keene, 11-15, 15-2, 15-11, 15-12; J G Hughes bt C M Onslow, 15-6, 15-2, 15-10; M Mockridge wo M V Wilson, scr; A White bt W Donger, 15-10, 15-0, 15-11; A Taylor bt A Stanley Smith, 5-15, 15-2, 15-5, 15-11, C Worlidge bt D Watkins, 15-4, 15-12, 15-9; J K Rogers bt B Muir, 17-14, 15-5, 15-2; J M M Hooper bt R Sutton, 13-18, 9-15, 15-10, 15-6, 15-3.
Second round: J C Spurling bt J Ward, 15-3, 15-12, 15-0; T M Brudenell bt C J Green, 17-14, 17-14, 15-5; Ellis bt McDonald, 15-6, 15-2, 15-6; Begg bt May 15-9, 15-6, 15-5; Hughes bt Mockridge, 4-15, 15-7, 15-8, 15-2; White bt Taylor, 15-6, 15-12, 15-5; Worlidge bt Rogers, 15-13, 12-15, 15-4, 15-1; Hooper bt R Bonsor, 6-15, 15-7, 15-7, 7-15, 18-13

YACHTING

Three-cornered contest for Tornado title

Melbourne (Reuter) – Randy Smith and Jay Glaser, of the United States, Chris Cairns and Scott Anderson, of Australia, and Willy van Bladel and Hugh Lamberts, of the Netherlands, will do battle for the world tornado yachting title here today. The first of the three pairs to finish in the seventh and final round of the catamaran championship will take the title.

Strong winds on Port Phillip Bay forced the cancellation of yesterday's sixth round and the series will now be decided on the best five out of six results. Smyth and Glaser are the current leaders with 16.7 points, with the other two pairs equal second on 19.7 points.

Brian Lewis and Phil Snook, of Australia, are fourth with 28 points followed by Chris Jennings and Ian Ramsay, also of Australia, with 37. Rex Sellers and Rex Sly, of New Zealand, are sixth with 39.7

IN BRIEF

Vote for reinstatement of Boycott

In a poll over the forthcoming special meeting of Yorkshire county cricket club members, conducted by Pennine Radio, 96 members of the club living in Bradford voted for the reinstatement of Geoffrey Boycott and 85 against. The remainder were either waiting for the meeting at Harrogate next Saturday or refusing to indicate their intentions.

On the subject of no confidence in the cricket committee, 97 said they would vote that way and 87 against; 79 were in favour of a vote of no confidence in the general committee and 106 said they were content to remain with the same committee.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Joe Lydon, the Widnes centre, and David Hall, a Hull Kingston Rovers loose forward, have been brought into the Great Britain squad for this season's matches against France.

BOXING: The World Boxing Association flyweight champion, Santos Laciar (Argentina), wants a unification bout against Frank Cedeno (Philippines), his World Boxing Council counterpart, if he defeats Juan Herrera (Mexico) at Marsala, Sicily, on January 28.

CRICKET: Dennis Lillee, captain for the first time, and Terry Alderman shared all 10 wickets as Western Australia beat Victoria by 35 runs at Perth and boosted their Sheffield Shield hopes. Victoria, needing 308 to win, were all out for 272. Western Australia's win put them top of the table, ahead of Queensland.

ICE SKATING: Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean have received more Soviet criticism after winning the European title in Budapest. Gennady Karponosov, a former world ice dance champion, has accused them of time-wasting and of not exerting themselves. "What we watched was more like a drawn-out show dance to the music of Ravel's *Bolero* than a free-skating programme."

REAL TENNIS

Family doubles celebration

Christopher Ronaldson, the world singles champion, and his brother Steven, won the British professional doubles real tennis championship, sponsored by George Wimpey, at Hampton Court over the weekend (William Stephen writes).

WOMEN'S OPEN DOUBLES: Semi-finals: L Ronaldson and G Dean beat A Warren-Piper and C Armstrong-Smith 6-1, 6-0; S Macintosh and K Allen beat P Fortune and M Wright 6-5, 6-3.

Final: Ronaldson and Dean beat Macintosh and Allen 6-3, 6-1.

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL DOUBLES: Semi-finals: J Fletcher (Oxford University) and L Deuchar (Hampton Court) beat D Johnson (Queen's Club) and C Lumley (Holyport) 6-5, 6-4; C Ronaldson (Hampton Court) and S Ronaldson (Canford School) beat P Dawes (Seacourt) and K Sheldon (Leamington) 6-2, 6-1.
Final: Ronaldsons beat Fletcher and Deuchar, 6-4, 6-5

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

Milk Cup, fifth round
Norwich v Aston Villa.
Sheffield Wednesday v Liverpool.

First division
Q.P.R. v Stoke.

Welsh Cup, fourth round
Newport v Lex XI; Shrewsbury v Colwyn Bay; Wrexham v Rhyl.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Macclesfield v Marine; Witton v Hyde
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Fisher v Hastings.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Burnley v Sheffield United; Derby v Bolton (7.0); Liverpool v Blackburn (7.0). Second division: Bradford v Port Vale; Manchester City v Preston (6.45); Middlesborough v Grimsby (7.0); Notts County v Coventry, Oldham v Wolverhampton Wanderers (7.0); Rotherham v Chesterfield (7.0); Wigan v Barnsley (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Luton (2.15); Crystal Palace v Birmingham; Millwall v Charlton (2.0).
FA TROPHY: First round: Gloucester v Fisher; Slough v Dulwich Hamlet; Wycombe Wanderers v Dorchester. First round replays: Bath v Croydon; Harrow v Carshalton; Trowbridge v Leytonstone/Ilford.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: First round: Boreham Wood v Sutton United; Bromley v Epsom and Ewell; Collier Row v Staines, Corinthian-Casuals v Kingstonian; Leatherhead v Farnborough; Leyton-Wingate v Hampton; Tooting and Mitcham v Woking; Walthamstow Avenue v Bishop's Stortford; Welling v Clapton; Woodford v Metropolitan Police.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Maidenhead United v Chesham. Second division: Burton v St Albans.
MID WEEK LEAGUE CUP: Brentford v Peterborough; Cambridge United v Bournemouth (2.0).
FA YOUTH CUP: Third round: Derby v Manchester United (7.0). Fourth round: Arsenal v Cambridge United.
OTHER MATCH: Wokingham v Wimbledon.

HOCKEY

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL MATCH: South v West (Pressed Steel Fisher H.C., Oxford, 2.0).

OTHER SPORT

BASKETBALL: European Cup Winners' Cup, quarter-final round: Solent Stars v Cologne (7.30). Korac Cup, quarter-final: Crystal Palace v Antibes (7.30).
RACKETS: British amateur singles (Queen's Club, 4.30).

RUGBY UNION

HOSPITALS CUP: First round: (2.30): King's College v Middlesex; Charing Cross v St George's.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston Celtics	29	9	.763	-
Philadelphia 76ers	26	11	.703	2½
New York Knicks	21	16	.568	7½
New Jersey Nets	19	20	.487	10½
Washington Capitals	17	21	.447	12

Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Pistons	22	15	.595	-
Milwaukee Bucks	21	16	.568	1
Atlanta Hawks	20	18	.526	2½
Chicago Bulls	15	20	.429	6
Cleveland Cavaliers	11	26	.297	11
Indiana Pacers	10	26	.278	11½

Western Conference

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah Jazz	25	13	.658	-
Dallas Mavericks	26	16	.619	3
Denver Nuggets	16	22	.421	9
Kansas City Kings	16	21	.432	8½
San Antonio Spurs	16	23	.410	9½
Houston Rockets	14	25	.359	11½

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	23	14	.622	-
Portland Trailblazers	25	16	.610	-
Seattle Supersonics	19	17	.528	3½
Golden State Warriors	18	21	.462	6
Phoenix Suns	17	22	.436	7
San Diego Clippers	12	26	.316	11½

NATIONAL ASSSOCIATION: Milwaukee Bucks 106, Boston Celtics 87; Seattle Supersonics 102, Los Angeles Lakers 91; New Jersey Nets 140, Indiana Pacers 134; Dallas Mavericks 135, Denver Nuggets 107; San Antonio Spurs 126, Portland Trail Blazers 111; Kansas City Kings 109, SanDiego Clippers 96; Phoenix Suns 110, Washington Bullets 101.

ATHLETICS

HOUSTON: Houston-Tenneco marathon: Men 1, C Spedding (GB), 2hr 11min 54sec; 2, M Magnani (Ita), 2:11:54; 3, M Finucane, (US), 2:11:55. women: 1, I Kristiansen (Nor), 2:27:51.

OSAKA (Japan): International meeting: Men: 60 metres: 1, P Narracott (Aus) 6.62 secs; 60 metres hurdles: 1, C Phillips (US), 48.76. 800m: 1, T Shoda (Jap), 1 min 52.02 sec; 1,500m 1, A Busse (EG), 3:44.84; High jump: 1, T Peacock (US), 2.25 metres; Long jump: 1, J Grimes (US), 8.03m; Pole vault: 1, A Krupsky (USSR), 5.65m; Triple jump: W Banks (US), 17.16m; 4 x 400m relay: 1, (US), 3:17:46. Women: 60m: 1, C Cheeseborough (US), 7.28; 60m hurdles: 1, K Knabe (EG), 8.14; 400m: 1, L Belova, 51.18; 800m: 1, A Schroeder (EG), 2:06.53; 3,000m: 1, A Ward (US), 9:42.89; High jump: 1, J Huntley (US), 1.91m; Long jump: 1, C Lewis (US), 5.67m; 4 x 400m relay: 1, Romania, 3:48.18.

MOTOR RALLYING

KISSIDOUGOU (Guinea) Paris-Dakar Race: overall after 13th stage: Motor cars: 1, Metge and Lemoyne, (Fra, Porsche) 12hr 05min 55sec; 2, Zaniroli and Da Silva (Fra Range Rover), 2:20:59 behind; 3, Cowan and Syer, (GB, Mitsubishi), 3:10:31. Motorcycles: 1, Rahier (Bel, BMW), 45hr 30min 50sec; 2, Auriol (Fra BMW), 9:58 behind; 3, Loizeaux, (Fra), 2:55:15.

CRICKET

SHEFFIELD SHIELD: Adelaide: Queensland 308 and 201 (I Carmichael 5 for 49). South Australia 281 and 229 for 3 (A Hilditch 96, D O'Connor 72). South Australia won by seven wickets. Devonport: New South Wales 308 and 198 for 3 (S Smith 100 not out), Tasmania 394. Match drawn. Perth: Western Australia 184 and 284. Victoria 161 and 272 (P Hibbert 95, D Jones 52, D Lillee 5 for 63, T Alderman 5 for 79). Western Australia won by 35 runs.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Edmonton Oilers 5 New Jersey Devils 4, Calgary Flames 3, Washington Capitals 2; Chicago Black Hawks 2, Pittsburgh Penguins 0; Vancouver Canucks 5, Hartford Whalers 0; Winnipeg Jets 4, Los Angeles Kings 4

Adams Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston Bruins	29	12	3	201	133	61
Buffalo Sabres	26	13	4	183	153	56
Quebec Nordiques	25	16	4	216	162	54
Montreal Canadiens	21	22	2	168	158	44
Hartford Whalers	15	24	4	148	183	34

Norris Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Minnesota NS	22	18	4	198	199	48
St Louis Blues	19	23	4	170	186	42
Chicago Black H	18	24	4	156	170	40
Toronto Maples L	15	24	6	177	215	36
Detroit Red W	15	25	4	158	190	34

Smythe Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton Oilers	34	8	4	270	161	72
Calgary Flames	17	19	8	158	190	42
Vancouver Canucks	18	24	5	179	185	42
Los Angeles Kings	14	22	9	198	211	37
Winnipeg Jets	15	22	7	195	220	37

Patrick Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
NY Islanders	30	14	2	214	158	62
NY Rangers	25	15	5	179	168	55
Philadelphia Flyers	23	14	7	193	163	53
Washington Capt's	22	21	3	161	157	47
P'burgh Penguins	9	30	5	133	195	23
New Jersey Devils	10	33	2	128	189	22

TENNIS

HERSHEY (Pennsylvania): Ginny tournament: C Lindquist (Swe) bt B Herr (US), 6-4, 6-0.

FOOTBALL

NAGOYA (Japan): Tour match: Japan 1 Corinthians, Brazil 2.
CALCUTTA: Nehru tournament: Hungary 2 Romania 2.

هكذا من الأصل

CRICKET

Only cap thrown in the air is one sent flying by a Botham bouncer

From Derek Hodgson, Auckland

England completed their preparations for the first Test match, beginning in Wellington on Friday, by defeating Northern Districts here yesterday by 78 runs, the last Northern wicket falling to the first ball of the eleventh over of the last 20. It was a much narrower margin than England would have wished and ended in an unhappy manner when the No 10 batsman, Dickeson, trod on his leg stump after being hit on the head by a bouncer from Botham that sent his maroon cap flying.

Dickeson came off holding his head. England looked subdued and there were no cheers. England were helped by two contentious decisions, against John Wright and Cairns, without which Northern, who have passed 370 only three times in their history, might have won.

Willis declared immediately overnight, setting Northern 371 to win in si hours. Crocker fell to Cowans at 11 and John Wright was just starting to use his strokes when Botham and the England close cordon appealed for a catch behind. Hastie, the umpire, pondered and, almost reluctantly, lifted his finger. Wright was plainly disgusted.

White lasted only five overs but England then had to dig out the Northern middle in an operation that was as difficult and back breaking as excavating old tree roots. Michael Wright, who is really a freebooting No 7, made hay from the seamers but the fifth ball of Cook's first over utterly confounded him. Howarth, when 22, was dropped by Botham off Cook at slip but he, Roberts and Presland made half-centuries on what was for New Zealand an almost calm day.

Northern entered the last hour with four wickets standing, 117 needed and Cairns to come. Presland, who had been dropped by Foster at long leg when eight, hooking Botham, was set. Parker has never looked ruffled and for the first time the crowd sensed drama.

Presland fell in the second over, Cairns prodded at Cook once or twice and then wound himself up for a mighty blow with England manning the boundaries. He missed, spun round completely, the ball appeared to hit his rump. Cook appealed, the unpire signalled "out" and Cairns returned, shaking his head angrily.

He was given out leg-before but would have been out, caught behind, anyway, although confusion reigned to such an extent that when Willis, the England captain, was asked afterwards how Cairns was out he shook his head and replied: "You'll have to look in the papers tomorrow".

Before that Willis claimed the new ball with 12 left, Cowans bulleted Parker's stumps but Dickeson and Bracewell looked capable of hanging on until Botham's bouncer, bowled in exasperation.

Willis added that his bowlers had had "a lethargic afternoon, Cook was too concerned in seeking lift and turn rather than accuracy." Willis himself conceded 13 no-balls. "Never in my life have I been able to go out and say I will bowl no-balls. I'm not unduly concerned. I always have to adjust my rhythm."

He also confirmed that he had not enforced the follow-on. He wanted extra practice for Randall and his opening batsmen. "I was also pleased to get a day in the field. Wellington will be very windy and it might have come as a bit of a shock to a team that has had little exposure so far". He added, perhaps significantly: "I don't thing I've ever been on a tour when all the names have gone into the hat before the Test side is chosen".

England fly to Wellington and will announce their Test side on Thursday afternoon.

ENGLAND XI: First Innings 287 for 3 dec (C L Smith 138 not out, D I Gower 69). Second Innings 194 for 2 dec (D W Randall 101 not out, C L Smith 50).

NORTHERN DISTRICTS: First Innings 111 (N A Foster 6 for 30)

Second Innings

J G Wright c Taylor b Botham	15
L M Crocker l-b-w b Cowans	5
†M J E Wright b Cook	39
D J White c Taylor b Botham	2
A D G Roberts c Willis b Cook	58
*G P Howarth l-b-w b Cook	55
C M Presland c Tayare b Botham	58
J M Parker b Cowans	31
B L Cairns l-b-w b Cook	1
C W Dickeson hit wkt b Botham	12
B P Bracewell not out	0
Extras (l-b 12, n-b 4)	16
Total	293

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–60, 3–68, 4–68, 5–158, 6–217, 7–269, 8–274, 9–293, 10–293.

BOWLING: Cowans 12–3–52–2; Willis 11–4–26–0; Foster 12–2–36–0; Botham 21.1–6–72–4, Cook 32–8–81–4.

West Indians close to victory

Johannesburg (Agencies) – The unofficial West Indies team were 24 runs short of victory with two wickets in hand yesterday at the close of the third-day's play in their four-day match against a South African XI.

The South Africans were all out in their second innings for 236, leaving the West Indians to score 204 for victory. The South Africans would have been in serious trouble had it not been for the efforts of Kirsten and Pollock. Kirsten scored 61 and Pollock 46. Their captain, Rice, contributed 47.

The West Indies lost four men for single figure scores, including Trotman for four and Lynch and Kallicharran for seven each.

SOUTH AFRICAN XI: First Innings, 180 (P N Kirsten 87: E A Moseley 4 for 45, H L Alleyne 4 for 54).

Second Innings

S J Cook c Greenidge b Alleyne	17
H R Fotheringham l-b-w b Moseley	4
P N Kirsten c King b Moseley	61
R G Pollock b Stephenson	46
*C E B Rice c Murray b Clarke	47
A Kuiper c Mattis b Alleyne	10
†R V Jennings l-b-w b Alleyne	0
K S McEwan c Stephenson b Alleyne	0
A J Kourie b Alleyne	31
W K Watson not out	6
R W Hanley c Stephenson b Clarke	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 5, w 4, n-b 2)	14
Total ()	236

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–44, 3–127, 4–149, 5–169, 6–169, 7–169, 8–216, 9–236, 10–236.

BOWLING: Clarke 24.3-5-74-2, Moseley 14-1-55-2; Alleyne 14-1-62-5; Stephenson 4-0-31-1.

WEST INDIES XI: First Innings, 193 (C L King 54, A Kuiper 5 for 50)

Second Innings

E N Trotman c Pollock b Watson	4
A T Greenidge c Kourie b Kuiper	43
E H Mattis b Watson	32
M A Lynch c Jennings b Rice	7
*A I Kallicharran c Pollock b Watson	7
†D A Murray c Pollock b Rice	3
F D Stephenson c Jennings b Kuiper	20
C L King not out	33
E A Moseley c Hanley b Watson	14
S T Clarke not out	7
Extras (l-b 3, w 2, n-b 5)	10
Total (8 wkts)	180

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–72, 3–86, 4–94, 5–97, 6–99, 7–143, 8–172.

BOWLING (to date): Watson 13–3–44–4; Hanley 9–1–27–0; Kuiper 11–0–32–2; Kourie 5–1–23–0; Rice 9–0–44–2.

SKIING

Brothers in double trouble

Parpan, Switzerland (AFP)–A simple lapse of concentration cost Phil Mahre of the United States, victory in the alpine World Cup special slalom here. Mahre was fastest over the two legs of yesterday's race, but after hours of deliberation, was disqualified along with his twin brother, Steve, for wearing the wrong numbered bib.

In an odd mix-up each brother wore the other's bib, Phil setting off on the first leg third with the number 13 on his back, and Steve setting off thirteenth wearing the number three. Phil had the fastest first leg time of 55.67 sec, and finished with the best total of 1min 46.90sec, ahead of Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg. (1min 47.19sec), who was later declared the winner.

After the race, in which the Mahre twins were allowed to complete despite the mix-up in the first leg, Girardelli's father and trainer, Helmut, led the protests and the jury had no choice but to disqualify both men under the World Cup rule which states that no skiier can take part in a race under a false number. "If anybody should be disqualified, it should be me. It was my fault," the United States team trainer, Tom Kelly, said afterwards.

Girardelli could also thank a rare lapse in concentration by the Swedish slalom specialist, Ingemar Stenmark, who, after setting the fastest time at the halfway stage on the first leg, committed an error three gates from home and was forced to abandon his quest for yet another World Cup victory.

Paolo de Chiesa, of Italy, whose combined time of 1min 47.83sec was third fastest, later found himself promoted to second place and Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, was third.

It was Girardelli's second World Cup victory, his only previous success coming last year at Gaellivare. Like Stenmark, he is banned from the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo next month, but proved he has overcome the setback of several accidents over the past two seasons. Pirmin Zurbriggen, of Switzerland, retained the World Cup leadership.



Unlucky 13: Phil Mahre on the slippery slope to defeat

Results: 1, M Girardelli (Lux), 1 min 47.18 sec; 2, P de Chiesa (It), 1:47.83; 3, A Wenzel (Liech), 1:47.87; 4, F Gruber (Austria), 1:47.92; 5, M Julen (Switz), 1:48.42; 6, P Frommelt (Liech), 1:48.43; 7, B Krizaj (Yug), 1:48.45; 8, D Bouvet (Fr), 1:48.98; 9, S Strand (Swe) 1:49.14; 10, J Nilsson (Swe), 1:49.18; 11, G Neuriesser (Swe), 1:49.24; 12, J Kuralt (Yug); 1:49.79; 13, M Canac (Fr), 1:49.94; 14, T Bürgler (Switz), 1:49.95; 15, J Gaspoz (Switz), 1:50.00.

WORLD CUP: 1, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 122; 2, A Wenzel (Liech), 100; 3, F Heinzer (Switz), 98; equal 4, I Stenmark (Swe), U Räber (Switz), 84; 6, F Gruber (Austria), 63.

NATIONS CUP: 1, Switzerland, 1,069 pts; 2, Austria, 887; 3, West Germany, 351.

ICE HOCKEY

Rost takes a back seat at home as Streatham win

By Robert Pryce

The unthinkable happened on Sunday. While Streatham were playing a British League premier division game, John Rost stayed at home and watched The Jewel in the Crown.

Rost helped found the club 10 years ago. He has served it in various capacities – player, coach, chairman – ever since. Last week he resigned as coach. "I am disappointed," he said, "but I think it is the right thing for the club."

Streatham expect to appoint a new coach this week. In the interim the combination of Gary Stefan, the team's leading scorer, and Alec Goldstone, the team's manager, proved effective enough as Streatham beat Nottingham 9–6.

Nottingham were level at 2-2 in the second period but lost their way when Greg McDonald, their defenceman, was banished to the penalty box for 15 minutes – five minutes for fighting and 10 for his forceful suggestion to the referee that his netminder was entitled to more protection. By the end of the period Streatham were leading 7-3.

Rost, who remains the club chairman, coached the team for a season and a half, during which they won no crowns and certainly no jewels. They started this season with a long unbeaten run, but in recent weeks had gained only five points from seven games.

Two members of the Nottingham club have also resigned. Vic Batchelder, their secretary, has left after a disagreement "over the way the senior club is being run". And Chris Kenward, their Great Britain international netminder, is no longer playing after a difficult season of injuries and the excellent form of Frank Killen, the team's other netminder.

Solihull Barons have also lost the use of Barry Skrudland, one of their coaches. Sent off last week, he has just learned that he has been suspended until the beginning of next season. Solihull, claiming that the eye injury he inflicted on Carnegie, the Peterborough defenceman, was an accident, are appealing against the sentence.

"One thing he would never set out to do is injure an opponent." Chuck Taylor, the team's other player-coach, claimed in his column in a Birmingham evening paper on Saturday.

Solihull won twice over the weekend to stretch their lead at the top of the first division to six points. Dundee maintained their three-point lead at the head of the premier division by beating Murrayfield 7–4.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Dundee 7 (R Wood 3), Murrayfield 4; Durham 6, Cleveland 5; Streatham 9 (Stefan 3, Merkosky 3) Nottingham 5. First division: Crowtree 7, Altrincham 7; Grimsby 6, Solihull 16; Solihull 12, Bournemouth 5.

BOBSLEIGH

Bronze eludes Britain after poor first run

From Chris Moore
Cervinia

Britain's bobsleigh team narrowly missed a medal in the world cup four-man event yesterday when Mick Phipps finished in fifth place despite producing the third fastest run on the final day.

The 31-year-old London health gymnasium manager was fourth overnight but dropped a place after a disappointing first lauf yesterday.

"We hit some snow early on and lost valuable time on the top half of the track otherwise we might well have been in the medal reckoning" said Phipps whose crew included Bob Thorne, Alan Cearns and Paddy Bredin.

Their second run of 1min 8.7sec was bettered only by East Germany's Detlef Richter who completed a double by adding the gold medal to his victory in last week's two-man event and by China

The Italian No 3 crew came through to take the silver after Romania, second overnight, had crashed approaching the final fence of the their last lauf.

Britain's other driver, Jonathan Woodall, was 12th. The Peter Stuyvesant sponsored British team have now moved on to Igls in Austria for the European championships which get underway today

LEADING PLACES: 1, East Germany 4 mins 28.79 secs; 2, Italy 4:33.82; 3, Romania 4 34 20; Taiwan 4.34.73; 5, GB 4.34.92.

RACING: RICHARD ROWE ORDERED TO REST AFTER AGGRAVATING INJURY





Fall guy: Steve Smith Eccles unwittingly turns stunt man as Hulda nosedives in Fontwell's opening race (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Elsworth poised for Folkestone treble

By Michael Seely

David Elsworth looks set to launch a successful raid of Folkestone this afternoon. The versatile Hampshire trainer has been enjoying a fine National Hunt season with Buckbo and Desert Orchid providing half the stable's total of 14 winners. This afternoon he has a good chance of landing a treble with Gallant Buck, Ambremont and First Glance.

Gallant Buck runs in the first division of the Northam Novices Hurdle. After showing only moderate ability on the Flat last season he was sold out of Michael Jarvis's stable for only 4.600 guineas at Newmarket. However, Gallant Buck has taken kindly to his new role as a hurdler. After running promisingly behind Broad Beam at Worcester the four-year-old started a well-backed second favourite before beating Admiral Rule at Warwick at the beginning of this month.

Of his rivals Border Signal has the best public form. The winner of an amateur rider's flat race on this course in May, Arthur Pitt's half brother to Moonlight Rag has shown promise over the hurdles, particularly when third to Strath Leader at Leicester.

Any market move for Shenton Way will set the alarm bells ringing amongst the Folkestone bookmakers. The four-year-old has shown little in his only two races over hurdles. John Jenkins, his trainer, is noted as an astute provider of well-backed winners. Shenton Way another reject from Jarvis's stable was a better animal on the flat than Gallant Buck. So too was the able but unreliable Nikiforos when trained by Clive Brittain. However, it may pay to rely on the solid evidence of Gallant Buck's Warwick victory.

Jenny Pitman, another infrequent visitor to the seaside course, can strike a blow for Lambourn by capturing the Robertsbridge Amateur Riders' Hurdle with Kevin Evans. The trainer of Corbiere and Burrough Hill Lad has also been turning out a steady stream of handicap hurdle winners. Kevin Evans added to their numbers when beating Imperium and Do Or Die at Leicester last week.

However Jenkins fares with Shenton Way at Folkestone, the Sussex trainer may well hit the target by winning the Broadway Handicap Hurdle at Worcester with Indiana Dare.

THF back three races

Trusthouse Forte, who sponsor the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, are putting up £31,000 for three races in the forthcoming Flat season at Epsom, Kempton Park and Newbury. The sponsorship programme will be launched at Kempton's Easter meeting when the company is providing the £12,000 added prize money for the Roseberry Stakes – a long-established early season handicap and traditionally the betting highlight of the Easter racing programme.

During Epsom Derby week, Trusthouse Forte will provide £6,000 for the third running of the Ring and Brymer Trophy on Coronation Cup day. The most valuable race in the programme is Newbury's Hungerford Stakes at £27,500 group three pattern race in August to which the company is contributing £12,500. The sponsorship is for a three-year period.

Shiny Copper sparkles for Fontwell's first lady

Dina Smith, Fontwell Park's leading lady, managed to saddle her first winner of 1984, Shiny Copper, just before the stewards called yesterday's meeting off because of the appalling weather. Shiny Copper, the 1982 Daily Express Triumph Hurdle winner, gained his first chasing success at the second attempt when beating Linawn by three lengths in the Peter Duncanson Memorial Challenge Chase.

Hywel Davies, who partnered the runner-up, said: "It's getting very dangerous out there." In fact racing got the go-ahead only after a stewards' inspection, a quarter of an inch of rain having fallen in the morning. The horses and jockeys also had to contend with slippery ground and a gale-force wind.

The weather deterred all but the hardiest racegoers and there were only 650 paying customers. One jockey who must have wished the meeting had never started was Richard Rowe. After a 15-day lay off with a broken collar bone, Rowe resumed on Saturday at Ascot and was injured in his first ride back.

He was back in action yesterday but after pulling Madam Butterfly up in the second race, he was injured again when the 3-1 favourite, Don't Shout, fell at the sixth fence of Shiny Copper's race. The senior Jockey Club medical officer, Dr Michael Allen said: "Rowe has bruised his left shoulder and I've advised him not to ride for seven days".

Thirty nine horses went to the start for the three races, but only 17 completed. A 50 per cent casualty rate in the first two races was increased to 70 per cent when nine of the 13 starters pulled up or slithered out of contention in the third.

Shiny Copper may be back at the Cheltenham Festival this year and Mrs Smith said: "He was originally bought for chasing and the Triumph win was a bonus. We'll go quietly with him and the Sun Alliance Chase is certainly a possibility".

Both meetings face inspection

Today's meetings at Folkestone and Worcester are both subject to early morning inspections. David Cameron, clerk of the course at Folkestone, said yesterday: "We've had very heavy rain and couldn't have raced this afternoon. But the forecast for tonight is good and we will inspect the course a 7.30."

After an inspection at Worcester yesterday afternoon, Hugo Bevan, clerk of the course, said: "A small area of the course is flooded and everything depends on the level of the River Severn. If it drops sufficiently, the water on the course should drain off. We will inspect again at 7am."

Today's third scheduled meeting at Sedgefield was called off yesterday afternoon because of snow on the course.

O'Neill lead cut

John Francome's win on Clutterbuck at Wolverhampton yesterday took him to within eight of John O'Neill, who was snowbound in Cumbria. Ironically, Francome was beaten on one of O'Neill's booked rides, Slieve Bracken.

Francome's intended mount in the last race, Westway Lad, was withdrawn when the going changed from good to soft. O'Neill was not the only one cut off by the Snow. Gordon Richards was unable to run Another City in the Gorsebrook Handicap Hurdle because he was snowed in at Greystoke

Folkestone

GOING: heavy (Inspection: 7.30 am)

1.15 NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div I: novices: £479: 2m 110yd) (19 runners)

1 1 CLAUDIUS CROZET (C,D) (G Huffer) G Huffer 5-11-11 ... DOUBTFUL
2 CERTAIN LIGHT (Lady Bootes) J Gifford 5-11-5 ... R Rowe
3 0 SHOOTING BUTTS (T Bell) C Read 6-11-5 ... J Hughes 4
4 0-00p00 STAR OF SALFORD (F Landigran) J Long 6-11-5 ... C Gray 4
6 03 BORDER SIGNAL (Miss O Lee) A Pitt 5-11-4 ... R Berry
7 00000 CRUISE ON (E Farrant) E Farrant 5-11-4 ... Mr J Farrant
8 0 GOD'S IMAGE (Mrs B Mangan) I Walker 5-11-4 ... –
9 00- JIMMY BOY (P Houlihan) H Beasley 5-11-4 ... M Furlong
10 NIKIFOROS (Miss B Hiller) R Atkins 5-11-4 ... R Atkins
13 0p-0000 FRIESLAND LASS (W King) W King 7-11-1 ... D Smith
14 0-0p HAWTHORN ARCH (B) (Bar Equipment Ltd) J Fox 6-11-1 ...
16 01 GALLANT BUCK (J Stott) D Elsworth 4-10-13 ... J H Davies 4
17 0103 LUCKY KNIGHT (C,D) (D Hunnisett) B Swift 4-10-13 ... R Campbell 4
20 HEATON PARK (S Brodkin) P Haynes 4-10-6 ... J Lovejoy 4
23 pp0 RAGUSTAR (G Meadows) D Oughton 4-10-6 ... P Double
24 0p ROYAL BRAVE (P Deal) P Harris 4-10-6
25 00 SHENTON WAY (Miss W Redman) J Jenkins 4-10-6 ... J Francome
28 p0 VICTORY WARRANT (R McGhie) C Williams 4-10-6 ... M O'Halloran
29 00 MOPSY LOVEJOY (L Womer) B Stevens 4-10-1 ... C Brown

2 Gallant Buck, 3 Lucky Knight, 4 Border Signal, 6 Certain Light, 10 Nikiforos, 14 Shenton Way. 20 others

1.45 BATTLE CHASE (selling: £749: 2m) (9)

1 010200 ALLADO (A Neaves) A Neaves 8-11-3 ... A Wright 7
2 2u13p2 AMBREMONT (D) (BF) (Mrs J Thomsett) D Elsworth 11-11-3 ... J H Davies 4
3 0104p3 BOWSHOT (J Devey) R Perkins 10-11-3 ... A Gardner 7
5 0-00030 FIRE CHIEFTAIN (W Roker) M Madgwick 6-11-3 ... A Madgwick 4
6 0200-0p GIN GAME (Mrs A Unsdell) J Jenkins 7-11-3 ... J Francome
7 00-rfpp HANOVER PRINCE (E Hayward) H O'Neill 9-11-3 ... M Hammond 4
8 p03fpp IRISH PAGEANT (B) (W King) W King 10-11-3 ... D Smith
9 400043 JAMES SEYMOUR (B) (J Parish) P Butler 8-11-3 ... G Newman
11 0p-4120 SINGING FOOL (BF) (B Dove) D Jermy 8-11-3 ... R G Hughes

7-4 Ambremont, 3 Singing Fool, 5 Bowshot, 8 James Seymour, 10 Fire Chieftain, 12 Allado. 20 others.

2.15 ROBERTSBRIDGE HURDLE (handicap: amateur riders: £1,003: 2m 5f) (19)

1 2-10020 TUGBOAT (C,D,B) (H Hough) P Mitchell 5-11-12 ... Mr S Sherwood
2 0030-0p RODNEY PARADE (S Pelling) J Jenkins 9-11-6 ... Mr O Sherwood
4 1200-02 MERCY LESS (C) (Sir Gerald Glover) R Smyth 5-10-12 ... Mr T Granham 7
5 000000 WAYNE O'HARA (Mrs F Flood) F Flood (Ire) 7-10-12 ... –
6 02-3300 TRICKY BUSINESS (J Bird) A Moore 6-10-11 ... Miss C Moore 7
7 004031 KEVIN EVANS (G Brigglestone) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-11 (6 ex) ... M Pitman 7
8 00-32bf BARZINI (D Upsher) C Williams 5-10-8 ... J White
9 000200 ATLANTIC BRIDGE (B) (D Cornelius) D Oughton 10-10-6 ... Miss M Cornelius 7
11 1-00020 SPIKEY BILL (J Scanlon) J Ffitch-Heyes 7-10-5 ... Miss P Ffitch-Heyes
15 021030- RAMO'S LADY (T Ramsden) A Bailey 5-10-0 ... Miss Sharon Murgatroyd 7
16 00003-0 SAUCY DANCER (Miss B Sanders) Miss B Sanders 10-10-0 ... Miss B Sanders
18 00-000f TURNTABLE (Lady Herries) Lady Herries 6-10-0 ... D Evatt
19 3000-02 ROYALTY MISS (A Neaves) A Neaves 5-10-0 ... M Bosley 7
20 000100 LITTLE LONDON (C,D) (M Smith) M Smith 5-10-0 ... D Maitland 7
21 000000/ LORD OF MISRULE (B) (D Jermy) D Jermy 10-10-0 ... Miss Anne Levy 7
22 230410 KRISTEN (S Brown) R Hoad 5-10-0 ... R Dunwoody
23 00024/0 KING RAGAPAN (R Keen) H O'Neill 7-10-0 ... Peter Hobbs 4
24 4p-0000 HAYWIRE (B) (M Keegan) M Keegan 10-10-0 ... Mrs D Grissell
25 p0/fpu- SILKSTONE (P Clarke) P Clarke 15-10-0 ... P Clarke 7

11-4 Kevin Evans, 7-2 Mercy Less, 9-2 Tugboat, 8 Rodney Parade, 7 Kristen, 8 Royalty Miss, 12 Tricky Business, 20 others.

2.45 HURST GREEN CHASE (handicap: £1,158: 2m 4f) (5)

1 11-234p REAL VIEW (D) (R Brinkworth) D Gandolfo 9-11-10 ... P Barton
3 dup4/03 KATMANDU (R Oakley-Moore) J Ffitch-Heyes 11-11-6 ... R Goldstein
4 4/40p20 RIDAN TOWER (D) (Mrs A Davies) J Gifford 9-10-12 ... R Rowe
7 f0-f321 BEN SPARTAN (Capt H Lochore) N Henderson 11-10-0 ... J Francome
8 0p0-1p WHISPERING PINE (J Panvert) J Panvert 7-10-0 ... M Bastard

4-5 Ben Spartan, 7-2 Real View, 9-2 Ridan Tower, 8 Katmandu, 25 Whispering Pine.

3.15 BREDE CHASE (novices: £1,209: 3m 2f) (8)

2 0/0-00p ARMY SCOUT (Mrs J Mould) B Stevens 7-11-3 ... R Stronge 4
3 2u-0033 BROWNDODD LAD (D Nicholls) N Gaselee 7-11-3 ... –
4 fpp-3p0 CAUCASIAN (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 8-11-3 ... J Francome
5 322f-00 DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 10-11-3 ... R Rowell
6 2/00002 FIRST GLANCE (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 8-11-3 ... J H Davies 4
7 22f-3f0 FLYING JACKDAW (J Slater) H O'Neill 8-11-3 ... G Newman
9 0030-2u MORTON THE HATTER (BF) (F Hill) A Moore 8-11-3 ... G Moore
11 0d1423/ ROYAL PINE (A Jessop) T Bulgin 9-11-3 ... J Lovejoy 4

5-2 First Glance, 11-4 Browndodd Lad, 4 Morton The Hatter, 6 Royal Pine, 8 Flying Jackdaw, 12 Army Scout, 16 others.

3.45 NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div II: novices: £479: 2m 110yd) (15)

3 ppp-p0p GRAND JURY (M Smith) M Smith 6-11-6 ... Mr T Grantham 7
4 0/ SIMETTE (Mrs E Lucy) P Butler 7-11-6 ... –
6 00-p BAZALI (M Owen) H Beasley 5-11-4 ... M Furlong
7 0 BLENDING (Mrs P White) B Wise 5-11-4 ... R Rowell
8 f KINGKAID (Mrs R Pitt) A Pitt 5-11-4 ... R Berry
9 003p4-2 KNIGHTSBRIDGE GAME (D Wilson) D Wilson 5-11-4 ... –
10 2-22 LUCKY RASCAL (BF) (J Ingram) J Gifford 5-11-4 ... R Rowe
11 0 NORTHORPE (G Huffer) G Huffer 5-11-4 ... DOUBTFUL
12 420000 WAR AND PEACE (B) (M Hamper) D Mills 5-11-4 ... M Hoad 7
14 ff- SPARTAN PRINCESS (C Pike) J Long 6-11-1 ... C Gray 4
15 000 CELTIC PROMISE (H Hough) P Mitchell 4-10-6 ... R G Hughes
16 0 FULVIO (Miss W Redman) J Jenkins 4-10-6 ... J Francome
20 040 FIONA THE FAIR (A Neaves) A Neaves 4-10-1 ... A Wright 7
21 0 NICK NICK (D Baldwin) D Dale 4-10-1 ... J Barlow
22 VELINDRE (Mrs R Bonner) P Haynes 4-10-1 ... J Lovejoy 4

13-8 Lucky Rascal, 5-2 Knightsbridge Game, 6 Fulvio, 10 Nick Nick, 14 Celtic Promise, 20 others.

Folkestone selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Gallant Buck. 1.45 Ambremont. 2.15 Kevin Evans. 2.45 Ridan Tower. 3.15 First Glance. 3.45 Knightsbridge Game.

Worcester

GOING: soft (Inspection: 7.0am)

12.30 WARNDON CHASE (Div I: novices: £2,021: 2m 4f) (14 runners)

7 0-00321 ROYAL NORMAN (B) (Mrs M Brisbourne) A Brisbourne 8-11-12 ... M Brisbourne
10 00f3 ADEQUATE (D Samuel) N Henderson 7-11-5 ... Mr J White
18 p-pff0p DONDIEU (D Greig) D Greig 7-11-5 ... –
28 0ppf-uu GENERAL PEARL (Mrs J Fraser) Mrs J Fraser 9-11-5 ... J Suthern
38 0-30 LISSONEY HILL (Ld Leverhulme) T Forster 8-11-5 ... S Morshead
39 4010-03 MACOLIVER (A Bingley) J Old 8-11-5 ... –
40 010-000 MALFORD LAD (R Hawker) R Hawker 5-11-5 ... M Richards 4
47 0400-ff ROSTUILE (Rosemary Brick Ltd) R Perkins 6-11-5 ... R Crank
51 343f00- SIR BOUNTIFUL (Mrs G Allen) S Cole 10-11-5 ... V McKevitt 4
54 0300/ TARBOLTON (Capt G Prest) K Bailey 8-11-5 ... –
60 00003-4 UNKNOWN TARGET (Mrs M O'Toole) D Nicholson 8-11-5 ... Mr C P O'Toole 7
63 043410- ALL OUR YESTERDAYS (M Low) M Scudamore 7-11-0 ... –
66 300024 DISHCLOTH (Lady S Brooke) Lady S Brooke 10-11-0 ... M Nuttall 7
68 00f100 HOT SPIRIT (Miss R Dudley) J Bradley 8-11-0 ... G Davies

5-2 Royal Norman, 7-2 Adequate, 9-2 Lissoney Hill, 6 Macoliver, Dishcloth, 8 Unknown Target, 12 others.

1.0 BLAKEDOWN HURDLE (selling handicap: £476: 2m) (10)

1 314441 PROBABILIST (D,B) (J Jardine) W Clay 5-12-1 (7 ex) ... C Mann 4
3 p221-02 PETTISTREE (BF) (Mrs T Hassell) D O'Neill 6-11-10 ... M Caswell 7
5 0044d1 SINGALONG JOE (D,B) (C Popham) C Popham 6-11-8 (7 ex) ... J Suthern
8 0pu-p3 FAST AND SURE (D Jones) B Cambidge 5-10-12 ... R Crank
9 430 MAXIMAIN (Mrs A Pollard) S Cole 4-10-11 ... V McKevitt 4
10 p00002 INDADO (D,B) (R Williams) R Williams 5-10-9 ... B Powell 7
11 0p-00 WHANGAREI (P McCann) D Wintle 6-10-7 ... R Hyett
12 000 UNDES (M Winmill) D Burchell 4-10-7 ... W Knox 7
13 p00- LADY MURFAX (H Waller) J Howell 5-10-7 ... S J O'Neill
14 00f0 SPECTRAL (D Roderick) D Roderick 5-10-7 ... –

9-4 Probabilist, 11-4 Singalong Joe, 4 Pettistree, 6 Maximain, 8 Indado, 12 Fast And Sure. 16 others.

1.30 WARNDON CHASE (Div II: novices: £2,021: 2m 4f) (14)

11 fu030u BALLYCARN (L Kennard) L Kennard 9-11-5 ... C Brown
12 0-p0 BEAUVALLEY (R Edwards) R Edwards 10-11-5 ... P Christopher 7
18 2120u-0 CHARTER PARTY (Mrs C Smith) D Nicholson 6-11-5 ... P Scudamore
21 40/p0-0 EASY FELLA (A Wilson) R Armytage 10-11-5 ... –
27 0/pfp- GENERAL GREY (Mrs C Lloyd-Jones) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 13-11-5 ... –
35 000000/ HUMBER PRINCE (G Jones) G E Jones 8-11-5 ... –
42 p0 NEEDLESS TO SAY (T Brady) P Bailey 6-11-5 ... G McCourt
48 p213-02 ROYSCRIPT (G Hutsby) J Chugg 7-11-5 ... P Warner
57 p0-404p THUMPS (J Dalton) J Dalton 8-11-5 ... B De Haan
61 0120-20 UPPER NOTE (BF) (A Twine) T Forster 6-11-5 ... H Davies
65 424-344 ARCTIC GIPSY (C Lakin) B Pelling 8-11-0 ... C Evans 7
72 0/ppu-f MOT JUSTE (M Daniell) M Castell 8-11-0 ... M Castell
74 000/f- THREE SWALLOWS (Mrs P Cosgrave) Mrs P Cosgrave 6-11-0 ... J Suthern
75 000430 CHAMBESY (H Insley) W Clay 5-10-9 ... C Mann 4

2 Charter Party, 3 Royscript, 4 Ballycarn, 6 Easy Fella, 8 Upper Note, 12 Chambesy, 16 others.

2.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE QUALIFIER (novices: £1,439: 2m) (22)

2 00-2132 HILL-STREET-BLUES (D) (D Crates) J Fox 6-11-10 ... S Moore
5 3240-00 AERIALIST (Mrs T Pilkington) Mrs T Pilkington 6-11-0 ... Mr A J Wilson
7 01 AYLE HERO (Mrs L Dresher) J Webber 5-11-0 ... G McCourt
8 000p-0 BEST INTENT (B) (Lady Bailey) T Bailey 7-11-0 ... E Brooks 4
10 3 CHURCH HALL (B Wood) Earl Jones 5-11-0 ... –
12 DEAL MAKER (A Skidmore) C Popham 5-11-0 ... J Suthern
13 0 DEEP PROSPECT (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-0 ... R Linley
15 21 DROM LADY (D) (F Hargrave) N Gaselee 5-11-0 ... S Smith Eccles
18 0 FUN PARTNER (Mrs G Phillips) T Forster 5-11-0 ... H Davies
19 04f0 GOLDEN MINSTREL (BF) (W Gale) J Gifford 6-11-0 ... –
20 000-120 GYPSEY LEA (D) (Mrs S Wakely) P Wakely 6-11-0 ... P Stone 7
29 f0 RUBERCOLA (Mrs J Fraser) M Scudamore 7-11-0 ... –
31 0 SIGN AGAIN (R Wright) J Fox 6-11-0 ... S Jobar
34 040-000 SMOKER (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 6-11-0 ... –
35 0 SPERIAMO (Lady More) Mrs W Sykes 6-11-0 ... S Morshead
37 TORYMORE GREEN (I Anderson) J Webber 5-11-0 ... –
40 p CUM ON SONIA (R Helmes) J Bradley 5-10-9 ... G Davies
43 FLASH HARRIET (J Trapp) J Trapp 6-10-9 ... Mr A Sharpe 4
45 MATTRESS (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 6-10-9 ... M O'Halloran
46 0-30022 MELDON LADY (B) (G Taylor-Webber) T Hallett 6-10-9 ... B Wright
47 p0 MISTY LOUGH (W Williams) L Kennard 5-10-9 ... C Brown
48 RIGHT THEN (P Talbot-Ponsonby) M Scudamore 5-10-9 ... –

15-8 Drom Lady, 11-4 Hill Street Blues, 9-2 Deep Prospect, 6 Golden Minstrel, 9 Gypsey Lea, 12 Meldon Lady, 16 others.

2.30 COLWALL CHASE (novice handicap: £1,445: 3m) (13)

1 F10121 KING'S BISHOP (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 7-11-10 ... C Brown
4 31F22U PREMIER CHARLIE (C) (J Lipscomb) P Harris 6-11-4 ... S Morshead
5 3P3011 PAMPAS MELODY (Mrs V Hurst) R Frost 8-11-3 (7 ex) ... J Frost
8 04P00-3 SAM BENNION (M Wilesmith) M Wilesmith 9-10-8 ... J Burke
9 F24-213 DARGAI (BF) (Maj J Urquhart) R Armytage 8-10-8 ... –
12 P-0F23 COLISLINN (N Morgan) N Morgan 7-10-5 ... J Suthern
16 P-02034 SIR GORDON (D Sanger) D Nicholson 7-10-2 ... P Scudamore
17 PP02-4F NORTH LANE (G Bisgrove) K Bishop 7-10-2 ... P Richards
18 U3P2-F2 BLACK MAGIC (T Nixon) T Forster 8-10-1 ... H Davies
20 0/040-0 LOTHIAN GENERAL (Anne Duchess of Westminster) T Forster 7-10-0 ... –
23 400-P4F MEL TOR (B) (T Whitley) Mrs E Kennard 7-10-0 ... P Stone 7
25 041P FINE LINE (J Barlow) W Francis 7-10-0 ... R Crank
27 0F40 ROUGH WIND (C Loggin) C Loggin 8-10-0 ... J A Harris

11-4 King's Bishop, 7-2 Pampas Melody, 9-2 Black Magic, Dargai, 6 Sir Gordon, 8 Colislinn, 12 Sam Bennion, 16 others.

3.0 MARTLEY CHASE (handicap: £1,452: 2m) (7)

4 0330-30 RELDIS (D) (Haunch Lane Ltd) D Gandolfo 10-11-7 ... R Earnshaw
5 3124/0F GALILEO (CD) (Miss S Thomson) R Armytage 9-11-2 ... Mr M Armytage 7
6 F0F0-3F CAPVISTA (CD) (M Slattery) J Spearing 9-11-2 ... P Warner
8 340-0F2 ESPARTO (G Ward) M McCourt 9-11-0 ... G McCourt
9 04-1004 GENEROUS BID (D) (Mrs K Lloyd) J Wright 7-10-2 ... K Mooney
10 1000-03 DERWENT KING (R Croft) Mrs J Croft 7-10-0 ... R Dickin
11 PPPP-00 FLASHY'S PAL (C) (R Hickman) R Hickman 7-10-0 ... –

7-4 Reldis, 11-4 Esparto, 7-2 Capvista, 6 Generous Bid, 8 Galileo, 12 others.

3.30 WARNDON CHASE (Div III: novices: £2,021: 2m 4f) (14)

14 01FP-FF CALL THE GUARDS (G Bisgrove Ltd) K Bishop 6-11-5 ... P Richards
20 PPF3F EASTER TIDE (J Eaton) J Eaton 10-11-5 ... R Pusey 7
22 0F303P ELROY (D Squire) B Preece 8-11-5 ... J O'Neill
30 0/00004 GLEN MOY (M Barraclough) M Barraclough 9-11-5 ... S McNeill
34 /FP30-0 HOPE AGAIN (G Small) G Small 8-11-5 ... P Leach
43 2340F3 NEW NOTE (L Waring) L Waring 9-11-5 ... B Powell 7
44 FP PRINCE BUSKINS (F Gorman) R Frost 9-11-5 ... J Frost
46 4224-0 QUARRIER (Sir K Butt) T Foster 7-11-5 ... H Davies
52 4244-03 SOMMELIER (D Wates) R Gow 8-11-5 ... P Scudamore
59 020/0 TWO AZURE (M Motley) P Bailey 9-11-5 ... G McCourt
64 000-P00 AMBER PALACE (Mrs H Houlbrooke) Mrs H Houlbrooke 10-11-0 ... Mr T Houlbrooke
71 1F00-F MOLL (Maj J Crockett) N Gaselee 8-11-0 ... K Mooney
73 0F0043 SAFFRON'S DAUGHTER (G Clarke) D Gandolfo 8-11-0 ... R Earnshaw
77 040-000 BRIT (T Jarvis) W G Turner 5-10-4 ... Mr A Sharpe 4

11-10 Sommelier, 7-2 Quarrier, 7 Saffrons Daughter, New Note, 12 Two Azure, 16 Moll, 20 others.

4.0 BROADWAY HURDLE (handicap: £1,692: 3m) (23)

1 321300 SLEEPLESS KNAVE (CD) (M Bradstock) F Walwyn 8-11-11 ... Mr M Bradstock 7
2 1000-00 PRINCE OF BERMUDA (H Kelly) R W Hartop 9-11-8 ... J Barlow
8 3130-00 MISS WILLIE (D) (Mrs T Pilkington) Mrs T Pilkington 8-10-13 ... Mr A J Wilson
9 420-00F LING (Mrs P Harris) P W Harris 8-10-12 ... P Scudamore
11 31-0 BOIS ROUGE (Mrs E Miss) Mrs W Sykes 7-10-8 ... S Morshead
12 000230 EVER-SO-SURE (C) (Mrs B Smith) B A McMahon 6-10-7 ... R Crank
15 01-0000 ELSELL (CD) (J Smith) M W Eckley 9-10-6 ... D Chinn 7
16 32330F BADSWORTH GIRL (C) (Mrs V Hurst) R G Frost 8-10-4 ... J Frost
17 40/P-02 INDIANA DARE (Mrs D Cousins) J R Jenkins 8-10 ... –
21 2-00000 LOST FOR WORDS (Lady S Brooke) Lady S Brooke 7-10-0 ... P Dever 7
22 011022 SWEET SOLICITOR (V Nash) J S King 5-10-0 ... –
23 1F34/00 TANGLO (C) (T Richards) D H Jones 7-10-0 ... C Seward
24 000004 DIAL DIRECT (Miss M Thorngate) B Palling 7-10-0 ... –
26 010-10 LE LEVADOR (C) (D Lawson Hill) Mrs R Lomax 5-10-0 ... –
27 0P0-U00 ROBIN HOOD (Withers & Sons) B Palling 8-10-0 ... A Griffiths 7
28 0012-00 ROCKS OF BAWN (B Cambidge) B R Cambidge 7-10-0 ... Mr J Cambidge 4
29 0P00000 JYMARIO (K Bell) D J Wintle 6-10-0 ... R Hyett
30 400-000 BEAU WYNK (B Key) B L Key 11-10-0 ... Miss D Key 7
31 FP2/0-0 PADDY'S WISH (J Eaton) J Eaton 10-10-0 ... R Pusey
32 /0F000- SABLE PIECES (L Tory) L W Tory 9-10-0 ... B De Haan
33 81PP0-0 OTTERDEN (G Martin) R T Juckes 10-10-0 ... Mr G Williams 7
34 0000-00 COME ON SONNY (R Forster) K S White 5-10-0 ... M Brisbourne
35 000-PP0 OSWALD (Mrs S Robinson) S Robinson 9-10-0 ... C Grey 4

5 Sweet Solicitor, 6 Indiana Dare, 7 Sleepless Knave, Badsworth Girl, 8 Ever-So-Sure, 10 Le Levador, Dial Direct, 14 Rocks Of Bawn, Miss Willie, Ling, 16 others.

Worcester selections

By Michael Seely

12.30 Royal Norman. 1.0 Indado. 1.30 Royscript. 2.0 Drom Lady. 2.30 Black Magic. 3.0 Esparto. 3.30 Sommelier. 4.0 Indiana Dare.

Wolverhampton results

Going: good to soft (last 2 races soft)

1.30 BRIDGNORTH HURDLE (Div I: novices: £1,009: 2m)

MR SPRIG gr g by Double-U-Jay – Mistletoe (Hollfields Farming Co Ltd) 7-10-13 C Mann (7-2 jt-fav) 1
Another Pal ... P Scudamore (8-1) 2
Cumulus ... M G Vergette (7-2 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.50, £1.30, £3.80. DF: £7.10. CSF: £26.91. E Witts at Reading. 1¼, 10l. Tin Boy (11-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR. Blonde Bombshell 14 ran.

2.0 BESCOT CHASE (6-y-o novices: £1.152: 2m)

GOLDEN FRIEND ch g by Deep Run – Lady Laurel (D Meade) 10-12 S Morshead (4-5 fav) 1
Wing Velvet ... K Mooney (33-1) 2
Beau Ranger ... P Scudamore (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.40, £4.30, £1.20. DF. £27.10. CSF: £19.99. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. 4l, 2l. Velero (14-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.30 CEMENT CITY CHASE (Handicap: £1,938: 3m 2f)

PERSONALITY PLUS b m by Master Owen – No Rain (D Pickering) 8-10-1 R Crank (20-1) 1
Museo ... J Francome (11-4 fav) 2
Brave Jack ... S Morshead (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £14.50. Places: £1.80, £1.60, £1.00. DF: £135.30 CSF: £70.84. Tricast: £223.35. W Francis at Malpas. 12l, 7l. Williamson (10-1) 4th 11 ran.

3.00 DONNINGTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,605: 2m)

STOWELL GROVE ch g by Midsummer Night II-Gilead (Lady Vestey) 7-10-4 P Scudamore (7-2) 1
Royal Mere ... S Morshead (11-4) 2
Slieve Bracken ... J Francome (8-13) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.70. DF: £1.70. CSF: £10.08. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 8l, 12l. 3 ran.

3.30 BRIDGNORTH HURDLE (Div II: novices: £975. 2m)

CLUTTERBUCK b g by Mandamus-Clay Duck (D Horton) 6-11-3 J Francome (15-8 fav) 1
The Shener ... P Scudamore (7-1) 2
Optimistic Dreamer ... K Sims (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.70, £1.40, £3.00. DF: £4.50. CSF: £16.07. F Winter at Lambourn. 1½l, 15l. Big Brown Bear (9-2) 4th. 17 ran.

4.00 GORSEBROOK HURDLE (Handicap: 5-y-o: £1,150: 2m

AN-GO-LOOK br m by Dont Look-Angedeen (Mrs M Barker) 10-0 J Suthern (16-1) 1
High Poppa ... J Barlow (15-2) 2
Cantabile ... J Bryan (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £12.50. Places: £2.70, £1.80, £5.20. DF: £20.30. CSF: £116.84. Tricast: £1146.83 M Scudamore at Hoarwithy. 3l, 3l. Critical Path 9-4 fav. Burnditch Boy (6-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR. Another City. Westway Lad. Placepot: £511.50.

Fontwell Park

Going: heavy.

1.15 SHRIPNEY CHASE (selling handicap, £835: 3m 2f 110yd)

FRENCH BOB br g by French Vine – National Rosa (T Jarvis). 10-10-2 Mr A Sharpe (9-4) 1
Truncheon ... A Madgwick (7-2) 2
Henry The Great ... G. Newman (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.20, £1.40, £4.60. DF: £4.90. CSF: £12.14. W Turner, at Hindon. 30l, 20l. River Warnor 7-4 fav. Runwick Prospect (8-1) 4th. 8 ran. No bid.

1.45 WOODHOUSE STUD HURDLE (Novices: £968: 2m 2f)

ROSE RAVINE b m, by Deep Run – Dendyvile (Mrs S Smart) 5-10-10 R Pusey (4-6 fav) 1
Stars and Stripes ... J Frost (8-1) 2
Majestic Cue ... G Madgwick (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.30, £1.70, £4.50. DF: £3.90. CSF: £8.81. F Walwyn at Lambourn. 6l, 5l. Ladycross (12-1) 4th. 18 ran.

2.15 PETER DUNCANSON CHASE (Novices: £3,350: 2m 4f)

SHINY COPPER b g, by Shiny Tenth – Compralla (D Tyler) 6-10-12 C Brown (5-1) 1
Linawn ... H Davies (4-1) 2
Rock Saint ... G Newman (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £6.30. Places: £1.30, £1.80, £4.40. DF: £8.70. CSF: £27.86. Mrs N Smith at Chichester. 3l, ¾l. Don't Shout 3-1 fav. Crossmaster (16-1) 4th. 13 ran. Placepot: £2.40.

● The remainder of the meeting at Fontwell was abandoned.



Dina Smith: Fontwell win

ATHLETICS: FAILURE THAT HAS BECOME A JOKE

Coe senior hits back at the critics of his coaching methods

By David Miller

The relationship between Sebastian Coe and his father, who coaches him in what has been an exceptional career, has always been a matter of speculation, and occasionally controversy. This was so in that week of conflicting failure and success in the Moscow Olympics.

It was so again last summer. The seeming martinet in Peter Coe is sometimes more apparent publicly than his endless devotion to a unique athlete which can be observed in private. Son has learned better than father how to leash the hounds of print and video. When the hero fails, it is an easy option to vest the failure upon the less demure of the two men.

One of the worst aspects of Sebastion Coe's illness, which forced him out of the World Championships last summer, was the open cynicism among certain sections of the sport, coaches and athletes, as well as among the media: he had broken down, it was alleged, because Peter Coe had miscalulated the training.

Such gossip, prevalent in Helsinki among even internationals, was more painful than the wilder accusations of drugs. Never had the relationship been more vulnerable to speculation ignorant of the rare blood disease which had ended his hopes.

Peter Coe, admittini that he may have inflamed that speculation by an over-protective reaction to press questioning, has for the first time explained the dilemma which confronted him throughout the summer build-up. The suggestion tha Seb was over-trained was in fact the reverse of the truth. Peter says:

"None of the innuendoes which were going around reached me at the time. All I was aware of was that, even allowing for normal variation, there were things which Seb couldn't manage in training, things he normally can do. But the severity of the disease was masked by his own determination to keep pressing on."

Seb, who resents the allegation that his father was somehow responsible, points out that the volume and content of the training was less than at any time in the previous four years: yet because of his medical condition, of which there was noinitial awareness, the more training he did the worse his physical condition was likely to become. Peter explains:

"The normal progress in training is that you increase the levels once the athlete can comfortably repeat the phase you are in, within only a short time, a day or two. Whether it is stamina or speed you are going for, the best sign is that the level is repeatable. But last year there was consistently no sign of this, and as coach it was therefore very confusing. Seb would run a 400 one day, and then be unabel to manage a 300 at the same level a day or so later.

'There were two ways of looking at this situation: what could be got out of him with much less training, how much might his own remarkable, capacity to produce speed on little preparation rescue something, as it had done in Athens the year before. I knew that no one else in his condition could ever hope to get through event the heats."

The obvious question, therefore, must be why the coach, knowing something was wrong, allowed the athlete to continue. It is the answer to that which demonstrates, not the alleged rift, between father and son, but the bond. Peter says:

"It is a fundamental premise of coaching that you can only work by consent, by the athlete's agreement to do what you ask. You have to have that. But the ultimate decision to go for something has to be the athlete's. Seb was determined to run in the World Championships. Therefore I was obliged to do whatever I could to make that possible to minimize his problems. He will have my loyalty as long as he wants it.

"Even when he ran 1min 43.8sec in Oslo I wasn't happy, yet I cannot pretend to greater knowledge that I has at the time. Fortunately the faith between us is such that it is now possible for us to joke about last summer, the realisation that it was doomed to failure."

Peter now finds that Sebastian is hungrier than he has been for a long while, that neither of them lack confidence for the huge task ahead. He says that he has already has to slow Seb down because his natural talent is carrying him ahead too fast.

"The mistake I made last year towards the end was to be too protectie when seb was under pressure from the media as the defeats started to come. I could see that pressure becoming another nail in the coffin."

● Tomorrow: Sebastian Coe discusses his comeback.



Coe and Coe: a martinet image conceals the bond between athlete and coach

RUGBY UNION

Acute pang of Irish doubt over Slattery

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Wales and Ireland were suffering pangs of doubt over their open-side flankers at the weekend but the Welsh, at least, hope that difficulties regarding Pickering, of Llanelli, are resolved.

He missed the squad training on Sunday because of suspected tonsillitis but was much improved yesterday and will hope to dismiss all doubts when the Welsh team and replacements against Scotland on Saturday meet for final training tomorrow.

The Irish doubt concerns the experienced Slattery who had a severe bout of influenza last week. He had a stern workout under the eye of the Irish team doctor, Mick Molloy, yesterday

Should Slattery be forced to drop out of the team to play France in Paris, his replacement could be Kearney, the Wanderers player capped against France two years ago, who has performed well for Leinster this season.

Two uncapped players, McGrath, of University College, Dublin, and Duncan, of Malone, may also merit consideration.

Kent go west

Kent will be able to prepare for a return to the first division of the county championship next season by undertaking a four-match tour of North America in May and June. They celebrated their centenary four years ago with a Far East tour but this time they look west and will play two matches in Canada and two in the United States.

ITINERARY: May 26 v Boston Select (Boston); May 30 v Eastern Ontario (Ottawa); June 2 v Ontario Province (Toronto); June 6 v New England Select (Hartford).

West Country rivals lined up for a dose of déjà vu

By David Hands

Gloucestershire, the holders, and Somerset, the finalists in this season's county championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI, are in the same group in next season's championship. The draw was made in London yesterday.

This season's final will not be resolved until March 31, when the two West Country sides meet at Twickenham. Next season's final (on March 30, 1985) will also be at Twickenham, again with a four-month gap between the semi-finals and final. There will be an evaluation of the competition at the end of next season. Danie Serfontein, chairman of the Rugby Football Union's competitions Committee, said they were striving to keep faith with the senior clubs and not interfere too much with their fixtures.

Ron Jacobs, president of the RFU, making the draw, said he hoped the county championship would derive the same benefit from a Twickenham final as the John Player Cup final for clubs, although one suspects that the growing attendances there have had much to do with the following that individual clubs have built up. Whether a more amorphous entity such a a county can do the same is questionable.

Gloucestershire, in group two of the first division, will have little travelling to do. They receive Kent and Yorkshire and have only to travel over the county border, to Somerset. Yorkshire, beaten finalists in 1983, have drawn the short straw and must travel south to Somerset and to Gloucestershire.

Travel has become a definite hardship for some counties now that the competition has "gone national". Mr Serfontein said: "It has been a very expensive exercise taking extreme counties to each other.

One of the longest journeys will be taken by Cornwall, in the second division, who must travel to Cumbria, although their other two games are at home. In sharp contrast, the third division contains a snug grouping involving Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Buckinghamshire and the combined counties of Dorset and Wiltshire, which very nearly resembles the old-style southern group.

Draw

FIRST DIVISION: Group one: Middlesex, Northumberland, Notts, Lincs and Derbys, Surrey. Group two: Somerset, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Kent.
SECOND DIVISION: Group one: Eastern Counties, Warwickshire, Lancashire, Devon. Group two: Cumbria, Cornwall, Cheshire, Durham.
THIRD DIVISION: Group one: Staffordshire, Leicestershire, North Midlands, Sussex. Group two: Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset and Wilts.
FOURTH DIVISION: Berkshire, East Midlands, Oxfordshire.

Fixtures

FIRST DIVISION: Oct 13: Middlesex v Notts, Lincs and Derbys; Northumberland v Surrey; Somerset v Yorkshire; Gloucestershire v Kent. Oct 27: Middlesex v Northumberland; Notts, Lincs and Derbys v Surrey; Somerset v Gloucestershire; Yorkshire v Kent. Nov 10: Surrey v Middlesex; Northumberland v Notts, Lincs and Derbys; Kent v Somerset; Gloucestershire v Yorkshire.
SECOND DIVISION: Oct 13: Eastern Counties v Lancashire; Warwickshire v Devon; Cumbria v Cheshire; Cornwall v Durham. Oct 27: Eastern Counties v Warwickshire; Lancashire v Devon; Cumbria v Cornwall; Cheshire v Durham v Cumbria; Cornwall v Cheshire.
THIRD DIVISION: Oct 13: Staffordshire v North Midlands; Leicestershire v Sussex; Hertfordshire v Buckinghamshire; Hampshire v Dorset and Wilts. Oct 27: Staffordshire v Leicestershire; North Midlands v Sussex; Hertfordshire v Hampshire; Buckinghamshire v Dorset and Wilts. Nov 10: Sussex v Staffordshire; Leicestershire v North Midlands; Dorset and Wilts v Hertfordshire; Hampshire v Buckinghamshire.
FOURTH DIVISION: Oct 13: Berkshire v East Midlands. Oct 20: East Midlands v Oxfordshire. Oct 27: Oxfordshire v Berkshire. Nov 3: East Midlands v Berkshire. Nov 10: Oxfordshire v East Midlands. Nov 24: Berkshire v Oxfordshire.
All play-offs: November 24.

Gordon Allan recalls 15 years covering the Hospitals Cup

Topographical exercises where the unexpected can be met

I have been reporting the Hospitals Cup for about 15 years and, barring accidents, I expect to report it for 15 or more at least. It is an enjoyable competition and institution if, as I do, you have no high-falutin' notions about rugby and consider one match to be much like another.

Apart from anything else, it has been one of my ways of learning the topography of London. If I had never become embroiled in the Cup, I might still not know where such delightful spots on the earth's surface as Turkey Street, Dog Kennel Hill and Copse Hill area. As Arthur Machen wrote in *The London Adventure*: "We all know about Piccadilly and Oxford Street, London Bridge and the Strand. Olympia has made us familiar with a little island in otherwise unknown Hammersmith; the Boat Race illuminates Putney, and the most inexperienced have ventured into High Street, Kensington. But where will you be if I ask you about Clapton, about the inner parts of Barnsbury, about the delights of Edmonton, about that region which was once called Spa Fields? Nay: how many people know their Camden Town in any thorough and intelligent manner?"

Turkey Street, in case you do not know, is in Enfield. It is where the Royal Free have their ground and there are moments when you wish they had it in a more accessible location. Another intrepid Hospitals Cup scribe once went in good faith to Guy's ground at Honor Oak Park, in Brockley, and found that the match had been transferred at a late hour to Turkey Street. So he turned round and drove back across London, arriving at Turkey Street in time for the final whistle. His report next morning was as comprehensive as ever.

I mentioned Dog Kennel Hill, where King's play, not because you would wish to spend a holiday in east Dulwich in preference to the Tyrol, but because of its delightful name. Copse Hill, in Wimbledon, is delightful in its own right. St George's play there, in the green and sloping grounds of Atkinson Morley's Hospital, and when a player is injured it has been known for somebody to slip into the adjacent operating theatre to ask for water and bandages.

You have to learn the hard way that the only certainty about the Hospitals Cup is its uncertainty, almost its secrecy, on and off the field. It is advisable, before setting out, to check that the match is really and truly on and that it is being played where you are going, not on the other side of the metropolis. And when you get there you will be lucky if all the players are wearing numbers and even luckier if they are wearing the right ones, not to mention the right colours.

People like full backs and scrum halves are identified easily enough, numbers or no numbers. They have their set tasks in set places and you can keep track of them. It is the forwards who prsent problems, being in a sense of no fixed abode on the pitch, often in a heap, and tending mostly to look alike in length and breadth. If one wears a headband and another has red hair, how grateful you can be for such small mercies.

I am not complaining. These are the hazards of the Hospitals Cup and I accept them as a sailor accepts the risk of seasickness. Whether the Cup has always been like that I cannot say: it was after all, begun in 1875, when my grandfather was a stripling. But I would not be surprised if it has.

Nor would I be surprised if fun and farce and practical jokery have always been just below the surface, ready for full expression on the day of the final. I remember one hospital hiring a baby elephant from Whipsnade, bringing it in a van to Richmond, and parking it at the Kew end of the pitch.

In recent years we have seen much less of this theatre of the absurd, as if dowdy convention was overtaking medical students and nurses. But there is no guarantee that its doors will not fly open again this season or that I will not be burnt in effigy at Roehampton, as once happened at Richmond to a previous correspondent of this journal.

TENNIS: THE FALL OF A TITANESS AND THE RISE OF BRITISH HOPES

Navratilova is checked at last

Oakland (Reuter). – Hana Mandlikova ended Martina Navratilova's 54-match winning streak by beating the world's top-ranked player 7-6, 3-6, 6-4 in the final of a $150,000 tournament. The seventh-seeded Czechoslovak thrust her fist high in the air after her stirring victory, then buried her head in a towel at courtside.

Miss Navratilova's winning streak was just two short of Chris Lloyd's 1974 mark of 56 straight wins. "I went down fighting." Miss Navratilova said of the two-hour match, which featured spectacular play by both players. "I didn't lose it. She won it. Now, I'm trying to get used to the feeling of losing."

Miss Mandlikova earned $30,000 and Miss Navratilova $15,000. The victory was particularly sweet for Miss Mandlikova, who, after two years without winning a final, has captured two tournament titles in as many weeks.

A controversial "out" call on a Miss Navratilova volley in the ninth game of the last set gave Miss Mandlikova a crucial 30-15 lead and appeared to upset the Czechoslovak expatriate. With the aid of running, blistering forehands, Miss Mandlilova turned the advantage into the set's only service break. Serving in the tenth game, Miss Mandlikova rushed the net repeatedly and forced Miss Navratilova into backhand errors to gain her first win over Miss Navratilova after seven straight losses dating back to 1981.

In the first set Miss Mandlikova showed a determination and composure that rallied the crowd behind her. She fought off three consecutive set points in the tie-break and reeled off five points in a row to take the tie-break 8-6.

The quality of shot-making was high in the opening set, despite inconsistent serving on both sides.

However, Miss Mandlikova quickly revived in the third set and in the fourgh game she came back from 0-40 on her service and held for the rest of the match. "People were beginning to think she couldn't be beaten but she's human. We've always had close matches", Miss Mandlilova said.

Britain get a move on for King's Cup

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Essen

The British team of Colin Dowdeswell, Christopher Mottram, Jeremy Bates, and Stephen Shaw, must wait until Thursday before playing their first match in the European indoor team championship for the Kings Cup. Yesterday, though, they showed an impressive sense of urgency in hustling from Dusseldorf airport to their hotel in Essen and then moving on to a local sports hall to practise. Britain won the Cup on four consecutive years from 1964 to 1967 but have not won it since. This time they have a chance.

Players prominent on the grand prix circuit tend to make only sporadic appearances. In the Kings Cup competition, John Lloyd, for example, is missing from the British team because he is practising at Houston before trying to qualify for next week's tournament in Philadelphia. Dowdeswell, on the other hand, is ranked high enough to go straight into the draw at Philadelphia and is therefore free to represent Britain for the first time (he formerly had ties with Zimbabwe and Switzerland in turn but is now eligible to play for the country of his birth). He will be a valuable recruit to the Davies Cup team and is even more distinguished a newcomer at Kings Cup level.

This year the competition has been condensed into one week, largely on Britain's initiative. This follows the successful examples set by the Federation Cup and World Team Cup competitions, in which ties are decided – as they are here – by two singles and a double doubles. Paul Hutchins, Britain's manager, explained yesterday that the former home-and-away system for the competition was costing Britain about £35,000 a year. "For what we were getting out of it, that type of expenditure was not justified. A week costs less than a third of that. In any case, interest in the competition was starting to drift a bit. There are so many grand prix tournaments, so we thought a week would be better." The British team, incidentally, have financial backing from the Trident television group.

The 18 competing nations are split into three divisions of six teams. Every division play an all-play series in groups of three and the group winners then contest the championship, or promotion. The bottom teams play off for a relegation place or, in the case of the third division, for the wooden spoon. The second division are playing in Switzerland, the third in Italy. The first division teams are here in Essen.

On Thursday Britain will play the losers of today's (Tuesday) tie between Czechoslovakia (Pimek, Navratil, Mecir and Novacek) and Ireland (Doyle and Sorensen). On Saturday Britain will play the winners of the Czechoslovakia/Ireland tie. The final and the play-off will be on Sunday. The other group here consists of West Germany (Westphal, Beutel, Maurer, Adpopp and Popp), Sweden (Nystrom, Gunnarson, Lundgren, and Svenson) and the Soviet Union (Zverev, Leoniuk, Dzelde and Volkov).

McEnroe has given top player panel no choice

New York (Reuter) – John McEnroe's victory in the Grand Prix Masters final at Madison Square Garden on Sunday night seems to have given the panel selecting tennis's world champion no choice.

While McEnroe was beating Ivan Lendl 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, Don Budge, Fred Perry and Lew Hoad were considering who they should nominate as the best in the world. At the beginning of the week it seemed to be a problem, after a year in which the four grand slam titles went to different players – Yannick Noah (French open), McEnroe (Wimbledon), Jimmy Connors (United States) and Mats Wilander (Australian open). But Noah lost in the first round here and then McEnroe had victories, in straight sets, over Wilander and Lendl. Lendl beat Connors 6-3, 6-4 in the semi-final round.

McEnroe, who won four grand prix tournaments in 1983 (as did Connors and Lendl), said all week that he felt the Masters should have no bearing on the top player decision. If it did, he said, the issue should have been resolved when he beat Wilander, winner of nine grand prix events, on Saturday.

McEnroe's victory was achieved on a medium-speed synthetic carpet, a surface on which Lendl is at his strongest. McEnroe granted that it was one of his best performances.

"The idea was to keep Ivan off balance, and I think I did: I served well and my touch at the net was very good. I kept the ball deep and had more variety and touch in my shots.

SNOOKER

Shout that let Davis in and Meo out

By Sydney Friskin

Boisterous crowd behaviour somewhat marred the breathtaking finish to the Lada Classic at the Spectrum Arena on Sunday night. After beating Tony Meo 9-8 in the final to retain his title, Steve Davis, the world champion, publicly called for the banning of drink inside the auditorium. As an alternative he thought that more stewards should be on hand to control rowdyism.

The chorus of exhortation which began earlier in the week, continued in crescendo until that crucial moment in the deciding frame when Meo, while in the process of cutting Davis's lead, was disturbed by the shouts of an over zealous spectator. "I heard every word," a saddened Meo said afterwards, "but I don't want to mention it. I just missed my chance and that's it."

"Tony had the chance to get off the shot," Davis added, "but he found himself committed and played it. He gave me one of the hardest games of my life. I thought I had done him but he came back strongly, that is why he is my doubles parter. He will learn from this experience. In a way I look forward to more peope wanting the other bloke to win because it helps me to play better."



Parrott: exciting player

Davis had a similar experience against John Parrott, one of the most exciting young players of the modern era whon he just defeated 5-4 in Saturday's semi-final. Now Lada Cars are sponsoring a challenge match between them at Warrington on May 11, four days after the termination of the world championship in Sheffield. The prize for the challenge match will be £4,000.

Amid all the tumult is a story which involves the personal feelings of those who have nursed these two young men from protected infancy to flourishig manhood. The quiet mannered Frank Callan, of Blackpool, who coaches both Davis and Parrott and who was at Warrington on Sunday, does not quite know where he stands as far as Davis is concerned. Davis's father, who has recently retired, has been spending more time at practice with his son and Callan feels he may have to take a back seat.

This situation could be just a passing cloud, but it must also stir the emotions of Davis who, while owing much to Callan, has never ceased to acknowledge the importance of paternal influence in his triumphs. A more assuring word was offered by Barry Hearn who manages both Davis and Meo. Hearn regards Callan as a friend who is free to remain on his team as long as he wishes. Hearn himself cannot see Davis's father becoming that much involved but the feeling, however, is that behind snooker's facade of impeccable decorum is a scene of turmoil and discontent.

FINAL: S Davis bt T Meo, 9-8. Frame scores (Davis first): 119-0, 51-41, 19-83, 33-84, 7-80, 44-87, 130-0, 108-1, 76-5, 112-9, 63-2, 47-85, 33-64, 16-67, 57-71, 101-0, 60-42.

VOLLEYBALL

Speedwell in slow decline

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, virtually conceded their league title at the weekend, after their fourth defeat of the season at Leeds.

Rucanor, champions for the past four seasons, went down 3-2 to a determined Leeds A.I. side, who triumphed 16-14 in the final set. It could not have been closer, but it was the sort of match Speedwell used to win comfortably enough.

"It has all gone wrong this year," Steve Spooner, the Speedwell coach, said. Much of the decline can be attributed to the loss of Steve Pincott with an ankle injury, and there are more problems for the West Country team: Steve Nuth has a knee injury and Martin Hodges is also out of next weekend's Mikasa Cup semi-final against Polonia in Bath.

Pincott, who makes such a difference to the side, could be back by then, but Polonia, who won twice at the weekend, against Liverpool and Brookfield, are confident

Polonia have gone second in the league, behind Capital City Spikers, who are now the favourites to take the title. Capital City have lost only once and on Sunday saw off one of their major rivals, fellow Londoners Spark ISI, 3-1.

Capital City's Rob Kittelety was given two red cards, for dissent while on the bench, and he will now miss one league match, although not the second cup semi-final against Spark (again) at Finsbury next weekend.

However, their image does concern Capital City's secretary, Mike Warwick. Although Mr Warwick concedes his team are not completely blameless ("they are not a bunch of angels") he does want to win the championship on a friendly note. He is looking for this side to improve their behaviour: "We have got to try and control our enthusiasm."

In Scotland, MIM, favourites to retain their title, could not get through the snow to their Royal Bank league match in Paisley, so it was postponed. West Coast won, to go back on top, although MIM have a game in hand.

SQUASH RACKETS

Davenport is top seed

Two former winners, Stuart Davenport of New Zealand and Sohail Qaiser, of Pakistan, have been seeded to contest the final of the British international championship for players under 23, at Wembley from January 21 to 27 Rex Bellamy writes.

The draw of 64 includes representatives of 12 nations. The players who contested the final of Britain's equivalent national championship, Jamie Hickox and Christy Wilstrop, have been seeded third and sixth respectively and the seedings suggest that the last eight will be: Davenport (1) V U Hayat (Pakistan) (5); F Johnson (Sweden) (4) V Willstrop (6); D Lloyd V Hickox (3); M Bodimeade (7) V Qaiser.

GOLF

Mahaffey wins play-off

Palm Springs (Reuter) – John Mahaffey won the Bob Hope golf classic at the second extra hole in a play off over Jim Simons at the Bermuda Dunes Country Club here on Sunday.

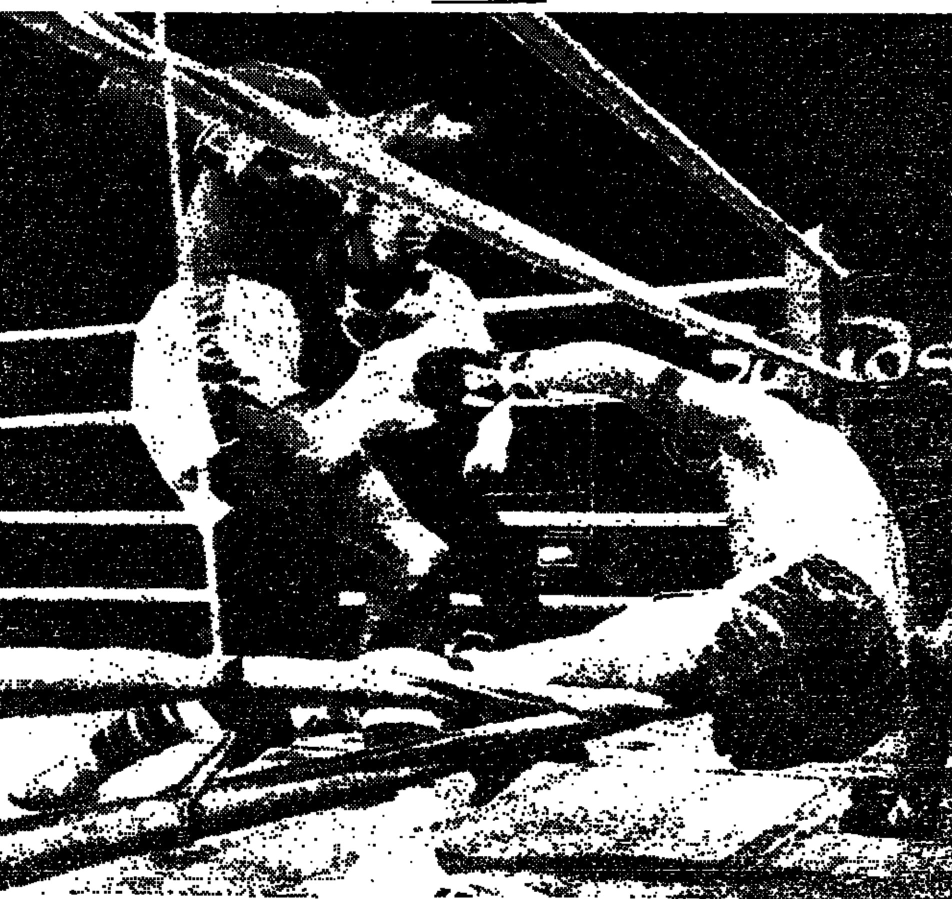
Mahaffey and Simons finished tied with five-round totals of 20-under-par 340. Mahaffey scored a 66 for the day and Simons a 69. The halved the first extra hole. At the 391-yard second hole, Mahaffey put his approach shot in a green-side bunker, hit out to within 10 feet and sank the putt for par.

Simons hit his second shot to the left of the green, about four feet off the putting surface. A delicate pitch brought him within four feet of the hole but he missed the putt. Johnny Miller, who held a one-stroke lead going into the final round, returned an even-par 72 and finished in third place on 18-under-par 342. Curtis Strange and Peter Jacobsen tied for fourth on 343.

Mahaffey, aged 35, who gave up smoking nearly three months ago, said: "I'm probably in better shape now than I was when I was 25. I think conditioning has a lot to do with this today".

FINAL STANDINGS (all US): 340: J Mahaffey, 66, 70, 70, 68, 66, J Simons, 69, 63, 70, 69, 69; 342: J Miller, 67, 69, 65, 69, 72; 343: C Strange, 70, 70, 67, 68, 68, P Jacobsen, 70, 67, 69, 72, 65; 344: J Renner, 69, 67, 68, 68, 72, G Koch, 72, 71, 67, 67, 67, T Norris, 68, 68, 74, 66, 68; 346: S Rachels, 68, 69, 72, 68, 69, D Tewell, 69, 72, 67, 67, 71, R Black, 67, 68, 70, 73, 68, L Elder, 69, 68, 67, 70, 72, M Reid, 73, 68, 67, 68, 70; 347: C Peete, 69, 71, 71, 66, 70, V Heafner, 68, 70, 69, 70, 70, T Jenkins, 68, 0, 74, 68, 67. British scores: 352: N Faldo, 72, 71, 70, 69, 70; 356: P Oosterhuis, 73, 75, 70, 67, 71.

BOXING



Out of the ring but not yet out of the reckoning: Sibson falls for a Sunday punch

French in tears over Sibson upset

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

If Tony Sibson's warm-up in Atlantic City for the European middleweight championship, held by Louis Acaries, of France, proved hotter than he bargained for, an unranked Don Lee stopping the British boxer in eight on Sunday – the French were getting cold feet at the prospect of putting on the European bout at the new Bercy Stadium in Paris and a cold draught was emanating from the corridors of television across the Atlantic.

Andy Dixon, who runs the stadium, said yesterday that Sibson's defeat was not going to be good for business. "People have been expecting a good fight but now they may think that, Sibson cannot take a punch any more. It may be too much for Sibson to fight here again on February 25."

The promoter, Michael Acaries, Louis' brother, was however putting a brave face on it "It's nothing" he said. "It is an accident." But having bid £170,000 he may find himself counting sheep as well as dollars in the next few weeks as he wonders what American television's next move will be.

Louis Acaries, who has taken a leaf out of Sibson's book and decided to train in America, saw the bout on television in New York, and telephoned his brother immediately after the bout to say that he would beat Sibson. "Sibson is not the same man who fought Hagler a year ago", the champion said.

Everybody who saw Sibson destroy the American, John Collins, in Atlantic City last year was convinced that they had seen a brand new Sibson in action. But Sibson did not repeat that form when he took on Manuel Jiminez, of Puerto, at Wembley in November. He was sharper, no doubt, but still unable to follow up quickly after landing good blows. The trouble with Sibson is that he is as nice inside the ring as he is outside it.

And it seems from all accounts that on his return visit to Atlantic City on Sunday he was too soft on Lee. He had the American down at the end of the first with a Sibbo special left hook but failed to finish him off in the next round. In the third the rangy Lee floored Sibson twice. Thereafter both men did time in turn on the deck until the eighth, when Sibson was sent out of the ropes with a perfect combination from Lee.

Sibson said afterwards: "I don't know what happened. I was in top shape. Lee is a very powerful puncher." You can say that again. The Indiana fighter, who is trained by Dave Jacobs, the man who looked after Sugar Ray Leonard, won the National Golden Gloves title in 1981, winning 104 of his 110 amateur bouts, 67 of them inside the distance. As a professional he sent 17 of his 19 opponents home early.

There was a time when a man who came to fight was ready-made for Sibson. Only a boxer could pose problems for him. Things may have changed now. The French were saying yesterday that Acaries can box and bang a bit, too.

Law Report January 17 1984

Tupperware distributors liable for VAT on retail price

P & R Potter v Commissioners of Customs and Excise

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered January 13]

Distributors of Tupperware were liable to account for value-added tax on the basis that they sold Tupperware to members of the public attending parties organized for selling Tupperware at the full recommended retail price through the medium and agency of their dealers, Mr Justice Woolf held in the Queen's Bench Division dismissing an appeal against a decision of the VAT Tribunal.

Mr Ian McCulloch for the appellants; Mr Simon D. Brown for the commissioners.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that Tupperware was manufactured by a company associated with Dart Industries Ltd, who had established an arrangement for the distribution and sale of Tupperware on a party-plan system.

Dart appointed a number of authorized wholesalers of Tupperware, known as distributors. The appellants were one of the distributors. Distributors purchased Tupperware from Dart at wholesale prices. Each distributor appointed dealers who arranged for friends to act as hostesses and to organize parties where Tupperware was displayed and persons attending were encouraged to purchase Tupperware.

Having obtained orders, the dealer submitted an order to his distributor. The dealer paid to the distributor 70 per cent of the recommended retail price and retained the balance of the price paid by the purchaser as his commission.

The appellants contended that the dealers purchased Tupperware from the appellants and resold it to the people who placed orders at parties. On that view, VAT would be payable on the price paid by the dealer, that is 70 per cent of the retail price, because there would be a supply of goods by the distributors to the dealers and the value of that supply would be 70 per cent of the retail price.

The commissioners contended that there was a sale by the appellants to the members of the public attending the parties and therefore VAT should be payable in respect of the full retail price by the appellants.

The tribunal accepted the commissioners' approach. Having regard to *Martin v Glynwed Distribution Ltd* ([1983] ICR 511) which accurately reflected the role of the court, it was quite impossible for the court to intervene where the tribunal did not misdirect itself and had posed the right questions and did not come to a wholly unreasonable decision.

Since it could not be said that the tribunal had misdirected itself or had come to an unreasonable decision, the appeal must be dismissed.

Solicitors: David Rimmer & Co for Sheltons, Wolverhampton; Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

Deterrent sentences appropriate for football hooligans

Regina v Wood (Leslie Alan)

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Drake and Mr Justice Hobhouse) gave guidance on January 12 as to the appropriate sentences in cases involving violence at or near football grounds.

The court allowed an appeal by Mr Leslie Alan Wood against his sentence for assault with intent to resist arrest at a football match and substituted a sentence of six months' youth custody for one of borstal training.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the continuing prevalence of violent offences at or near football grounds indicated that the practice of imposing fines or limited restrictions on liberty for such offences and not imposing custodial sentences unless serious injury was caused had not had a deterrent effect on those who had a propensity to use violence.

The time had come for the courts to impose sentences to deter those minded to use violence at or near football matches. Unless there were exceptional mitigating circumstances, youths between 17 and 21 should receive a custodial sentence upon conviction of an offence involving violence to police or others trying to maintain order at or near a football match or to spectators not involved in the violence.

A short detention centre order would usually be adequate, but if a weapon had been used, or a disabling injury caused or if there was evidence that the defendant was addicted to using violence a youth custody order would be appropriate.

A longish sentence would be necessary if the injury amounted to grievous bodily harm.

In the case of youths under 17, juvenile courts should consider the need to deter the disorderly young as well as to reform them.

It might be inappropriate to apply those guidelines to disorderly youths who had done violence to each other because much would depend in each case upon what had happened and why. There might have been provocation or over-reaction going beyond lawful self-defence. In general, however, there would need to be a deterrent element in all sentences.

Confining proceedings by injunction

Smith Kline and French Laboratories Ltd and Another v Bloch

Where an injunction had properly been granted by the High Court to restrain a party from bringing proceedings in respect of a particular cause of action in any other jurisdiction, it would be a gross interference with the proceedings of courts of the United States to vary that injunction to allow proceedings to be brought in the United States upon the giving of undertakings to the High Court as to the form and contents of such proceedings.

Mr Justice Drake so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on January 11, dismissing an application by the defendant for *inter alia*, the variation of an injunction restraining him from bringing proceedings against the plaintiffs outside England and Wales in respect of an alleged breach of a licensing agreement made between the first plaintiff and the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP said the American courts would be fully entitled to be angry if the English courts sought by such means to interfere not only with their jurisdiction but also with their right to regulate their own proceedings.

Possession of drugs

Regina v Watts (Nigel Blair)

It was sufficient in order to prove the possession of amphetamine to prove that the defendant had been in possession of amphetamine in any of its stereoisomeric forms and in particular it was not necessary to prove that the substance possessed contained both laevo-amphetamine and dexamphetamine. That was so despite the fact that dexamphetamine was separately listed in Part II of Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 in addition to amphetamine.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Purchas, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Russell) so held on January 12, dismissing an appeal by Mr Nigel Blair Watts against his conviction for possessing a controlled drug, namely amphetamine, with intent to supply, contrary to section 5(3) of the 1971 Act.

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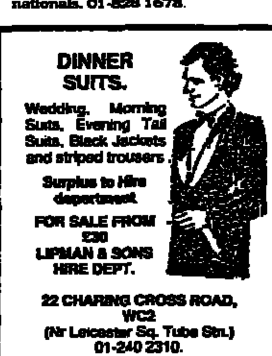
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REGENTS PARK AREA, luxury furnished flat, till May, 2/3 bed, 2 recep, 2 bath, cloak, balcony, 5th floor, lift & porter. £300 pw. Tel: 01 262 8797.

SLOANE ST. Beautifully decorated & furnished, 2 bedroom grnd. flr. flat with covered terrace on to lovely gdn. Use of tennis courts etc. Long let. £200 p.w. 235 8571 after 6.

HORBURY MEWS, W11. Lovely mews hse. Conversion. Superb contemp/antique furn. 3 beds, 2 receps, 2b, clk, k. Use of gdn. £375 p.w. Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.

ST JOHNS WOOD – Spacious 3 bed maisonette, period oasis nr Lords, shops, transport. Patio, garage, lab saving equip, linen etc. 1 yr co let. £275pw. Tel 289 0887.

KILBURN NW6. Pleasant s/c furn garden flat. 2 rms, k & b, C.H. Min let 6 mths. £220 p.c.m. Excl. rates. MHS & P. 486 1908 mornings only.

S.W.6. Spac 3 bed mais. in gd dec order. Rec, k & b, c.h. Co. let, 1 yr, +. £160 p.w. William Willett. 730 3435.

WC1. Quiet studio flat, separate kit, bath, immediate occupation. £300 pcm. 638 9782 after 6pm.

CENTRAL STUDIOS. 1-4 bed flats. £60-£800 pw. Short/long. Premium Props 794 5666 or 435 8687

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VISITING ACADEMICS furnished flats near University. Helen Watson & Co. 580 6275.

AT WIMBLEDON. Mod lux 4 bdrm furn house, gge. £150 p.w. 946 1898 or 946 7286.

HOLLAND PARK nr tube, pleasant 2 rm furn flat holiday let £100pw. 727 3258.

AMERICAN BANK Urgently requires high calibre house/flat. £400/£600 p.w. Burgess 748 1710.

CHELSEA – Charming furn flat, 2 rm, k & b, s/c, CH. Suit 1/2, Co let. £90 p.w. 1 yr. 352 7814.

COVENT GARDEN. Lux serviced flats, business lets. Windsor House. 240 1436 or 946 7188.

W.8. Studio flat ch, tv. £90 pw inc. 0722 72639.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE seeks luxury flat or house up to £400 pw, usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis. 01-839 2245.

W2. MARVELLOUS VALUE. A 1st flr flat with 2 beds, recep, k & b, sep roof terrace. £125 pw. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

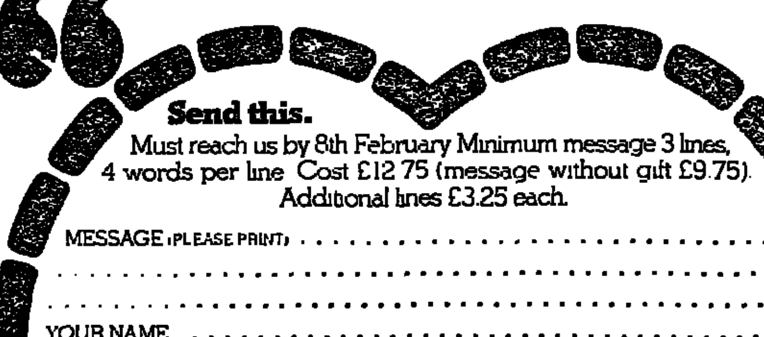
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Include flight, transfers & accommodation. Similar prices for MARCH available.

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THE TIMES



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HOLIDAY FLAT SERVICES carefully selected for immed and advanced service apts. Central London. 01-937 9886.

PORTLAND PLACE W.1. Just off, in quiet Mews. Unusual mais. New decor, bed, recep, kit/diner, gas c.h. £110 p.w. R I & B. 637 0821.

ST JOHNS WOOD. Modern 2 bed, 2 bath flat, dble recep, fully fitted kit, excellent location. £250 pw. 289 7828.

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FRIENDSHIP LOVE or MARRIAGE. Dateline – all ages, areas. Dateline, Dept (TIM), 25 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

CVs Professionally compiled and presented £1 x age. Details: 01-351 1869 (office hours). Calibre CVs.

WHEN IN LONDON rent a TV or video by day/wk/month. Quick delivery. Tops TV – 01-720 4469.

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ROMANTIC DINNER. The fireside and sounds of live piano means Masters Restaurant. The food speaks for its self. 190 Queens Gate. (near Albert Hall). 581 5666.

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WIMBLEDON COMMON. Parkside. Exceptional single bedroom, bathroom. Luxury modern house. C.H., garden. Bus route, tube. £40 pw. Tel 01-879 1062.

KENTON, HARROW. 1 quiet person to share comfortable house, ch, very quiet vicinity, own room and full use of house. £38 pw. Please tel 907 4645.

SW18 Prof. M/F to share house, own rm, non-smoker pref. £30pw excl. Close to Earlsfield mainline station. Tel (day) 937 1156 or 4433 ext 25, (eves) 870 9809.

ISLINGTON. Prof person, 25+, to share luxury house, non-smoker preferred. £170 pcm. 359 8426 after 6.

PRIMROSE HILL happy family with 2 girls (13 & 12) offer room and breakfast at reduced rent in exchange for some sitting-in. Tel 722 9937.

MAYFAIR own large room for professional person in spacious flat with one other. £47 p.w. 370 6773 day. 499 5600 p.m.

NW3 3rd person for modern luxury 4 roomed garden flat. Sep phone. £75 p.w. Tel: 352 6419 (day) 722 6638 (eves).

ISLINGTON Young prof. person, o/r in lovely flat, C.H. etc. £135 p.c.m. Excl. 607 9418, eves.

PUTNEY HILL prof male, non smoker, share lux flat, own room £35pw. 788 0079 after 6pm.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd selective sharing. Please Tel for appointment. 589 5491.

MAIDA VALE. Young prof m. share mixed lux C.H. mews hse. o/r £130 pcm excl bills. Tel: 01-289 0100.

W.2. Single suite bedrm & sittingrm, share k & b. £235 p.c.m. inc. Suit over 35's Tel: 727 7261.

OWN ROOM f/m in community house in Earls Court. £36 + food incl. 370 1279 (T).

EALING W5. O/R, C.H. 5 mins Ealing Common tube. £165 p.c.m. Eves Tel: 992–3296.

FEMALE 21 PLUS to share S.W.6. flat. £26 pw excl. Tel: 370 4481 after 5pm.

KENSINGTON girl 25+ own room. Lux mixed flat. £40 pw (excl). 937 4912 (day).

W. DULWICH. Prof. M/F share flat, own room. C.H. Non-smoker. £100 p.c.m. excl. 761 4590 after 6.30 p.m.

NW8 2nd F 28+ o/r, pretty balcony flat, non smoker. £150pcm. 221 1008 day 586 5846.

RESPONSIBLE young man, 19, working City needs reasonable accom. in return baby sitting etc. 607 8889.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

DOBERMANN PUPPIES Reg K.C. from £100. Tel: 0487 830672.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DESERVING CHAIRMAN'S New Year Present. – Due to relocation overseas the senior managing director of a City company is forced to part company with his loyal secretary. His fortunate successor will inherit unusual talent of the old school variety. Excellent in shorthand, perfection in spelling and in presentation of letters. She is attractive, faithful and attentive – entering every aspect of office and family life. The distraught party has placed this advertisement at his expense as a small complement to a lady of rare distinction and in the certainty of conveying an unusual privilege on some deserving gentleman. No agencies please. Write Box 2271 H, The Times.

CHARMING educated Anglo-Saxon female (to Cambridge October 84) seeks understanding well paid job in exotic location. Ring (02302) 2206 evenings.

EXPERIENCED Sales Executive seeks position, sales/promotion. Excellent references. 01–958 8692 eves only.

SHORT LETS

SERVICED APARTMENTS in Kensington with col TV, 24 hr switchboard & telex. Collingham Apartments 373 6306.

CANONBURY, close W.End/City delightful 2 bed flat; antiques, gdn. 05827 64014.

LUXURY SERVICED FLATS, central London from £190 pw. Ring Town House Apts. 01-373 3433.

U.K. HOLIDAYS

CORNISH Country cottage to let. Modern/heated. Grounds lead to safe secluded sea, beach. Private road/slipway. For details and photo ring Falmouth 0326 250330.

SUPERB apartments and cottages for 2-9 in historic Salkeld Hall, Little Salkeld, Penrith. Tel. 0768 81618.

SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

MULTILINGUAL superperson to sell a very special language course to top executives. Essential: over 30, degree, good sales record, fluent French & German, dynamic. 492 1624.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ROGERS Walnut baby grand. £1,600. 0702 588203 (preferably evenings).

BOSENDORFER – 6ft 7ins grand, studio upright, among many top quality pianos in our January sale. Generous P/E allowances. Horsham Piano Centre. 0403 54223.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

STEINWAY–6ft 11ins Rosewood. £4,300. 01-540 1693.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE
HEAD OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from graduates for the position of Head of Classics, on the promotion of the present holder to the Headship of St. Anne's School, Windermere. Letters of application, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Eastbourne College, Eastbourne, E. Sussex. BN21 4JX, from whom further details may be obtained.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH TUITION. Cambridge graduate EFL Cert teaches in SW1 or visits pupil. Tel: 01-828 1683.

PART TIME VACANCIES

PART TIME ACCOUNTS ASSISTANTS
2 days per week. Hours by arrangement, near Sloane Square.
Tel: 01 245 9888

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1981 RULE 106 OF THE COMPANIES (WINDING UP) RULES 1949 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE YOUNG COMPANIES INVESTMENT TRUST PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named company are required on or before the 1st February 1984 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and to establish any title they may have to priority, and to send the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Brian Hunter Larkins and Colin Graham Bird of Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY, the Joint Liquidators of the said company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidators, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, or to establish any title they may have to any such priority, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

NOTE

This Notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been or will be paid in full.

B. H. Larkins
Joint Liquidator.

Dated this 17th day of January 1984.

NORTH OF THAMES

KENSINGTON. Church St (off). Charming studio flat. £29,800. Tel: 01-948 4316.

PROPERTY SOUTH OF THE THAMES

CHOUMERT SQUARE, S.E.15. Small mews style house in quiet square. Easy access to City. £34,500. Tel. 732 9482.

APPOINTMENTS

LONDON BROKERAGE
Trainee Brokers to join top City/West End firm. C.£12,000 During training rising steeply.
Call Mr A. KAY on 01-408 1583

SUPER SECRETARIES

FULHAM. Hard working 25+ for busy property company. Genuine scope for promotion to high level. Accurate & punctuality essential. Refs & experience. Salary negotiable around £6,000. 01 736 5001.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

100% Finance available. For property and business transactions, immediate decisions. 01-935 8503.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS REQUIRED

BUTLER-STEWARD–P.A. with wife Cook/Housekeeper to eminent ducal family seeks new appointment at £300 p.w. net. Call 01-730 8122 Sloane Bureau (Emp Agy).

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

BELGRAVIA BUREAU have immediately available housekeepers, cook-housekeepers, experienced married couples, nannies and mothers helps. Call Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343/44/45/46.

WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Bureau offers m'helps, doms: all live-in staff, UK & Overseas Au Pair Agency Ltd, 87 Regent Street, W1. 01-439 6534.

EXP CORDON BLEU wanted, age 25-35. Tel Blues Agy 01 731 4353.

We have vacancies for young experienced person to supervise the day to day running of our busy city restaurant. Working knowledge of food and wine essential. Also young experienced person for waitering. Both positions Monday to Friday lunchtimes only.
Phone 623 1818
not between 12 & 3 pm

Educational

NORWICH SCHOOL

The Governors invite applications for the post of

HEAD MASTER

to commence in September 1984 or January 1985

The vacancy arises because of the retirement of the present Head Master, Mr Philip Stibbe.

This former Direct Grant School is now fully independent, and the present Head Master is a member of the Headmasters' Conference. There are 585 boys in the Upper School, including a Sixth Form of 170, and 162 boys in the Lower School. These numbers include 71 boarders.

Salary will be based on Burnham Group 10, negotiable.

Further particulars from:
The Clerk to the Governors,
Norwich School,
69 The Close, Norwich, NR1 4DD
Telephone: Norwich 23194

Closing date for applications: 13th February 1984

THE HABERDASHERS' AKSE'S SCHOOL, ELSTREE
SIXTH FORM STUDIES

Do WE offer the subjects YOU need?

Combine any three of the 20 subjects available at Advanced level - including Computer Science, Further Mathematics, 4 Foreign Languages, Economics, Politics, Geology, Music, Art, Religious Studies, and all the usual Science and Arts subjects.

Government Assisted Places available.

Interviews for entry to the Sixth Form in 1984 will be held in February and conditional offers made then.

Apply now for full details of courses offered etc, to the Admissions Secretary Dept, the Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, Borehamwood, WD6 3AF. Telephone enquiries welcome 01-207 4323.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES ABERYSTWYTH

POST OF REGISTRAR

The College council invites applications from suitable qualified persons for the post of Registrar to commence as soon as possible after 1 April 1984, following the appointment of Mr T. A. Owen as Director of the Welsh Arts Council. The College operates a bilingual policy and a knowledge of Welsh will be regarded as a most important qualification. The salary will be within the professorial range.

Application forms and further particulars for the appointment can be obtained from the Principal, The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth SY23 2AX, to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than Friday 24 February 1984.

University of Leicester

CENTRE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a newly created post of Senior Research Fellow at this international, multi-disciplinary research centre. The post calls for an experienced person with high qualifications and an established reputation. Applicants should have an outstanding research and publications record, and postgraduate teaching and supervisory experience in mass communications or a related area. Experience in administration, team leadership and research planning, funding, co-ordination and presentation would also be an advantage.

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience within Range III of the Salary Scales for Research and Analogous Staff, currently £13,815 to £16,925.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 15 February 1984.

Westfield College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in Modern Peninsular Spanish Literature, tenable from 1st October 1984.

The successful candidate will take the major responsibility for teaching in this field and must have a strong interest in language teaching.

Initial salary on the Lecturer Scale within the range £7,190-£14,125 plus £1,186 London Weighting Allowance.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, London NW3 7ST. Telephone 01-435 7141. Ext 404.

Closing date 10th February 1984.

Birkenhead School

BURSAR

Required as soon as possible. Candidates must have financial and administrative experience. Salary according to Burnham ST Scale, at present £9,435 to £12,744.

Accommodation available.

For further particulars apply to: Headmaster's Secretary, 58 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead L43 2JA or forward applications, giving full details of experience, with names of two referees.

Entertainments

OPERA & BALLET

BLOOMSBURY. Gordon St. WC1 S 387 9629. Last 2 Perfs Today 2.30 & 7.00.
HANSEL & GRETEL
"London's most sophisticated Christmas show . . . beautifully done . . . true theatrical magic." C Limits.

COLISEUM 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Ton't, Thur 7.30: THE TURN OF THE SCREW. Tues, Fri 7.30: MADAM BUTTERFLY. Wed 7.30: LA TRAVIATA. Some seats avail at door each day

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 928 3191 cc 928 6544. LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET Eves 7.30 Today Mat 3.00 Until Jan 18 Ben Stevenson's
CINDERELLA
(Today Mat: Mulligan/Sombert. Eve: Hall/van Cauwenbergh)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN 240 1066/1911. 10am-8pm (Mon-Sat). Access/Visa. 'S'. 68 amphi-seats avail for all perfs (Mon-Sat) from 10am on the day.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't, & Wed at 7.30pm. Cinderella. Thur at 7.30pm. La Bayadère/Valley of Shadows/La Fin du Jour.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Mon and Fri at 8pm. Wozzeck.
RAVEL/VARESE FESTIVAL
Tue at 8pm. Piano Recital by Paul Crossley.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. 01-278 8916 (5 lines). C.C. 24 Hr Recorded Info 01-278 5450. Grp sales 01-930 6123. The Wells' Stagecoach: Before and after-show Bus Service. Phone B.O. for details. NEW SADLER'S WELLS OPERA Hotline: Tel. 01-278 0855 (24 hrs) for brochure.
Last Perfs Today at 2.30 & 7.30, 2.30 SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET. Paquita/Prodigal Son/Pineapple Poll.

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01-638 8891/01-628 8795. Today 1.05 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, BBC Singers. Roger Norrington cond. Lillian Watson sop. Ameral Gunson mezzo-soprano, Glenn Winslade tenor, Michael George bass. Haydn: Mass in B flat (Theresienmesse). Ton't 7.45 SCHUMANN CHAMBER RECITAL. MARTYN HILL tenor, JOHN CONSTABLE piano. Lindsay String Quartet. Schumann: Liederkreis. String Quartet in A. Dichterliebe. Tomor 7.45 BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard cond.

THEATRES

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE (0243 781312). Barbara Windsor, Trevor Bannister, Aubrey Woods and Christopher Timothy in ALADDIN. Until Saturday. Daily 2.0 and 7.0.

ADELPHI 836 7611/2. Cdt cards 930 9232/836 7358. Grp sales 930 6123. Eves 7.30, Thur & Sat Mats 3.00
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY'S MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
POPPY
by Peter Nichols & Monty Norman
"MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE" D. Ml
"Lavish Extravaganza" F. Tms.
"UNMISSABLE TREAT" Punch.
Special bargain night out – combined meal at nearby Strand Palace Hotel + show for £13 only (not Sat). Phone 836 7611.
RSC also at the Barbican.

ALBERY S 01-836 3878 cc 379 6565, 930 9232. Grp bkgs 01-836 3962, 930 6123. Eves 8.00, Thurs Mat 3.00, Sat 5.30 & 8.30
"A WONDERFUL QUARTET" D.Mail
PAUL EDDINGTON COLIN BLAKELY
GEORGINA HALE JANE CARR
LOVERS DANCING
a new comedy by CHARLES DYER
"VERY FUNNY INDEED"
"AN EXCELLENT PLAY" Stage
"SUPERBLY PLAYED" Punch
"SHEER PLEASURE" Variety

ALDWYCH 836 6404 379 6233 S CC 836 0641.
Back on stage the legendary 'FAGIN'
RON MOODY
"In Lionel Bart's miraculous Musical." FT.
"OLIVER!"
"Consider yourself lucky to see it again!" D. Mir.
Season ends Jan 14th
Evgs 7.30, Mats Weds & Sat 3.00pm
BOOK NOW!
Curtain close approx 10pm
BLONDEL transfers here Jan 21.

ALDWYCH 836 6404 379 6233 S cc 836 0641. Eves 7.30, mat Wed 3.0, Sat 4.0 & 7.45.
FROM JANUARY 21st
TIM RICE AND STEPHEN OLIVER'S
"Musical minstrel show" Mail on Sunday
BLONDEL
Starring Paul Nicholas
"Glittering & entertaining" D Tel
"THE WITTIEST AND FUNNIEST MUSICAL I'VE SEEN IN YEARS . . . SEE IT FOR ITS FUN" Derek Jewell, Sunday Times

APOLLO VICTORIA 828 8665 cc Hotline 834 6177. Party Bookings 828 6188. Grp Sales 930 6123
ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER'S NEW MUSICAL
STARLIGHT EXPRESS
ARRIVES HERE ON MARCH 27th
Eves 8.0. Mats Tue & Sat 3.0 & 8.0
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN
10am-8pm

APOLLO (Shaftesbury Ave) S 437 2663 CC 930 9232 Mon-Fri 8, Sat 5.30, 8.30, Thur 3. Grp 930 6123
HANNAH GORDON
"A masterful portrayal" D. Mail
MARTIN SHAW
"An electric performance" Gdn
JOHN STRIDE
"Mesmerising" Times
THE COUNTRY GIRL
"This great and powerful play" Punch
"Gloriously brought to life" D. Mail
"Magnificent" N.o W.

AMBASSADORS 01-836 1171
The Little Theatre of Comedy
JOHN ALDERTON JAN WATERS
in a new romantic comedy
"SPECIAL OCCASIONS"
"Two of the most touchingly believable performances in Town" Sheridan Morley.
Written and Directed by BERNARD SLADE

Feb 13 to 25
VICTORIA WOOD – LUCKY BAG

Feb 27 to March 3
BENNY GREEN DENIS KING and Friends
Words and Music

March 7 to May 5
LEONARD ROSSITER GEMMA CRAVEN
in Joe Orton's
LOOT
Directed by Jonathan Lynn
Evgs 8.00, Mats Tues 3.00, Sats 5.30 & 8.30. Booking at Theatre 01-836 1171, or 01-930 8577. Credit Card Hotline 01-930 9232 Group Sales 01-930 6123.

BARBICAN. 01-628 8795/638 8891 cc (Mon-Sat 10am-8pm).
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

BARBICAN THEATRE. Eves 7.30 (mats 2.00 Tues, Thurs & Sat) PETER PAN by J. M. Barrie (runs 3 hrs) "Irresistible, simply not to be missed" F. Times '82. Day seats £4 from 10am. Few seats avail 16-19, 23-26 Jan
THE PIT. Today 2.00 & 7.30 THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY by Nicholas Wright (runs 2¾hrs) "speed, novelty & a madcap sense of fun" D.Tel. For info on THOUGHTCRIMES AT THE BARBICAN 16-27 July call Box Office.
RSC also at Adelphi

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388 TURNING OVER by Brian Thompson. Tues–Sun 8pm.

CHURCHILL, Bromley (18 mins. Victoria). 460 6677. Char'n Drake, Fenella Fielding in THE WIZARD OF OZ. Eves 7.30: Mats Tues, Thurs 4.15, Sats 2.30.

COMEDY, 930 2578. CC 839 1438 Eves 8, Fri 6 & 8.45, Sat 5.15 & 8.45.
"THE FUNNIEST LADY IN TOWN" D. Mail
ELLEN GREENE
NOMINATED FOR THE SWET AWARDS
BEST ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A MUSICAL
LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS
NOMINATED FOR THE SWET AWARDS
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
"EXHILARATINGLY FUNNY AND TUNEFUL" S. Tel.
GOOD SEATS AT MOST PERFORMANCES FROM £6.00 Group Sales Box Office 930 6123

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55; the morning papers reviewed at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; Star Tips from Diana Moran, food and cooking with Glynn Christian and Alison Mitchell's money matters all between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Mind How You Go. Road safety hints from Jimmy Savile (r). 9.10 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way. In this last programme of her series Mrs Woodhouse talks about puppies (r). 9.35 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, introduced by Chris Tranchell (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Anna Ford interviews Lord Sieff. 1.45 Chock-a-Block (r).

2.00 Film: I Dream Too Much* (1935) starring Henry Fonda in his third film. He plays an American composer whose marriage to an opera star founders when she finds fame and his compositions are rejected. Directed by John Cromwell. 3.30 Cartoon Double Bill. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 The Amazing Adventures of Morph (r). 3.55 Play School presented by Carol Chell. 4.20 Heathcliffe. Cartoon adventures of a cat. 4.25 Jackanory. Victoria Wood with Little Mabel Wins. 4.40 Jigsaw. A new series of six word games. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Grange Hill. Part five and Pogo Patterson's chain-letter scheme comes to the attention of Jimmy McClaren.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news from Richard Whitmore at 5.40; regional news magazines at 5.55; and closing news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Harty.

7.10 The District Nurse, starring Nerys Hughes, part two and Megan seeks the help of local poacher, Tom Cat, but this entails a fairly heavy session in the local public house.

7.40 No Place Like Home. Domestic comedy series about four adult children who return to the nest – much to their parents' dismay. Father tries to make their accommodation inhospitable but finds himself out in the cold.

8.10 Dallas. Bobby buys Jenna a typical Texan oilman's gift – a boutique.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Film: The Odessa File (1974) starring Jon Voight and Maximilian Schell. Based on Frederick Forsyth's best seller, set in 1963, about a German journalist who tracks down the Commandant of a World War Two death camp in Riga. Directed by Ronald Neame.

11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Going Down Under. The story of Devon farmer, John Harvey, and his wife, Sue, who, two years ago, emigrated to Australia with 20 pedigree South Devon cattle. The programme chronicles the frustrations and disappointments they experienced in their new country (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Diamond News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.25 and 7.35; Alarm Call at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day George Hamilton IV, at 7.40; guest in the Spotlight at 7.45; pop news from Timmy Mallet at 7.50; Inside Anna Carteret's house at 8.10; holiday advice at 8.20; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; and baby talk at 9.05



ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed at 9.30 For Schools: Basic maths 9.45 Insight 10.04 How milk gets from the cow to the doorstep 10.21 A tour of the German city of Hamelin 10.43 The modern theory of evolution 11.08 Germs 11.25 How milk becomes cheese 11.38 Anthony Burgess with his personal view of Orwell's predictions

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins. For the very young 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames News 1.30 A Plus. Mavis Nicholson talks to psychologist and leading expert on depression, Dorothy Rowe, about her book Depression – the Way Out of Your Prison 2.00 Crown Court. A woman is accused of blackmailing her local MP who, she claims, was her lover and father of her child

2.30 Comedy Tonight. An examination of the difference in humour between the British and the Americans 3.00 Mr and Mrs. A new series of the husband and wife quiz game. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. Drama serial set in a Citizen's Advice Bureau

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Batfink. Adventures of a flying rodent 4.20 On Safari 4.45 CBTV. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Henry Wilks thinks he knows why Amos Brearly is out of sort

5.45 News 6.00 Thames News

6.25 Help! Community action news

6.35 Crossroads. Ken Sands puts Sid Hooper's nose out of joint when he is interviewed for the garage manager's job

7.00 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt

7.35 Film: Murder Once Removed (1971) starring John Forsythe and Barbara Bain. A made-for-television movie about a ruthless doctor, unconcerned by the niceties of the Hippocratic oath, who bumps off everbody who stands in the way of what he wants, including the husband of his mistress. Directed by Charles Dubin

9.00 The Jewel in the Crown. Episode three and Hari Kumar still keeps his vow of silence while in prison, suspected of the rape of Daphne Manners, herself determined to give birth to the baby she believes is Hari's, despite the scandal and risk involved in such a plan

10.00 News

10.30 The Decade of Destruction. Third and last part of the documentary about the development and the destruction of the Amazon forests

11.30 Thames Sport Special: The National Association of Boys Clubs Boxing Championships. Highlights of the evening's bouts held in London's Grosvenor House.

12.25 Night Thoughts from the Rev Donald Reeves.



Rachel Kempson as Lady Manners: Jewel in the Crown (ITV 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● The mouthwatering series TAKE SIX COOKS (Channel 4 8.30pm) continues this evening with the fish course. To explain the challenges and delights of preparing this third course is Anton Mosimann, the engaging maitre chef des cuisines at London's Dorchester Hotel. A Swiss in his mid-thirties, Mosimann has a nice, no-nonsense approach to cooking and although, naturally, he takes his work seriously he has the delightful knack of making it seem fun – which gives credence to his maxim "unhappy people cannot produce good food". He is head of an 80-strong kitchen staff and, unlike some of his predecessors, makes himself available to even the most lowly washer-up and, because of this has managed to keep a remarkable number of the same staff in a business that traditionally has a large turnover of personnel. Kay Avila is with him at the fish market where she is taught the tricks of the trade – "always female lobsters, they are the tenderest" – and in his vast kitchens where he prepares dishes of turbot, Mosimann's favourite fish, scallops, salmon, monk fish and the Dorchester's famous Rendezvous de fruits de mer – all of which seem to need lashings of Noilly Prat or Chablis. A bright and informative programme in a series that is breaking new ground for televised cookery lessons in an entertaining way.

● On a much more sombre theme is THE DARKNESS OF GOD (BBC2 9.25pm) in which an earnest young American theologian, Jim Garrison, visits the atom bomb-struck cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to talk to Christian survivors of the raid in an attempt to answer the question "Will the revelation of God in the bomb bring us salvation or destruction?" The result is a fifty minutes sermon saved from over-sanctimony by graphic reminiscences of victims and some rather gruesome archive film of the effects of radiation.

● Britain's latest literary lion is the star turn in this month's edition of BOOKMARK (BBC2 8.10pm) Nobel prizewinner William Golding is interviewed at his Wiltshire home while in the studio the critics' panel of Jan Morris, Sir Peter Parker and Claire Rayner pass judgment on Golding's latest novel, The Paper Men.

BBC 2

8.55 Daytime on Two: Part of a six-programme series that traces the evolution of the modern symphony orchestra 9.26 Maths counts 9.48 An investigation of tessellations 10.10 Look and Read 10.35 Inside the house of a Tokyo 'cockney' family 11.00 Watch 11.17 Walrus 11.40 Writing in the first person singular.

12.03 David Bellamy with the first of eight programmes in which he explores the botanical history of North America 12.35 Inside Japan 1.05 Maths for adults studying for O-levels 1.19 How light is given out 1.40 Snow and ice 2.00 You and Me 2.15 Britain's cholera epidemic of 1831

2.35 Ceefax

5.35 News summary with subtitles

5.40 The Discovery of Animal Behaviour. Part two: In Praise of God. The story of the early naturalists whose inspiration came from the Bible, including the 17th century parson John Ray and the somewhat odd "squire" Waterton who, when he found a sloth on his South American expedition, enquired whether God had made a mistake in his design of the mammal (r)

6.35 Cartoon Two: La Plage

6.40 Tucker's Luck. Part two of the serial about a group of out of-work youngsters. This evening Tucker prepares himself for a job interview while Alan dreams of resuscitating an old romance. Starring Todd Carty, Paul MacCarthy and George Armstrong (r)

7.05 Pop Carnival. Janice Long introduces highlights of two concerts recorded at Liverpool's Sefton Park last summer featuring Big Country and Nick Heyward

7.40 Play: Judo Champ, by Geoffrey Case. The story of a Scottish Junior Judo champion who moves to London. His new club and school want him to bring them titles while his father dreams of him bringing glory to Scotland. But John becomes disenchanted with the sport. (r)

8.10 Bookmark presented by Simon Winchester. This month's panel, Jan Morris, Sir Peter Parker and Claire Rayner, review Golding's The Paper Man and Stanley Adams's Roche versus Adams. (see Choice)

9.00 A Kick Up the Eighties. More extremely funny, anarchic, sketches from a talented team including Tracey Ullman, Miriam Margoyles and Roger Sloman

9.25 The Darkness of God. Theologian Jim Garrison finds faith and love in Hiroshima (see Choice)

10.15 The Fureys and Davey Arthur. The Irish singing group in concert

10.45 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus and extended look at one of the main stories of the day. Ends 11.35.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Television Scrabble. Yesterday afternoon's winners meet two new challengers, led by Nigel Rees.

5.15 Years Ahead. A magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Brian Johnston. This week's edition includes a visit to the Theobalds Adult Education Centre in Waltham Cross where pensioners learn glass engraving, yoga and musical appreciation; Vanya Kewky talks to Lord Fenner Brockway about his life and carreer; and the archive spot is devoted to old time dancing in 1940s Blackpool.

6.00 Bewitched. Comedy series about a man who has a witch as a wife and a sorceress for a mother-in-law.

6.30 Country Crisis? Part three of the eight-programme series, presented by Merryn Longfoot, that examines the drawbacks of living and working in rural areas. Tonight's programme examines employment – or the dwindling number of jobs available – and investigates alternative employment from the traditional ones of agricultural, fishing and forestry. The progaramme also examines the question of low pay for rural workers, not only in the traditional jobs but also in those newly created.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box this evening is Baroness Cox, director of the Nursing Educational Research Unit at Chelsea College, University of London.

8.00 Brookside. The course of true love is not running smooth as Samantha finds herself ousted from the house to make way for Alan's mother, Mollie, who arrives in a flash sports car. Elsewhere, Paul is under increasing pressure at work and wonders whether or not he should resign.

8.30 Take Six Cooks. The third course is prepared by Anton Mosimann, of the Dorchester Hotel (see Choice).

9.00 Film: Eagle's Wing (1978) starring Martin Sheen. Something of a rarity in as much that it is a British-made Western with Sheen playing Pike, a fur trapper, involved in a struggle with an American Indian chief, White Bull, for possession of a white stallion. Sam Waterson plays White Bull. The screenplay is by John Briley and the director is Anthony Harvey.

10.55 Black on Black. The star guest is singer Nina Simone, currently appearing at Ronnie Scott's club. Also on the programme is Nigerian eccentric Fela Kuti and his Svengali, Professor Hindu; and features on United States Presidential hopeful, Jesse Jackson and the abuse of child fostering.

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Todays News. 7.20 Letters. 7.45 Thought for Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411, with opera singers Benjamin Luxon and Linda Ester Gray.
10.00 News: From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: "Giro Diary" by Andrew Mulholland. Read by Brian Hewlett.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News: Travel; Thirty-minutes Theatre: "She Belongs to Me" by Rob Gittings. The story of a young man who goes to London to seek fame and fortune as a writer. He meets a girl he cannot understand. But he cannot disregard her. With Paul Copley (r).
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' questions answered.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 My Wordl!.
12.55 Weather: Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a visit by Joan Roscoe to a home for retired folk from the theatre. There is also the second episode of Earthly Possessions.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Returning the Favour, by Grant Eustace. Drama about a First World War flying ace who, in the 1930s is working as an air taxi pilot. He becomes involved in a case of espionage when the race gets under way to perfect the world's first jet engine. With Basil Moss, Judy Franklyn and Peter Tuddenham.†
4.00 News: Just After Four. Lynn Ten Kate's overland drive to Sri Lanka.
4.10 Poems of Gitanjali who died shortly after her 16th birthday. Read by Shireen Shah. The poems were discovered after her death, hidden under mattresses and inside cushion covers. She knew she was dying of cancer, but she did not want her mother to know. The poems are written with a compassionate awareness of life. Her religious beliefs are as firm as rocks.
4.40 Story Time: "The Leopard" by Giuseppe di Lampedusa.
5.00 News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather: Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Three Men in A Boat by Jerome K. Jerome, in three episodes (3). Read by Jeremy Nicholas.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 Agenda '84. World problems ahead (3). Frontline Europe With Alexander MacLeod.
8.20 Last Tales From the South China Seas. The lives of the British in S.E. Asia in the days of the Empire. Tonight: The Story of Sjovald Cunyngham-Brown.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Gemmell's Gardens. The gardens of Holechird.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes an item on the Arthur Ransome centenary and comment on Can She Bake a Cherry Pie at the ICA Cinema, and the new recording of The Immortal Hour (includes an interview with Michael Berkeley. Also, a review of John Updike's book Hugging the Shore.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "Nineteen Eighty-Four" by George Orwell '12'. Read by Kenneth Haigh.
10.30 The World Tonight, incl. 11.00 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools; 10.45 The Song Tree. 11.00 Time and Tune 2. 11.20 Time to move. 11.40 Listen and Read. 11.55 Reading Music. 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.0 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 The Bicycle Programes. 2.40 Pictures In Your Mind. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: The Chip Shop (with Barry Norman*) 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 Books, Plays, Poems. 12.45 Business Matters.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Arnold's overture Bekus the Dandipratt; Milhaud's La cheminée du roi Réné; Chabrier's Scherzo-Valse (Cecile Ousset, piano); and Lambert's ballet Pomona.†8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Corelli's Concerto Grosso in C minor, Op 6; Bittner's Suite in G minor (Konrad Junghanel, lute), Monteverdi's De la bellezza (Scherzi musicali); and Bach's Conc in F for harpsichord); 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Parry and Stanford. Stanford's The Blue Bird (Walmsley Clark, soprano); Parry's Violin Sonata in D (Gruenberg/Vignoles); and Stanford's Clarinet Conc in A minor (Thea King).†
10.00 Harris and Barber: Bernstein conducts the New York Phil Orch in Harris's Symph No 3, and Barbers' Piano Conc, Op 38 (soloist John Browning).†
10.45 BBC Singers: works by Elgar (Love's Tempest, and Serenade, Op 73), Vaughan Williams (Three Shakespeare songs), Britten (Hymn to St Cecilia) and Strauss.†
11.20 Ravel and Franck: recital by Nigel Kennedy (violin) and Peter Pettinger (piano). Ravel's Sonata in G, and Francks's Sonata in A.†
12.15 BBC Scottish Symph Orch: concert. Part one. With Philip Martin (piano) and Nigel Boddice (trumpet). Respighi's Ancient Airs and Dances (suite No 1), and Shostakovich's Conc for Piano and Trumpet, Op 35) †1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Schumann's Symph No 2.†
1.50 Guitar Encores: Sergio and Eduardo Abreu play works by John Johnson, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Villa-Lobos, Franz Burhardt, and Santorsola (Sonata).†
2.15 More than a Band: La Petite Bande play Rameau's Dances (Act 3, Hippolyte et Ancie). Haydn's Symph No 53; Gluck's Orpheo, Act 2 (Rene Jacobs, counter-tenor); and Mozart's Piano Conc No 20 (Jos van Immerseel, fortepiano).†
4.00 Mendelssohn: Seventeen of the Songs without Words, played by Malcolm Binns;†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Jeremy Siepmann's selection includes a Haydn violin concerto; works by Schubert and Gershwin; and Ravel's Introduction and Allegro.†
6.30 Ockeghem Secular Music: performances, on records, by the Medieval Ensemble of London (Mort ti as navre; Resjois toy terre de France; etc).†
7.00 Music from the Castle Museum, York: First of two programmes. Alan Cuckston plays the museum's recently restored keyboard instruments. Works by John Tomkins, Scarlatti (Sonata in D minor, kk 1 and Sonata in D minor, kk 294), J C Bach, and John Field (Nocturne in B flat).†
7.30 BBC Philharmonic Concert: from Manchester. With Josef Suk (violin). Part one. Hindemith's Violin Concerto.†
8.00 May We Have Morals? Talk by Hugo Meynell, Professor of Religious Studies, University of Galgary.
8.20 BBC Philharmonic Ochestra: Concert – part two. Bruckner's Symph No 5.†
9.45 The Mad Pomegranate and the Praying Mantis: the third of Peter Luke's recollections of Andalusia. With John Justin and June Robin. Tonight: Christ in Dirty Street.†
10.05 Schoeberg's String Trio: a performance by the Danish String Trio.†
10.30 Book, Music and Lyrics: The hits, and lesser-known songs, of Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Robert Cushman.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00 and 9.00). Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 5.00 am Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00 pm Music While You Work with Pete Winslow's Tijuana sound†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†. Her guest is David Attenborough. 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart†. 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton†. 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn†, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 The Golden Age of Hollywood (s). A history of the American movie 11: 1944 Warner Brothers and Casablanca. The story is told by James Mason. 8.30 Soccer Special: Milk Cup. Liverpool v Sheffield Wednesday and Rotherham v Walsall. Second-half commentary on one of these matches. 9.30 Where Were You in 62? with Polly James, Sheila Hancock, Tim Rice and Norman Vaughan. The chairman is Nigel Rees. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Can I Take That Again? More 'clangers' and 'fluffs' from radion programmes. 10.15 A Digance Indulgence. Songs, stories and humour from Ricahrd Digance. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Big Band Special†. 1.30 String Sound†. 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30 pm and then 12.00 midnight (MF/MU). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel* VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00-8.30 With Radio 2. 8.30 Folk on 2* 9.30-10.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.05-5.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pied Piper. 8.30 Motive for Murder. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 The Tone Poets. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 French Feature. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Sherlock Holmes. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Talking About Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 London's Concert Tradition. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Pied Piper. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The English Air. 2.30 Sherlock Holmes. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britian. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1 Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53 Wales Today. 12.00 News and weather. Scotland 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 6.40-7.10 Soccer Six (indoor 6-a-side football). 12.00 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 12.00 News and weather. England 5.53pm Regional news magazines. 12.05am Close.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.30 We'll Meet Again. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 That's Hollywood. 12.00 Marriage Matters, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30-3.30 We'll Meet Again 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi 6.00 Lookaround 6.40 Crossroads 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 All Kinds of Country 12.00 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Mr And Mrs. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Hwnt Ac Y.M.A. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 E Interval. 3.00 Face the press. 3.30 Motor Show. 4.00 Cartoon Carnival. 4.25 Television Scrabble. 4.55 Pectiwrs Bach. 5.05 Bilidowcar 5.30 Buck Rogers 6.25 No Problem! 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Resio. 8.10 Dawn. 8.40 Almanac 9.15 Prisoner. 10.15 Jewel in the Crown. 11.15 Other Side of the Track. 12.10 am Eleventh Hour. 1.25 Gair Yn El Bryd, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Farmhouse Kitchen 1.20-1.30 News 2.30-3.30 Trapper John 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies* 6.00 News 6.40 Crossroads 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Vivian Reed 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six.

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 No 1 Show. 2.10 Country Practice. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sullivans. 3.50-4.00 A-Z: The Body. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Musical Special. 12.05am Company, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.3pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Protectors. 3.00-3.30 Mr & Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 All Kinds of Country. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 3.00-3.30 Nature of Things. 5.15-5.45 Mr & Mrs. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Cartoon. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Ulster Landscapes. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Agatha Christie Hour. 3.30-4.00 Miracles Take Longer. 5.15-5.45 Metal Mickey. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.55 Survival of the Fittest. 7.05-7.35 Last Resort. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.25am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life 1.20-1.30 News 2.30-3.30 Agatha Christie Hour 5.15 Gus Honeybun's 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.25 Televiews 6.35 Vintage Quiz 7.05-7.35 Last Resort 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.25am Postscript, Closedown

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 One of the Boys 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar 2.30 Comedy Tonight 3.00-3.30 Mr and Mrs 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 Calendar 6.40 Crossroads 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood 1.20-1.30 News 2.30 That's My Boy 3.00-3.30 Mr and Mrs 5.10 Job Spot 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.35 What's your Problem? 7.05-7.35 Take the High Road 11.30 Late Call 11.35 Studio 12.20am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00 Miracles Take Longer. 2.30 Agatha Christie Hour. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Quentin E Deverill. 12.30am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada reports. 1.30-2.00 Exhange Flags. 2.30 Protectors. 3.00-3.30 Mr & Mrs. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada reports. 7.05-7.35 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.45am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Chinese unveil Hongkong plans

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

China's plans for Hongkong when the British lease expires in 1997 have been revealed in greater detail than ever before. They would guarantee the maintenance of the present social and economic system for 50 years, and officials would be drawn from the present resident population.

The details were revealed yesterday by the semi-official China News Service in Peking. It coincided with a two-hour meeting in London between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and a team from Hongkong led by Sir Edward Youde, the Governor. The next round of negotiations with China on the future of Hongkong is due to be held on January 25 and 26.

It is believed by well-informed sources that Whitehall has effectively abandoned any hope of negotiating an extension of British sovereignty beyond 1997.

Such an assessment of the position would be received with hostility by most of those who speak for Hongkong. In view of the fact that the official statement after yesterday's Downing Street meeting referred to "a close identity of views" being reached, it is unclear how fully the Prime Minister disclosed her hand.

The central feature of the Chinese plans is that Hongkong would be declared a Special Administrative Region.

Peking would take over the defence and foreign policy of the territory but Hongkong would retain the power to sign agreements with other countries on economic and cultural matters.

It would retain financial autonomy and continue to form its own economic policies. Its foreign exchange, stock and gold markets would continue to operate and the Hongkong dollar would remain freely exchangeable. The economic interests of Britain and other countries would be guaranteed by law.

Zhao tour page 6

Janet Ball: baby

Miss Janet Ball, aged 24, who claimed that Mr Gerald Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens South, had been her lover, gave birth to a baby boy yesterday, her solicitor, Mr Rex Makin, said last night.



Shakespeare in suburbia: The drawing room at Sydenham with figures and a clock commemorating the Bard. (Photographs: Tony Weaver)

Plush home for actors' museum

A terrace house in Venner Road, Sydenham, south-east London has resembled a shrine to the theatrical profession for 45 years, every room crammed with programmes, paintings, first night reviews and other memorabilia.

Mr Joe Mitchenson and Mr Raymond Mander, both actors, accumulated the collection.

Viewing has always been by appointment with the two actors but soon the collection will be permanently displayed at Beckenham Place Park mansion, set in parkland owned by Lewisham Council.

Mr Mander died last year but Mr Mitchenson will live in the mansion helping to supervise his museum.



Mr Mitchenson and his collection's new home

Boys' leader criticized after rescue search

Continued from page 1

survival gear. The logic of what they did, or rather the lack of it, must be perfectly obvious".

The criticism of the public schoolmaster was echoed in part by Mr Allan Stewart, an Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office.

"I was surprised that the youngsters and their teacher took such risks. The weathermen forecast continuing bad weather and it is obviously not a suitable time to be on the hills", he said.

Mr Cairncross, who has regularly led school climbing parties, rejected criticism that he should have returned to Glenmore to say a search was not necessary.

"I was not going to do that under any circumstances. My responsibility was to my boys. I was aware there was a lot of people out looking for us. I am sure they were very well equipped and very experienced. There was only one leader with these boys and I was it", he said.

Mr Richard Roberts, aged 52, headmaster of the 520-pupil King Edward's School defended the actions of Mr Cairncross and said that similar trips would continue in the future under his leadership. "I am fully satisfied Mr Cairncross is properly qualified for this.

The boys, suffering from nothing more than "certain tiredness", are: Peter Goulston, Andrew Roberts, Nicholas Woodward, all aged 17, James Bray, James Kingerlee, both 16, and Martin Rudd, aged 15.

Letter from Buenos Aires

Learning democracy the hard way

The million-peso note I hand over for lunch bears the portrait of General San Martin, heroic liberator of Argentina. He looks boot-faced, as well he might. The land he set free is one of the richest on Earth; why it is so hard up and in so comprehensive a mess is an enduring puzzle.

Since last year's currency change, the million-peso note equals 100 new pesos, worth about £3 today, but maybe not tomorrow. Inflation, 1,000 per cent three months ago, levelled at 435 per cent for the year. A Buenos Aires couple, recently back after a week away, expressed incredulity at the way prices had risen in their absence.

The new President, Señor Raul Alfonsin, must feel that he has been asked to cork a volcano. No one saves. Everyone speculates. People deal in the dollar black market if they can, or else they spend without delay, as if money were like snow in this summer heat.

A girl tells me there is more substance in a new skirt than in pesos. The shopping streets are crowded. Matrons berthed alongside enormous lunchtime steaks in the restaurants grumble, like everyone else, at the rising price of beef.

The economic task facing President Alfonsin is formidable. It could break him. Some people are pessimistic, some just wary of hoping for too much.

But in Argentina's curious mixture of moods at the moment, there are also great expectations and some exuberance. After the long winter of soldiers' rule, shops sport signs saying "Welcome Democracy". Crowds in the streets enjoy the novelty of pavement theatre, musicians playing haunting Andean music and lively argument in Speaker's Corner fashion.

There is an almost self-conscious unbuttoning after the repression and censorship of military rule. A cabaret revue, with exiguously-costumed girls and political comment, styles itself Opera Democratica. Artists and writers are encouraged by the President to start a cultural renaissance.

The Roman Catholic Church frowns at the new taboo-breaking discussion of divorce and abortion, evidence of change in a society whose family life is traditionally strict, and where girls live at home until they marry

The pendulum's swing has brought naughty *Emmanuelle* to the cinema, and, more significantly, the American film *Missing*, about the disappearances of people in Chile. Its impact is considerable. The fate of Argentina's desaparecidos was an element in the election of Señor Alfonsin. Now the hated generals are going on trial – and television shows the unearthing of the bones of the disappeared ones.

"Argentines forget quickly," a woman said. "People want to put the past behind them – the dictators, the Malvinas war started by those military monsters, the kidnapping, the torture. The Army is reminding us now that the people wanted the terrorists stopped but the newspapers were silenced. How could we know the Army was going mad with its torture and killing?"

To help Argentina remember, the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo meet in central Buenos Aires every Thursday afternoon at 3.30. They wear white headscarves bearing the names of their disappeared children, and walk in a circle in the plaza, not chanting, not shouting. They have done this every Thursday for eight years and have, at times, endured abuse. But they have demonstrated the power of dignified demonstration. Drops of water on stone, they helped to break the generals.

While the mothers quietly walked last week, Señor Alfonsin held his first presidential press conference. It was an event, the first such open conference after 40 years of dictatorships.

The President took questions for 90 gruelling minutes, as if to make up for those wasted years. He was not grilled: the press has to get used to the idea of questioning a leader with vigour.

Democracy has bestowed a certain dignity on Argentina's people that they have not had for many years. But there is in this country an economic and social fault-line. Argentines are a spoilt people. They have never known real struggle and have long lived off the fat of the forgiving land. They are not the sort of people to make sacrifices. And their rulers have always been plunderers, not builders.

The President needs all the help he can get. There is much to do before Argentina's infant democracy toddles.

Trevor Fishlock

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

New Scottish Prints, Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Feb 19).

Music

Organ recital by Michael Harris, Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Concert with Michael Plasson and Shmuel Ashkenaski, Cheltenham Town Hall, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Shaw, St Anne's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Talks, Lectures

Urban Archaeology in Europe, by Dr Henry Cleere, Usher Gallery, Lincoln, 7.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Ten 20th Century Houses; a touring exhibition from the Arts Council of Great Britain with interesting modern designs; also a small display to mark the 150th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Guildford House Gallery, 155 High Street, Guildford, Surrey; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 4.50 (ends Jan 28).

Photographs by David Walls, Mclauring Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun (ends Jan 28).

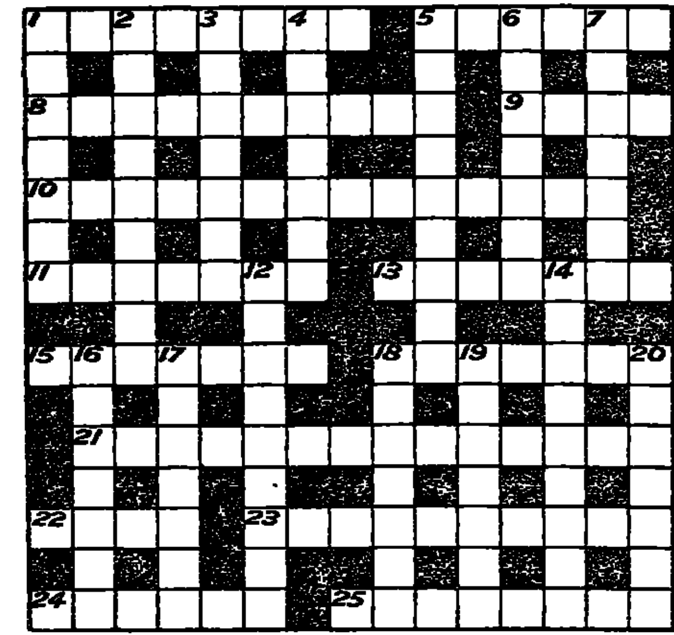
The Body Electric, an exhibition of ballet and dance photography from 1859 to the present day, Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 closed Sun and Mon (ends Feb 11).

David Garland, paintings; Karin Hessenberg, pots; Michael Cech, mirrors; Kathryn Ross, cars and teapots, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Feb 1).

Flesh and Stone, City Museum and Art Gallery, Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon-Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed to 8, closed Sun (ends Feb 4).

Scotland's Art; an exhibition of over 2,000 paintings, prints, sculptures and photographs, Collins Gallery, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon-Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (ends Jan 31).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,337



ACROSS

1 One royal lady among many appearing in the newspapers (8).
5 A politician must be in step, that's plain (6).
8 The sailor delivered round and round, getting slower (10).
9 Estimate speed (4).
10 The flower of the aristocracy (5-3-6).
11 "Hail to the Chief who in advances!" (Scott) (7).
13 A big cat – all the Russian leader wanted (7).
15 Soldiers in very quiet surroundings are to get ready (7).
18 Always to be in the right, that is the dream (7).
21 Stop threat from being made generally (3,3,4,4).
22 Kings of Cologne who had many a soldier (4).
23 Characters in a rut must make a bloomer (10).
24 Hire or fire – at the enemy (6).
25 Mad to call back after free exchange of quarters (8).

DOWN

1 Chicken not fully occupied? (7).
2 Sandwich material (9).
3 Involving rich doctors returning a baptismal robe (7).
4 Resolute enough to put a stop to the blood-shed (7).
5 Stay with a football crowd to increase the strain (9).
6 Communist teams offered in place of trade (7).
7 Performer in a difficult part is terribly nervous (7).
12 Pole joining an establishment maybe (9).
14 He has a simple answer for every complaint (9).
16 Not to indulge is such a burden! (7).
17 Penny tried a new make-up for a part in "The Winter's Tale" (7).
18 Early-morning caller given a roll with nothing in it (7).
19 Peter loses his head in front of the old serving man (7).
20 An adaptation of mice, not of insects (7).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,336

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes for the week ending Jan 1, 1984:

ITV

1 Coronation Street, (Wed), Granada, 13.80m.
2 The Spy Who Loved Me, Thames, 11.90m.
3 Punchlines, LWT, 11.85m.
4 Family Fortunes, Central, 11.55m.
5 Game For A Laugh, LWT, 11.45m.
6 Name That Tune, Thames, 11.40m.
6= Crossroads, (Thur), Central, 11.40m.
8 Eric And Ernie's Xmas Show, Thames, 11.20m.
9 Jim Davidson Special, Thames, 11.10m.
10 3-2-1, Yorkshire, 10.75m.

BBC 1

1 Last Of The Summer Wine, 14.20m.
2 Dallas, 12.35m.
3 Hooper, 12.05m.
4 The Two Ronnies, 11.65m.
5 Best Of Three Of A Kind, 11.05m.
6 Bergerac, 10.55m.
7 It's A Christmas Knockout, 10.50m.
8 The Great Escape, 10.15m.
9 Warlords Of Atlantis, 9.75m.
10 Top Of The Pops 1983, 9.70m.

BBC 2

1 Murder By Decree, 5.00m.
2 Funeral In Berlin, 4.90m.
3 The Ipcress File, 3.30m.
4 Billion Dollar Brain, 3.25m.
5 Case Of The Frightened Lady, 2.80m.
6 World Darts, (Sun 17:55), 2.75m.
7 Ski Sunday, 2.65m.
8 Gypsy Moths, 2.55m.
9 A Thanksgiving On Waltons Mountain, 2.45m.
9= World Darts, (Sun 13:46), 2.45m.

Channel 4

1 Paul Hogan's England, 2.65m.
2 Brookside, (Wed), 2.30m.
2= Land Of The Lakes, (Thur), 2.30m.
4 Sunday Night/Palladium, 2.05m.
4= Unforgettable Christmas Show, 2.05m.
6 Brookside, (Tue), 2.00m.
7 Boy and Song, 1.95m.
8 The Snowman, 1.90m.
9 Tell The Truth, 1.85m.
10 At Last The 1948 Show, 1.80m.

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Nosen Lawen, IND, 77,000.
2 Pobol Y Cwm, BBC, 70,000.
3 Y Byd Ar Bedwar, HTV, 68,000.
4 Sion A Sian, HTV, 64,000.
4= Dechrau Canu/Canmol, BBC, 64,000.

In English:
1 Morecambe And Wise Show, 71,000.
2 George And The Dragon, 60,000.
3 Sunday Night/Palladium, 54,000.
4 Brookside, (Thur), 53,000.
5 Christmas Supersonic, 49,000.
5= A Day In The Garden, 49,000.

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Anniversaries

Births: **Pedro Calderon de la Barca**, dramatist and poet, Madrid, 1600; **Thomas, 3rd Baron Fairfax of Cameron**, Commander-in-Chief of the New Model Army in the Civil War, Denton, Yorkshire, 1612; **Benjamin Franklin**, printer, inventor and American revolutionary diplomat, Boston, Massachusetts, 1706; **Sir James Hall**, geologist, Dunglass, East Lothian, 1761; **August Weissmann**, geneticist, Frankfurt am Main, 1834; **David Lloyd George, 1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor**, Prime Minister, 1916-22, Manchester, 1863; **Mack Sennett**, film producer (creator of Keystone Cops), Richmond, Quebec, 1880; **Ronald Firbank**, novelist (*Valmouth*), London, 1886; **Sir Compton Mackenzie**, novelist, and Scottish nationalist, West Hartlepool, 1883. Deaths: **Rutherford B. Hayes**, 19th President of the USA 1877-81, Fremont, Ohio, 1893; **Frederic William Myers**, poet and a co-founder of the Society of Psychial Research, Rome, 1901; **Sir Francis Galton**, explorer and anthropologist, Haslemere, Surrey, 1911.

Today is the Feast of Saint Antony of Egypt. He was born in 251 and while still a youth gave away all his possessions in order to live as an ascetic. He became a hermit c 285 in the desert where he endured many temptations portrayed by Bosch and Grunewald. The Order of Hospitallers of Saint Antony was founded in 1100.

Parliament today

Commons: (2.30): Rates Bill, second reading.

Lords: (2.30): Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, committee. Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill, committee. Roads (Scotland) Bill, committee, second day.

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The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.53
Austria Sch	29.10	27.50
Belgium Fr	84.75	80.75
Canada $	1.81	1.74
Denmark Kr	14.88	14.18
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.30
France Fr	12.47	11.97
Germany DM	4.10	3.91
Greece Dr	164.00	154.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.27
Italy Lira	2490.00	2370.00
Japan Yen	344.00	326.00
Netherlands Gld	4.62	4.39
Norway Kr	11.58	10.98
Portugal Esc	198.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.8
Spain Pta	233.50	223.50
Sweden Kr	11.98	11.35
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.44	1.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	219.00	208.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 341.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 5.6 at 813.7.

Roads

London and South-east: A302: Nearside lane closure, Northbound, in Grosvenor Place, between Chapel Street and Halkin Street. **A3036:** Northbound single-line traffic at Albert Embankment, junction with Kenwood Street. **A104:** Carriageway width reduced in High Road, Woodford Green at junction with Whitehall Road.

Midlands: A6: Temporary signals at Topley Pike, Derbyshire. **A429:** Roadworks on Wellesbourne to Stow road at Halford, Warwickshire. **A10:** Traffic signals at Lieeleport.

Wales and West: A30: Westbound carriageway resurfacing on Cambourne bypass. **A470:** Temporary traffic lights on Pontypridd to Treharris road at Quakers Yard. **M4:** Lane closures at junction 32 (Cardiff) and junction 34 (Llantrisant), delays.

North: A1: Lane closures between Fairburn and Micklefield. **A6:** Manual traffic signals at entrance to Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire. **A66:** Single lane traffic controlled by lights on bridge at Eden Lodge, north-west of Appleby.

Scotland: A94: Single-lane traffic lights between Meigle and Coupar, Angus. **A929:** New road construction nr A928, junction 4 ½ miles north of Dundee. **A7:** Single-lane traffic lights 24 hrs a day at Canobie bypass.

Information supplied by AA

Electric trains

A full electric timetable is to be introduced on British Rail routes between Bedford and St Pancras/Moorgate from Monday, January 23. Postponed from Summer 1983 as the result of delays in driver training and the need for modifications to the new electric trains, the full timetable will allow passengers to get the maximum benefit from the City Line to Moorgate and its new interchange station, King's Cross Midland City.

The papers

The **Daily Star**, commenting on the strident note sounded in the national press as a result of Tony Benn's selection at Chesterfield, comments: "It is the voters who decide which candidate they return to the Commons. Not the local Labour Party, or the National press. The Daily Star doesn't, frankly, care much for Mr Benn's eccentric left-wing ideas. But he is entitled, like the other contenders, to a fair hearing. On the evidence so far, he is going to have to fight to get one. Mr Benn's selection should surprise nobody. He has many admirable qualities. He was a good constituency MP in Bristol. He worked hard in and out of Parliament. But he also carries the flag for a large body of activist opinion in the Labour Party, and makes no effort to hide or disguise it." The paper says that if he is elected he will at least make an honest man out of Neil Kinnock. The Labour Leader, and Deputy Roy Hattersley, have been acting recently as though the hard left has simply dissolved and gone away. "It will be a rude awakening for the dream ticket. All the old policy splits will be out in the open again."

Weather forecast

A cold, showery northwesterly airstream covers Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England: Wintry showers, sunny or clear intervals; icy roads; winds W to NW fresh or strong, locally gale at first; max temp 2 to 3C (36 to 37F).

East Anglia, E, W Midlands, S Wales, E, central N E England: Sunny or clear intervals, wintry showers, heavy at times, more scattered later; icy roads; winds NW strong to severe gale, decreasing fresh later; max temp 2 to 3C (36 to 37F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Showers, wintry on hills; sunny or clear intervals, perhaps icy patches on high level roads, winds NW fresh or strong locally gale at first; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F).

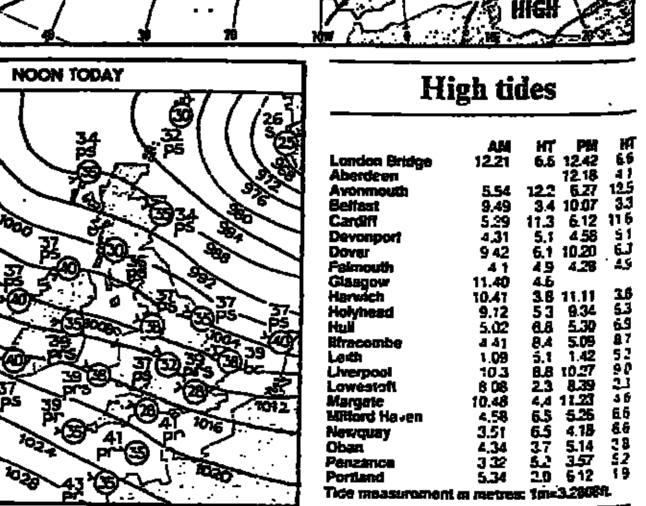
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Northern Ireland: Heavy wintry showers, prolonged at times, some drifting; winds NW strong to severe gale, decreasing fresh or strong later, temp max 2 to 3C (36 to 37F).

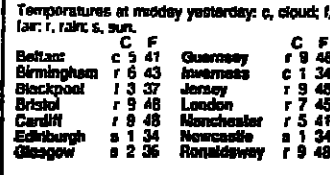
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or longer outbreaks of snow, winds N backing NW strong to severe gale later, decreasing fresh or strong; max temp 1 to 2C (34 to 36F).

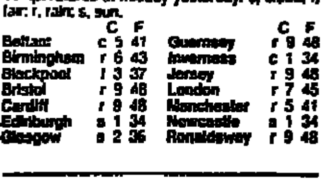
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday, continuing cold and unsettled.

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W severe gale or storm; sea very rough. **St George's Channel, English Channel (E):** Wind severe gale moderating strong to gale later; sea very rough. **Irish Sea:** Wind NW severe gale locally storm in gusts at first; sea very rough.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)







Sun rises: 7.59 am | Sun sets: 4.23 pm
Moon sets: 7.19 am | Moon rises: 2.51 pm
Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 4.53 pm to 7.28 am
Bristol 5.03 pm to 7.37 am
Edinburgh 4.44 pm to 8.01 am
Manchester 4.52 pm to 7.45 am
Penzance 5.20 pm to 7.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	5	41	Guernsey	r	9	48
Birmingham	r	6	43	Inverness	c	1	34
Blackpool	f	3	37	Jersey	r	9	48
Bristol	r	9	48	London	r	7	45
Cardiff	r	9	48	Manchester	r	5	41
Edinburgh	s	1	34	Newcastle	s	1	34
Glasgow	s	2	36	Ronaldsway	r	9	48

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 3C (37F). Humidity: 6 pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.32in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 994.9 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Colwyn Bay, 14C (57F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 0C (32F); highest rainfall: West Freugh, 1.02in; highest sunshine: Aldergrove, 0.7hr.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.21	6.5	12.42	6.6
Aberdeen			12.18	4.1
Avonmouth	5.54	12.2	6.27	12.5
Belfast	9.49	3.4	10.07	3.3
Cardiff	5.29	11.3	6.12	11.6
Devonport	4.31	5.1	4.58	5.1
Dover	9.42	6.1	10.20	6.1
Falmouth	4.1	4.9	4.28	4.9
Glasgow	11.40	4.6		
Harwich	10.41	3.8	11.11	3.8
Holyhead	9.72	5.3	9.34	5.3
Hull	5.02	6.8	5.30	6.9
Ilfracombe	4.41	8.4	5.09	8.7
Leith	1.09	5.1	1.42	5.2
Liverpool	10.3	8.8	10.27	9.0
Lowestoft	8.08	2.3	8.39	2.3
Margate	10.48	4.4	11.23	4.6
Milford Haven	4.58	6.5	5.26	6.6
Newquay	3.51	6.5	4.18	6.6
Oban	4.34	3.7	5.14	3.8
Penzance	3.32	5.2	3.57	5.2
Portland	5.34	2.0	6.12	1.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55	Copenhgn	s	2	36	Majorca	s	15	49	Rio de Jan*	s	31	88
Akrotiri	s	18	61	Corfu	r	14	57	Malaga	s	16	61	Rome	s	13	55
Alexandria	c	17	63	Dallas*				Malta				Salzburg	s	3	37
Algiers	s	17	63	Dublin	c	12	54	Melbourne	c	22	72	Sao Paulo*	s	33	91
Amsterdam	r	4	39	Dubrovnik	s	12	54	Mexico C*	s	18	64	S Francisco*	c	10	50
Athens	r	13	55	Faro	s	15	59	Miami*	c	19	66	Santiago*	s	31	88
Bahrain	s	24	75	Florence	s	10	50	Milan	s	10	50	Seoul	s	-7	19
Barbados*	s	28	82	Frankfurt	c	3	57	Montreal*	s	-16	3	Singapore	f	29	84
Barcelona	f	12	54	Funchal	f	17	63	Moscow	c	0	32	Stockholm	c	-1	30
Beirut	f	18	64	Geneva	c	6	43	Munich	s	3	37	Strasbourg	c	6	43
Belgrade	c	0	32	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	c	24	75
Berlin	f	4	39	Helsinki				Naples	s	13	55	Tangier	s	17	63
Bermuda*	f	23	73	Hongkong	c	16	61	New Delhi	s	14	57	Tel Aviv	c	14	57
Biarritz	s	13	55	Innsbruck	s	1	34	New York*	sn	-4	25	Tenerife	c	19	66
Boulogne	f	11	52	Istanbul	r	7	45	Nice	s	13	55	Tokyo	s	5	41
Bordeaux	f	11	52	Jiddah				Oslo	f	-8	18	Toronto*	s	-17	1
Brussels	r	5	41	Jo'burg	f	26	79	Ottawa				Tunis	s	16	61
Budapest	f	4	39	Karachi	s	23	73	Paris	c	7	45	Valencia	s	14	57
Buen Aires*	f	30	86	Las Palmas	c	20	68	Peking	s	-3	27	Vancouver*	f	-2	28
Cairo				Lisbon	s	10	50	Perth	s	24	75	Venice	s	5	41
Cape Tn	s	27	81	Locarno	s	8	46	Prague				Vienna	f	4	39
C'blanca	f	16	61	L Angeles*	s	12	54	Reykjavik	s	-11	12	Warsaw	c	2	36
Chicago*	sn	-9	16	Luxembg	c	2	36	Rhodes	f	16	61	Washington*	f	0	32
Cologne	c	5	41	Madrid	s	6	43	Riyadh	c	21	81	Zurich	c	4	39

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

